

ABSTRAK

Apoteker komunitas memiliki peran penting dalam pelayanan kesehatan, terutama dalam memberikan edukasi penggunaan obat dan mencegah penyalahgunaan antibiotik di tengah meningkatnya resistensi antimikroba. Persepsi masyarakat terhadap peran apoteker komunitas masih belum optimal, dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan pengetahuan dan faktor sosial ekonomi, seperti pengeluaran bulanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh pengeluaran bulanan terhadap persepsi masyarakat Indonesia mengenai peran apoteker komunitas dalam pencegahan resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, melibatkan 100 responden melalui kuesioner yang disebarluaskan secara daring melalui googleform. Persepsi dianalisis berdasarkan enam aspek: General Awareness, Effectiveness, Collaborative, Barriers, Trustworthiness, dan resistensi antibiotik. Hasil uji validitas menunjukkan nilai KMO dan Bartlett's Test dengan nilai 0,689, dengan signifikansi ($p < 0,001$) menandakan data layak dianalisis, sementara reliabilitas instrumen baik dengan Cronbach's Alpha 0,670 yang menunjukkan instrumen reliabel bila >0.6 . Analisis Chi-square menunjukkan pengeluaran bulanan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap persepsi masyarakat ($p = 0,186$). Uji korelasi Rank Spearman menunjukkan bahwa seluruh variabel berhubungan signifikan ($p < 0,001$) dengan arah positif dan kekuatan korelasi cukup kuat hingga kuat ($r = 0,443-0,776$), dan korelasi terkuat antara Collaborative dan Barriers ($r = 0,776$). Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya peran apoteker komunitas dalam edukasi antibiotik dan kolaborasi dengan tenaga kesehatan, serta mendorong penelitian lanjutan menggunakan desain longitudinal atau menambahkan variabel lain yang memengaruhi perilaku penggunaan antibiotik.

Kata kunci : Apoteker Komunitas, Persepsi Masyarakat, Pencegahan Resistensi Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Community pharmacists have an important role in health services, especially in providing education on the use of drugs and preventing antibiotic abuse amid rising antimicrobial resistance. Public perception of the role of community pharmacists is still not optimal, influenced by limited knowledge and socio-economic factors, such as monthly expenses. This study aims to analyze the influence of monthly expenditure on the perception of the Indonesian public regarding the role of community pharmacists in preventing antibiotic resistance. The study used a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach, involving 100 respondents through a questionnaire distributed online through googleform. Perceptions were analyzed based on six aspects: General Awareness, Effectiveness, Collaborative, Barriers, Trustworthiness, and antibiotic resistance. The results of the validity test showed the value of the KMO and Bartlett's Test with a value of 0.689, with a significance ($p < 0.001$) indicating that the data was worth analysis, while the reliability of the instrument was good with Cronbach's Alpha 0.670 which indicated a reliable instrument when >0.6 . Chi-square analysis showed that monthly expenditure had

no significant effect on public perception ($p = 0.186$). The Rank Spearman correlation test showed that all variables were significantly related ($p < 0.001$) with positive direction and correlation strength was strong enough to be strong ($r = 0.443\text{--}0.776$), and the strongest correlation was between Collaborative and Barriers ($r = 0.776$). These findings confirm the importance of the role of community pharmacists in antibiotic education and collaboration with health care workers, as well as encourage further research using longitudinal designs or adding other variables that influence antibiotic use behavior.

Keywords : Community Pharmacist, Community Perception, Prevention of Antibiotic Resistance