

ABSTRACT

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<i>THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF NON-PRESCRIPTION ANTIBIOTIC USE AMONG RESIDENTS OF KEPPO VILLAGE, GALIS DISTRICT, PAMEKASAN REGENCY.</i>	
<i>ABSTRACT</i> <i>Non-prescription use of antibiotics constitutes a self-medication practice that endangers public health, especially by contributing to antibiotic resistance. This study aims to examine the effect of demographic factors on non-prescription antibiotic use behavior among residents of Keppo Village, Galis District, Pamekasan Regency.</i> <i>This research used a quantitative approach with a descriptive-analytic design. The study involved 96 respondents selected through purposive sampling. The research instrument was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test to assess the association between demographic variables and the behavior of antibiotic use.</i> <i>The findings revealed that most respondents demonstrated a moderate level of non-prescription antibiotic use behavior (50%). The chi-square test showed that the variables of educational attainment, type of occupation, and income level significantly influenced antibiotic use behavior ($p < 0.05$). In contrast, gender and age did not exhibit a significant effect ($p > 0.05$).</i> <i>It can be concluded that non-prescription antibiotic use behavior is influenced by the community's socioeconomic status and level of education. Enhanced educational initiatives and stricter supervision are necessary to increase public awareness regarding the importance of appropriate and medically guided antibiotic use.</i>	
<i>Keywords: Antibiotics, Behavior, Demographics, Non Prescription, Community</i>	