

ABSTRACT

<i>Aisyah Nur Afrida</i> <i>NIM.21482020005</i> <i>S1 Clinical and Community Pharmacy</i> <i>Study Programme</i>	<i>Advisor</i> <i>Apt. April Nuraini S.Farm, M.Farm,</i> <i>NIDN.0717048303</i>
<i>THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR OF HALAL MEDICINES USE AMONG PHARMACEUTICAL WORKERS IN SAMPANG REGENCY PHARMACIES</i>	
<i>ABSTRACT</i> <i>Halal status in medicines is increasingly becoming a concern in Indonesia, especially after the implementation of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. Nevertheless, there are still medicines that contain haram ingredients such as gelatin from pigs, which raises concerns, especially for pharmaceutical workers who are directly involved in the service.</i> <i>This study used a descriptive method with a cross sectional approach, involving 42 respondents of pharmaceutical workers in Sampang Regency with purposive sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire covering aspects of knowledge, attitude, and behaviour towards halal medicines.</i> <i>The results showed that most respondents were in the category of good knowledge and attitude towards the use of halal medicines, while the behaviour of pharmaceutical workers towards the use of medicines was in the moderate category.</i> <i>The Spearman correlation test showed a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude towards the use of halal medicines ($p = 0.030$; $r = 0.335$) and there was no relationship between knowledge and behaviour towards the use of halal medicines ($p = 0.297$; $r = 0.165$) of pharmaceutical workers.</i>	
<i>Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Halal Medicines, Pharmaceutical Workers</i>	