

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN BICABBIH HAMLET, SAMARAN SAMPANG VILLAGE	
ABSTRACT <i>Inappropriate use of antibiotics in the community can lead to antibiotic resistance, a serious condition that threatens the effectiveness of infection treatment. The low level of community knowledge is one of the factors causing irrational use of antibiotics. The purpose of study is to determine the relationship between the level of community knowledge on attitudes and behaviors of antibiotic use in Bicabbih Hamlet, Samaran Village, Sampang Regency.</i> <i>This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. A sample of 60 respondents was selected using purposive sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire to measure the level of knowledge, attitude, and behavior of respondents. The data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation test.</i> <i>The results study stated that respondents had a good level of knowledge (46.7%), moderate attitude (63.3%), and moderate behavior (61.7%) towards the use of antibiotics. The correlation test results showed a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p = 0.048$; $r = 0.257$), but there was no significant relationship between knowledge and behavior ($p = 0.080$; $r = 0.228$).</i> <i>Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of community knowledge and attitudes, but not with antibiotic use behavior. This suggests that increasing knowledge needs to be accompanied by other interventions to shape appropriate behavior in the use of antibiotic.</i> Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Antibiotic, Resistance	