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Email : editorijhess@gmail.com

Description Of Knowledge Level Of Antibiotic Drug Use In Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District, Kendal Regency

Haini Santi[1)], Elvira Rosa[2)], Gigih Anggi Ardiansyah[3)]
[1,2,3)] Pharmacy Undergraduate Study Program, Kendal Stikes

Corresponding Author
Email : hainisanti@stikeskendal.ac.id

Abstract

The level of public knowledge about the use of antibiotic drug classes is still low and causes a high level of irrational use. This study is a descriptive study. Data collection was carried out by survey, namely meeting respondents directly by giving questionnaires. The results showed that the level of knowledge on the use of antibiotic class drugs in tanjungmojo village, kangkung kendal district was still lacking. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire. The average of the last education taken by respondents in tanjungmojo village , kendal regency was at the sma/smk level. The average occupation of respondents in tanjungmojo village, kangkung district, kendal regency is labor. The level of knowledge in tanjungmojo village, kangkung district, kendal regency, is categorized as moderate , this can be seen from the results of research between the highest level of knowledge and the lowest level of knowledge.

Keywords: Antibiotic Drug Class

INTRODUCTION

Antibiotics are drugs that from September 2013 to August 2016 in the study locations, namely Sukoharjo, Klaten and Karanganyar regencies, the community showed a weak function of supervision and control of irresponsible and unwise use of antibiotics. The level of knowledge of hospital patient respondents is still low at 61.1% (CIVAS, 2017). The use of antibiotics by the community is supported by the sale of antibiotics freely (Insany et al., 2015). It was stated by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia that of 35.2% of housewives who kept drugs for self-medication, 27.8% of them kept antibiotics from 86.1% obtained without a doctor's prescription (Menkes RI, 2016). A preliminary study conducted on January 26, 2020 to 15 people in the TANJUNGMOJO Village area, KANGKUNG District, KENDAL Regency, it was found that as many as 9 people stopped using antibiotic drugs when they felt they had recovered, 4 people even considered antibiotic drugs as multivitamins and 2 people knew how to use antibiotic drugs. which is good and true. The reason people stop using antibiotics prematurely is because they feel healed and people feel lazy if they take drugs continuously or for a long time.

widely known to the public, but the use of antibiotics is often inappropriate, which can result in an increase in bacterial resistance to antibiotics. Resistance is the ability of bacteria to neutralize and weaken the action of antibiotics. Initially resistance occurred at
the hospital level, but gradually developed in the community, especially *Streptococcus pneumonia* (SP), *Streptococcus pneumonia*, and *Esherichia coli* (Menkes RI, 2011b).

Cases of inappropriately indicated use of antibiotics have been found in Indonesia as many as 30-80% (Menkes RI 2011). In Jebes Subdistrict, Surakarta City, Yusuf Sholihan conducted research and based on the results of research from 276 respondents, 179 people (64.86%) had bought antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. The level of knowledge of pharmacy visitors in Jebres District about antibiotics is low, namely 102 people (36.96%), while 120 people (43.48%) and high are 54 people (19.57%). *Canter for Indonesia Veterinary Analytical Studies* (CIVAS) has conducted a survey during.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a descriptive research. Data was collected by means of a survey, namely meeting respondents directly by giving questionnaires. The research design can be seen in Figure 1.
Single Variable

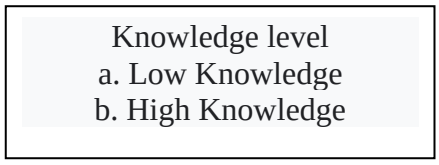

Figure 1. Research Design.

1. Population

The population is the object of research from the whole. The population in this study were 107 families (Kartu Keluarga) of the community in Kendal Sari Hamlet, TANJUNGMOJO Village, KANGKUNG District, KENDAL Regency.

2. Sample

The sample in this study was part of the community in the village of TANJUNGMOJO, KANKUNG sub-district, KENDAL district with the following criteria:

A. Inclusion Criteria
   a. 17-60 years old
   b. can read and write

B. Exclusion Criteria
a. Age less than 17 and over 60 years old
b. Can't read and write

How to obtain sample results, then take the number 5% the number of samples will be larger. In this study obtained calculated using the Slovin formula:

$$n= 1\frac{N}{1+N\,(d^2)}$$

n : Number of samples
N : Total population
D Significance level (0.005)

Calculating the research sample:

$$n= 1\frac{N}{1+N\,(d^2)}$$
$$n= 1\frac{107}{1+107(0{,}05^2)}$$
$$n= 1\frac{107}{1+107(0{,}0025)}$$
$$n= 1\frac{107}{1+\,0{,}2675}$$
$$n= 1\frac{107}{1{,}2675}$$

n= 84 community members

The calculation results obtained samples from the formula as many as 84 community members in TANJUNGMOJO Village, KANKUNG District, KENDAL Regency. Furthermore, 10% is added to anticipate the Drop Out. Then the results of the calculation are 84 x 10% = 8.4% so that the total sample in this study is 84 + 8.4% = 92 respondents.

The data in this study, namely:
1. Primary Data
• Questionnaire
2. Secondary Data
• Population data from TANJUNGMOJO Village Hall

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village is located in kangkung sub-district, KENDAL district with an area of 367.78 ha, a population of 4337 people and consists of five hamlets in the south pantura consisting of TANJUNGMOJO Hamlet, Sari Hamlet, Kamijoro Hamlet, and Pagedangan Hamlet. Meanwhile, the two hamlets in the north coast are Kemploko Hamlet and Kendal Sari Hamlet.

