

Pengaruh penyuluhan dan pemberian leaflet pada ibu terhadap pengetahuan, persepsi dan penyimpanan antibiotik di Kelurahan Beji dan Pancoran Mas kota Depok = Effectiveness of educational and leaflet provision in the mother of knowledge perception and behavior of storing antibiotics in the Village of Beji and Pancoran Mas of Depok City

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Abstrak

Swamedikasi antibiotik dapat meningkatkan terjadinya resistensi dan risiko penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat. Salah satunya disebabkan kurangnya pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap bahaya menyimpan antibiotik di rumah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai pengaruh penyuluhan dan pemberian leaflet pada ibu terhadap pengetahuan, persepsi dan penyimpanan antibiotik. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian Quasi Experiment non randomized pre post control group. Intervensi berupa penyuluhan dan pembagian leaflet pada ibu. Penelitian dilakukan di Kota Depok pada bulan Januari-Oktober 2014. Wilayah kerja kelurahan Pancoran Mas sebagai lokasi intervensi dan kelurahan Beji sebagai kontrol. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu rumah tangga usia 18-65 tahun. Jumlah subjek untuk kelompok intervensi 52 dan kontrol 52 ibu rumah tangga. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji beda dan analisis multivariat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan awal ibu didapatkan informasi sebesar 81,7% tidak tahu bahwa membeli antibiotik harus menggunakan resep, persepsi awal ibu didapatkan informasi sebesar 42,3 % menganggap antibiotik bukan obat keras dan sebesar 51% diketahui ibu menyimpan antibiotik di rumah. Perbedaan bermakna pengetahuan dan persepsi ibu pada kelompok penyuluhan dan pemberian leaflet lebih tinggi dibanding sebelum penyuluhan. Sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol tidak bermakna ($p > 0,05$). Penyuluhan dan pemberian leaflet memberikan pengaruh secara bermakna terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan dan persepsi. Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan, persepsi dan penyimpanan antibiotik ditunjukkan dengan nilai $p < 0,05$.

.....Self-medication with antibiotics can increase the antibiotic resistance and the risk of inappropriate use. One is due to the lack community knowledge of the dangers of storing antibiotics at home. This study aims to measure the knowledge, perceptions and behavior of the community storing antibiotics before and after education and analyze the effect of education and leaflet provision on the level of knowledge of the use of antibiotics and community perception. This research design non-randomized Quasi Experiment pre-post control group. Intervention group received education and the distribution of leaflets. The study was conducted in Depok. Pancoran Mas village as the location of the intervention and Beji village as a control. Subjects were housewives aged 18-65 years. The number of subjects in intervention group were 52 and control were 52 housewives. The data was analyzed using different test and multivariate analysis. The results showed Initial knowledge of mothers obtained information by 81,7% did not know that buy antibiotics should use a prescription, the initial perception of mothers obtained information by 42,3% assume antibiotics is not prescription drugs and 51% of Ibuts are known storing antibiotics at home. Significant differences ($p < 0,05$) in knowledge and perceptions of group education which the results of

knowledge and perception is higher than before intervention. While in the control group was not significant ($p > 0,05$). Education and leaflets are affect significantly to the enhancement of knowledge and perception. There is a significant relationship between knowledge, perception and storage of antibiotics shown by value $p < 0,05$.