



EDUCATION ON THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN THE COMMUNITY OF MACEGE VILLAGE, BONE REGENCY

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ABSTRAK

Prevalensi penggunaan antibiotik di Indonesia tergolong tinggi yaitu sekitar 40–60%. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat akan sangat berbahaya karena dapat menyebabkan resistensi antibiotik. Edukasi penggunaan antibiotik pada masyarakat Desa Macege Kabupaten Bone dapat menjadi salah satu solusi di bidang kesehatan untuk menambah wawasan dan pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai penggunaan antibiotik yang tepat. Kegiatan ini menggunakan metode wawancara dan diskusi yang melibatkan 10 orang warga masyarakat. Pelaksanaannya berlangsung pada tanggal 15 Oktober 2023. Secara keseluruhan, pengabdian masyarakat ini menunjukkan hasil yang baik karena tingginya antusias masyarakat. Diharapkan setelah kegiatan ini masyarakat lebih berhati-hati dalam menggunakan obat-obatan, termasuk antibiotik. Sehingga disimpulkan bahwa masyarakat Desa Macege Kabupaten Bone dapat memahami penggunaan antibiotik yang benar.

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of antibiotic use in Indonesia is relatively high, namely around 40–60%. Improper use of antibiotics will be very dangerous because it can cause antibiotic resistance. Education on the use of antibiotics in the community can be one solution in the health sector to increase the community's insight and knowledge regarding the appropriate use of antibiotics. This activity uses interview and discussion methods involving 10 community members. The implementation took place on October 15 2023. Overall, this community service showed good results because of the high enthusiasm of the community. It is hoped that after this activity the community will be more careful in using medicines, including antibiotics. So it is concluded that the people can understand the correct use of antibiotics.



INTRODUCTION

Antibiotik adalah obat yang digunakan untuk menyembuhkan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri (Kemenkes RI, 2013). Penggunaan antibiotik di dunia dari tahun 2000 hingga tahun 2015 mengalami peningkatan yaitu sebesar 65% (R.Yulia dkk, 2019). Masyarakat perlu berhati-hati dalam menggunakan antibiotik karena penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan resistensi antibiotik, yaitu fenomena saat bakteri menjadi kebal terhadap antibiotik sehingga bakteri tidak dapat lagi dimatikan oleh antibiotik tersebut (Kemenkes RI, 2022).

Antibiotic resistance can be caused by several factors, one of which is the use of antibiotics without a doctor's prescription. The use of antibiotics obtained without a doctor's prescription is mostly carried out by groups of people of productive age (D.P.A. Djawaria dkk, 2018). Public purchases of antibiotics at health facilities, especially in pharmacies, are carried out in the context of self-medication (Ruslin dkk, 2023). Another factor that causes the high incidence of antibiotic resistance is the lack of public knowledge about the use of antibiotics (Khafid Mahbub dkk, 2023). Low levels of public knowledge about antibiotics can lead to a decrease in quality of life (Eva SS dkk, 2020). Therefore, we are interested in conducting outreach to the community by providing education regarding the appropriate use of antibiotics in Macege Village, Bone Regency.

IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

This community service activity was carried out by a team of lecturers from the Yannas Husada Bangkalan Pharmacy Academy. The activities were carried out using interview and discussion methods involving 10 community members. The implementation took place on October 15 2023, starting with interviews and casual discussions to explore public knowledge about antibiotics, then continued with providing education regarding the appropriate use of antibiotics.



Figure 1. Interview and Discussion

The first stage is to provide an explanation of community service activities which in the future will hopefully increase public awareness about the importance of maintaining health which will have a positive impact on the quality of life in the long term.

The second stage is an interview and casual discussion about antibiotics. The aim of this stage is to measure the level of public knowledge about antibiotics. The following are the question points that were discussed with the community,

1. Definition of antibiotics.
2. How to use antibiotics.

The third stage is providing education about the use of antibiotics. The following is important information that the public needs to understand about antibiotics,

1. Definition of antibiotics.
2. Class of antibiotic drugs.
3. How to use antibiotics correctly.
4. Storage of antibiotics.
5. Danger of antibiotic resistance.

After that, the discussion continued while providing brochures about the correct use of antibiotics so that the public could review the information that had been presented previously.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This community service is an outreach as well as a form of support to the government in the health sector so that people can increase their knowledge and insight regarding the use of antibiotics so that antibiotics can be used wisely.

At the interview and discussion stage with 10 community members involved in community service activities, it showed that the community did not understand antibiotics and how to take antibiotics correctly. Dominant are those who use antibiotics without a recommendation or prescription from a doctor, so this is something that needs attention because if this continues, it will have a negative impact on public health in the future, such as antibiotic resistance.

After implementing community service through providing this education, the level of public knowledge regarding antibiotics has increased, such as how to take antibiotics correctly and how to store antibiotics correctly. Therefore, education like this needs to be continued and developed as an effort to control antibiotic resistance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Education on the use of antibiotics in Macege Village, Bone Regency can increase the community's knowledge and insight so that they can understand the correct use of antibiotics. To further evaluate this community service activity, research needs to be conducted to see the effect of providing education on the level of public knowledge regarding the appropriate use of antibiotics.

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