

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KEPATUHAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP *CLINICAL OUTCOME* PADA PENDERITA ISPA DI PUSKESMAS PEKAPURAN RAYA BANJARMASIN (Oleh Rahmawati: Pembimbing Rahmayanti Fitriah dan Yustin Ari Prihandini; 2024; 87 Halaman)

Infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh virus dan bakteri. Tinggi prevalensi ISPA menyebabkan meningkatnya pemberian antibiotik, ketidakpatuhan penggunaan antibiotik merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab resistensi. Resistensi ialah kemampuan bakteri menetralkan dan melemahnya daya kerja antibiotik. Hal ini akan mempengaruhi fungsi antibiotik dalam penyembuhan infeksi menurun sehingga menyebabkan rendahnya *clinical outcome*. Tujuan dari penelitian untuk mengetahui tingkat kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik pada penderita ISPA di Puskesmas Pekapuran Raya Banjarmasin dalam *clinical outcome* dari penggunaan obat antibiotik yang diberikan pada penderita ISPA di Puskesmas Pekapuran Raya Banjarmasin dan apakah terdapat hubungan antara kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik dengan *clinical outcome* pada penderita ISPA di Puskesmas Pekapuran Raya Banjarmasin. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif yang dilakukan dengan desain analisa *cross sectional* melalui penelusuran prospektif pada bulan februari-April. Hasil penelitian pada karakteristik jenis kelamin mayoritas laki-laki 60%, umur paling banyak 1-3 tahun 47,5%, antibiotik yang banyak digunakan amoxicillin 82,5%, *clinical outcome* membaik 70%, dan tingkat kepatuhan tinggi 72,5%. Adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik terhadap *clinical outcome* pada penderita ISPA di Puskesmas Pekapuran Raya Banjarmasin dengan *p-value* $0,001 < 0,05$.

Kata Kunci: Puskesmas, *clinical outcome*, antibiotik, kepatuhan

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS ON CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH ARI AT THE PEKAPURAN RAYA HEALTH CENTER, BANJARMASIN (By Rahmawati: Advisor Rahmayanti Fitriah and Yustin Ari Prihandini; 2024; 87 pages)

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is an infectious disease caused by viruses and bacteria. The high prevalence of ARI causes an increase in the administration of antibiotics, non-compliance with the use of antibiotics is one of the factors causing resistance. Resistance is the ability of bacteria to neutralize and weaken the action of antibiotics. This will affect the function of antibiotics in curing infections decreases, causing low clinical outcomes. The cure of infection decreases, causing low clinical outcomes. The purpose of the study was to determine the level of compliance with the use of antibiotics in patients with ARI at the Pekapuran Raya Health Center Banjarmasin in the clinical outcome of the use of antibiotic drugs given to patients with ARI at the Pekapuran Raya Health Center Banjarmasin and whether there is a relationship between compliance with the use of antibiotics and clinical outcomes on ARI sufferers at the Pekapuran Raya Health Center Banjaramasin. The research method used is quantitative which is carried out with a cross sectional analysis design through prospective in February-April. The results of the study on the gender characteristics of the majority of men were 60%, the maximum age of 1-3 years was 47.5%, the antibiotic amoxicillin was 82.5%, the clinical outcome was improved by 70%, and the compliance rate was high 72.5%. There was a significant relationship between the level of compliance with the use of antibiotics on clinical outcomes in patients with ISPA at the Pekapuran Raya Health Center in Banjarmasin with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$.

Keywords: *Health center, clinical outcome, antibiotics, compliance*