HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN PERILAKU PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA MASYARAKAT DI KECAMATAN SAGULUNG

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ABSTRAK

Resistensi antibiotik menjadi ancaman kesehatan global akibat penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat, termasuk tanpa indikasi jelas dan penghentian sebelum waktunya. Tingkat pengetahuan diduga memengaruhi perilaku penggunaan antibiotik secara rasional. Penelitian analitik *cross sectional* ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan perilaku penggunaan antibiotik pada masyarakat Kecamatan Sagulung, Kota Batam, menggunakan *Proportionate Quota Sampling* terhadap 100 responden di 6 kelurahan. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner tertutup (daring dan cetak) yang valid dan reliabel (*Cronbach's Alpha* 0,717 dan 0,732), lalu dianalisis dengan uji *Spearman Rank* karena data berskala ordinal. Tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku responden mayoritas berkategori baik (masing-masing 72%). Uji *Spearman Rank* menunjukkan hubungan positif bermakna berkekuatan sedang ($p = 0{,}000$; $r = 0{,}489$). Namun, masih ditemukan miskonsepsi indikasi antibiotik untuk penyakit virus (hanya 31% menjawab benar) dan penghentian antibiotik sebelum waktunya (71%). Disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan yang baik berhubungan dengan perilaku yang baik, namun belum cukup membentuk perilaku sepenuhnya rasional, sehingga edukasi berkelanjutan tetap diperlukan..

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, perilaku, antibiotik, resistensi, Sagulung.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ANTIBIOTIC USE BEHAVIOR AMONG THE COMMUNITY IN SAGULUNG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance is a global health threat driven by inappropriate antibiotic use, including use without clear indication and premature discontinuation of treatment. Knowledge level is believed to influence rational antibiotic-use behavior. This analytical cross-sectional study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge and antibiotic-use behavior among the community in Sagulung District, Batam City, using Proportionate Quota Sampling on 100 respondents across 6 sub-districts. Data were collected through closed-ended questionnaires (online and printed) that were valid and reliable (Cronbach's Alpha 0.717 and 0.732), then analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test, as the data were ordinal. Most respondents had good knowledge and good behavior (72% each). The Spearman Rank test showed a significant positive relationship of moderate strength (p = 0.000; r = 0.489). However, misconceptions about antibiotic indications for viral illnesses persisted (only 31% answered correctly), and premature discontinuation remained common (71%). It is concluded that good knowledge is associated with good behavior, although knowledge alone is not sufficient to fully shape rational behavior, so continuous education remains necessary.

Keywords: knowledge, behavior, antibiotics, resistance, Sagulung