1. Age

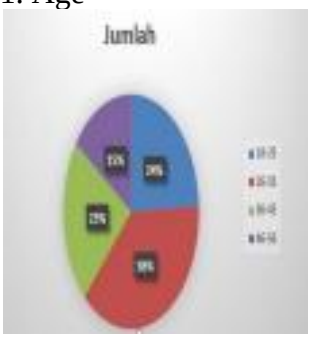

Figure 2. Frequency Distribution by Age

Based on Figure 2. shows that the age of respondents aged between 18-25 years, namely as many as 22 respondents, 26-35 years, namely as many as 25 respondents, 36-45 years as many as 15 respondents and from the age of 46- 56 years ie 10 respondents. The results showed that the highest age level was 26-35 years, namely 25 respondents from the age of 18-56 years in TANJUNGMOJO Village, KANGKUNG District, KENDAL Regency. It can be concluded that one of the factors that affect a person's level of knowledge is age.

2. Occupation

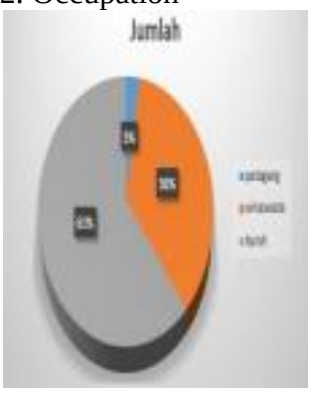

Figure 3. Based on the occupation of the respondents in Kendal Sari Hamlet.

Based on figure 3., it shows that the majority of respondents' occupations are workers as many as 44 (61.1%) respondents. The results showed that the highest occupation of respondents, namely laborers as much as 44 (61.1%), the lowest occupation of respondents as traders as many as 2 (2.8%), workers obtained a higher frequency than traders and entrepreneurs. Therefore, workers have jobs that require them to have a high school diploma/equivalent and work is also one of the factors that affect the level of knowledge. The process of knowledge can be through work, if knowledge is higher, the level of knowledge is wider.

A. The Effect of Education on Knowledge Level
1. Frequency Distribution by Education

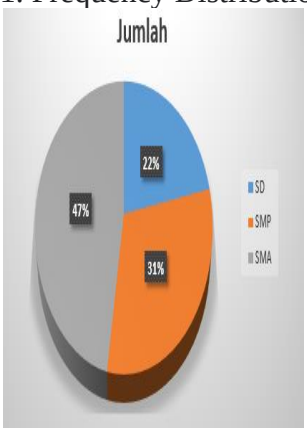

Figure 4 Distribution by Education

Based on figure 4. shows that respondents with high school education / equivalent are 34 (47.2%.). The results showed that the average last education taken by the respondents was high school equivalent with the number of respondents 37 (47.2%) and the lowest last education taken by the respondents was elementary school equivalent with the number of respondents 16 (22.2%). One of the factors that influence the level of knowledge is education. High knowledge will make it easier for someone to get or obtain information (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The speed of understanding in processing information will increase the knowledge possessed (Budiman and Riyanto, 2013).

Based on the theory and the results of this study, it can be concluded that the level of education greatly affects a person in the use of antibiotic drugs and the level of education in this study is the majority of high school education / equivalent, high school can be categorized as teenagers who easily receive information without thinking about what is right or wrong. This is in line with research conducted by Chotimah Kusuma Putri (2017) which states that the higher the level of knowledge, the higher the level of knowledge.

2. Comparison of Education Levels and Knowledge Levels.
a. Education Level

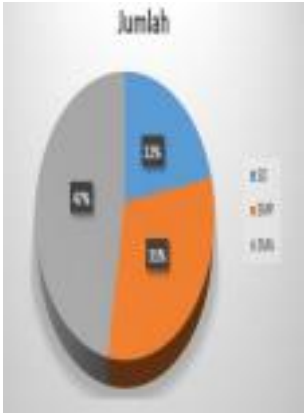

Figure 5. Distribution of education

b. Knowledge Level

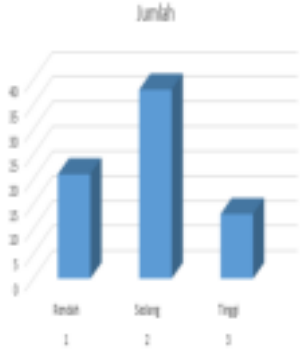

Figure 6. Distribution of Knowledge

Based on the diagrams and tables above, the education diagram and the knowledge table below the level of education can be said to affect the level of knowledge. most knowledge is moderate. It can be concluded that the level of education can or can affect the level of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study on the description of the level of knowledge of the use of antibiotic drugs in TANJUNGMOJO Village, KANGKUNG District, KENDAL Regency, concluded as follows:

The level of knowledge in TANJUNGMOJO Village, KANGKUNG District, KENDAL Regency was categorized as medium. This can be seen from the results of the level of knowledge, namely the highest level of knowledge is 13 (18.1%) respondents, moderate level of knowledge is 38 (52.8%) respondents and the lowest level of knowledge is 21 (29.2%) respondents.

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