

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan
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Putri Indah AI
052211035

Evaluasi Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat tentang Dagusibu Obat Antibiotik di Desa Gogik Kecamatan Ungaran Barat Kabupaten Semarang

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tingginya penggunaan antibiotik oleh masyarakat dapat menyebabkan dampak yang besar bagi munculnya penyebaran resistensi antibiotik. Salah satu cara untuk mengendalikan kejadian resistensi antibiotik yaitu dengan pengelolaan obat antibiotik dengan tepat melalui gerakan DAGUSIBU (Dapatkan, Gunakan, Simpan, Buang). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Desa Gogik terhadap DAGUSIBU obat antibiotik.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pra-eksperimen menggunakan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest* dengan pemberian edukasi melalui leaflet. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 50 responden yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil: Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Desa Gogik Kecamatan Ungaran Barat Kabupaten Semarang sebelum dilakukan edukasi pada kategori baik sebanyak 13 (26,00%) responden, cukup 18 (36,00%) responden, dan kurang 19 (38,00%) responden, sedangkan setelah edukasi pada kategori baik sebanyak 29 (58,00%) responden, cukup 16 (32,00%) responden, kurang 5 (10,00%) responden. Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* diperoleh nilai signifikansi yaitu 0,000.

Simpulan: Terdapat perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Desa Gogik tentang DAGUSIBU obat antibiotik sebelum dan setelah diberikan edukasi melalui leaflet dengan *p value* sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Kata kunci: Tingkat Pengetahuan, Dagusibu, Antibiotik

Ngudi Waluyo University
Study Program of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health
Final Project, August 2023
Putri Indah AI
052211035

Evaluation of the Level of Community Knowledge about Dagusibu Antibiotic Drugs in Gogik Village, West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency

ABSTRACT

Background: The high use of antibiotics by the public can have a major impact on the emergence of the spread of antibiotic resistance. One way to control the incidence of antibiotic resistance is by managing antibiotic drugs properly through the DAGUSIBU (Get, Use, Save, Discard) movement. This study aims to evaluate the level of knowledge of the people of Gogik Village about the antibiotic drug DAGUSIBU.

Method: This research is a pre-experimental study using a one group pretest-posttest design by providing education through leaflets. The research subjects were 50 respondents who were taken by purposive sampling technique. Data collection uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon test.

Results: The level of knowledge of the people of Gogik Village, West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency before being educated in the good category was 13 (26.00%) respondents, 18 (36.00%) respondents sufficient, and 19 (38.00%) respondents lacking, while after education in the good category there were 29 (58.00%) respondents, enough 16 (32.00%) respondents, less 5 (10.00%) respondents. The Wilcoxon test results obtained a significance value of 0.000.

Conclusion: There are differences in the level of knowledge of the Gogik Village community about DAGUSIBU antibiotic drugs before and after being given education through leaflets with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Level of Knowledge, Dagusibu, Antibiotics