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Theme: Advanced Research Development Base on Local Resources

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FOREWORD

Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakaatuh and greetings.

This proceeding contains selected papers of 1st International Conference on Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Sciences (ICCPM) which held on November 26-27, 2018, Santika Hotel, Bengkulu-Indonesia. The conference which was organized by the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Bengkulu.

The ICCPM 2018 is attended by more than 100 participants. In terms of origin, the participants of this ICCPM are coming from 6 countries i.e. Indonesia, Japan, US, Malaysia, Thailand, and India. The conference is the first international conference organized by the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Bengkulu and is expected to be held continuously every three years.

The conference particularly encouraged the interaction of research students and developing academics with the more established academic community in an informal setting to present and to discuss new and current work. Their contributions helped to make the conference as outstanding. The papers contributed the most recent scientific knowledge known in the field of Organic Chemistry, Material Chemistry, Pharmacy, Agricultural Chemistry, and Miscellaneous topic related to chemistry.

Our deep gratitude is strongly forwarded to all individuals who took part in the conference, especially the keynote speakers, invited speakers, all the presenters and participants as well as all students and staffs who have been involved in the preparation and execution of the conference and the publication of the proceedings. Our deep gratitude also forwarded for all reviewers the manuscript for this proceedings.

These Proceedings will furnish the scientists with a good reference book. I trust also that this will be an impetus to stimulate further study and research in all these areas.

Bengkulu, 30 November 2018
General Chair of ICCPM
Prof. Dr. Morina Adfa, M.Si
Committee

1st International Conference on Chemistry, Pharmacy and Medical Sciences (ICCPM, Theme: Advanced Research Development Base on Local Resources

Santika Hotel, 27-28 November 2018

Organized by Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Bengkulu

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1. Prof. Dr. Mamoru Koketsu (Gifu University, JAPAN)
2. Prof. Dr. Yun Hin Taufiq Yap (Universiti Putra Malaysia, MALAYSIA)
3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Agung Nugroho (Lambung Mangkurat University, INDONESIA)
4. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sirikantjana Thongmee (Kasetsart University, THAILAND)
5. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abrar Alam (United State of America, USA)

Invited Speaker
1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohamad Rafi (Bogor Agricultural University, INDONESIA)
2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Noor Haida Mohd Kaus (Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), MALAYSIA)
3. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akhmad Sabarudin, D.Sc. (Brawijaya University, INDONESIA)
4. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oman Zuas (Research Center for Metrology - LIPI, INDONESIA)
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The Evaluation of Society Knowledge Level about Oral Antibiotic and Its Use in Cipadung Kidul Urban Village

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Abstract. The non-compliance from the patient in treatment and the use of antibiotics without doctor’s prescription often happens because of social factors. One of the important things that affects one’s actions is knowledge. Low level of knowledge and lack of understanding of patients in receiving information related to antibiotic treatment has the potential to trigger an increase in incidence of inappropriate antibiotic use. One of the important things which affect someone’s action is knowledge. This research aims to evaluate the knowledge level of society in Cipadung Kidul Urban Village about oral antibiotic and its use. This research was conducted with the cross-sectional approach. The data collection with accidental sampling method. The sample was selected using consecutive sampling technique. Then it was analyzed using descriptive statistics of cross-tabulation, chi-square and rank Spearman correlation analysis. The result of this research showed that the knowledge level of society in Cipadung Kidul Urban Village about antibiotic is in the high category (60%) and the antibiotic usage pattern is in medium category (55.71%). The result of Chi-Square showed that the variable being researched such as age has a meaningful relationship between the knowledge level and the age which also related to the pattern of antibiotic use. The result of Spearman rank correlation test showed that there was a significant correlation between knowledge level and antibiotic usage pattern with the low level of relationship (p-value <α) or (0.000 <0.05).

Keywords: level of knowledge, attitude of antibiotic use, antibiotic

A. Introduction

Noncompliance of patients in treatment and the use of antibiotics without prescription often arise as a result of social factors. One of the important things that affect one's actions is knowledge. Low level of knowledge and lack of understanding of patients receiving antibiotic treatment-related information likely to be a trigger factor increased incidence of inappropriate antibiotic use. If the use of antibiotics is not right, it can cause harmful effects to the body such as the increase in bacterial resistance to antibiotics. The use of antibiotics in large quantities and the use of incorrect suspected as the main cause of bacterial resistance. Large spectrum of Antibiotic resistance has become a problem throughout the world, one of Indonesia. As many as 92% of Indonesian people do not use antibiotics appropriately, so that Indonesia was ranked 8th out of 27 countries in the world that has the incidence of antibiotic resistance is high [1].

