PERBANDINGAN PERSEPSI MAHASISWA KESEHATAN DAN NON – KESEHATAN TERHADAP TINGKAT KEPATUHAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK SECARA TEPAT

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ABSTRAK

Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat meningkatkan risiko resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan membandingkan persepsi serta tingkat kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik secara tepat pada mahasiswa kesehatan dan non-kesehatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif komparatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 394 mahasiswa yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*, terdiri atas 197 mahasiswa kesehatan dan 197 mahasiswa non-kesehatan. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner persepsi dan *Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8* (MMAS-8), kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Pearson *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi mahasiswa kesehatan paling banyak berada pada kategori baik, yaitu 129 responden (65,5%), sedangkan mahasiswa non-kesehatan paling banyak berada pada kategori cukup, yaitu 132 responden (68,0%). Kepatuhan kedua kelompok didominasi kategori rendah, masing-masing 182 (92,4%) dan 196 (99,5%). Terdapat perbedaan signifikan persepsi (χ^2=63,310; p<0,001) dan kepatuhan (χ^2=12,804; p=0,002). Selain itu, terdapat hubungan signifikan antara persepsi dan tingkat kepatuhan (p=0,004). Dengan demikian, persepsi berhubungan signifikan dengan tingkat kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik secara tepat pada mahasiswa tersebut.

Kata kunci: Antibiotik; Persepsi; Kepatuhan; Mahasiswa Kesehatan; Mahasiswa Non-Kesehatan.

COMPARISON OF HEALTH AND NON-HEALTH STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

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ABSTRACT

Inappropriate antibiotic use can increase the risk of antibiotic resistance. This study aimed to determine and compare perceptions and compliance with appropriate antibiotic use among health and non-health students. This study used a quantitative comparative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 394 students selected using purposive sampling, including 197 health students and 197 non-health students. Data were collected using a perception questionnaire and the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale-8 (MMAS-8), then analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Pearson Chi-Square test. The results showed that the perception of health students was mostly in the good category, with 129 respondents (65.5%), while non-health students were mostly in the moderate category, with 132 respondents (68.0%). Compliance in both groups was mostly low, with 182 (92.4%) health students and 196 (99.5%) non-health students. Significant differences were found in perception ($\chi^2=63.310$; $p<0.001$) and compliance ($\chi^2=12.804$; $p=0.002$). Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between perception and adherence level ($p=0.004$). Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between perception and adherence level ($p=0.004$). Thus, perception was significantly associated with the level of adherence to appropriate antibiotic use among the students.

Keywords: *Antibiotics; Perception; Compliance; Health Students; Non-Health Students.*