According to research conducted by the biological [2] as many as 75% of adult patients and 71.4% of pediatric patients are stated to have an attitude that is not appropriate use of antibiotics. Approximately 95% of patients who stop treatment too early because they feel better and another 5% due to side effects.

Based on the above prompted the authors to conduct further research to determine the level of public knowledge about the use of antibiotics and its use in the Village Cipadung attitude Kidul.

B. Results and Discussion

From the research conducted, the data is entered and processed in Microsoft Excel results are presented in tables and analyzed in SPSS 23.0 is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.
2.1. Respondents Characteristic Overview

Most respondents were female with the number of 88 respondents (62.86%), whereas for male respondents there are only 52 respondents (37.14%). This is consistent with demographic data in Sub Cipadung Bandung Kidul that the number of females is more than the number of the male population. Female respondents were much more frequent due to research carried out in the morning until noon that cause most respondents are housewives (IRT) which was at home every day.

The number of people aged 55-59 years due to research conducted from early morning until late afternoon with most respondents Housewife and some people who have retired from their working lives that have that age range. Respondents with an age range of 15-19 years because of age is rare because it is still the old school, where the afternoon early in general are in school. The number of respondents in the 60-64 age ranging is also low that as many as five respondents (3.57%), which at that age have entered the majority of the elderly person in the age of 60-64 years their comprehension will be decrease and the respondent is not able to read that the majority large excluded [3].

Based on the study, the majority of respondents have a high school education level (42.86%). The level of education is a high school education level up. Education is needed to obtain health-related information to improve health. Education can influence the attitude of an individual will live primarily in motivating attitudes for a healthy life [3].

To find an overview of the knowledge and use of antibiotics presented the results of calculation of the frequency distribution, percentages, and category. From these results can be known responder knowledge about the variables, of 10 items as many questions as84 respondent or 60.00% Belongs to the category of Appeal, while respondents regarding antibiotic use attitudinal variables, of 8 items as many questions as 78 respondent or 55.71% Belongs to the category Good.

2.2. Knowledge Relationship With The attitude of Use Antibiotics

Based on the results presented interpretation of the correlation coefficient, the correlation coefficient of 0.299. If it is associated with a correlation coefficient table and estimates the correlation coefficient of 0.299 is at a low level of correlation between knowledge and behavior and the use of drugs without a prescription. Value (p-value <α) or (0.000 <0.05), it can be concluded that there is a low and significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of the use of antibiotics. These results are consistent with the theory of [4] in which knowledge can be a cause or motivator for someone in attitude and behavior, so that it can also be the basis of the formation of an action carried out by someone.

The correlation of knowledge on the attitudes of antibiotic use was significantly lower. This is due to the attitude and actions owned by the respondent is not only influenced by knowledge. According to Jean Peaget one Swiss psychologist knowledge is also influenced by several factors, one of which is the environmental culture [5].

C. Conclusion

From the discussion it can be concluded that the level of public knowledge about antibiotics in Cipadung Kidul included in the high category with a number of respondents as many as 84 people or 60.00%. The attitude of the use of antibiotics included in the category quite well with the number of respondents was 78 person or 55.71%. There is a significant relationship between knowledge with attitude antibiotic use with value (p-value <α) or (0.000 <0.05) and the value of the correlation coefficient of 0.299.

D. Experimental Section

The research is observational research with quantitative and qualitative data analysis were processed using descriptive statistics presented hereafter. Qualitative data is a research study that uses the data in the form of the variables studied and generally leads to perceptual quantitative research is to have a precise idea about the variables studied. This research was conducted with cross sectional approach that type of study design in the form of gathering information from a particular sample of which only do one at a time. Research tools in the form of a questionnaire to obtain data supplied to the village community Cipadung Kidul, District Panyileukan. This study includes the determination of the population and sample, the validity and reliability of the questionnaire [6-8].

E. Acknowledgments

Dr. Entris Sutrisno, S.Farm., M.H.Kes., Apt as a Chair of Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Bandung.

F. References

2. Widyasutty, F. C., (2012), Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan pola penggunaan antibakteri oral oleh pasien anak dan dewasa di tiga puskesmas Kecamatan Kota Depok (Relationship between the level of knowledge and the pattern of oral
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