

ABSTRACT

PATIENT COMPLIANCE LEVEL IN TAKING ANTIBIOTIC MEDICATIONS AT PHARMACY B SURABAYA

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Infectious diseases is the effect of harmful growth of microorganisms and bacteria in the human body which is a major problem in developing countries. Antibiotic resistance is the growth of bacteria that are not inhibited by the appropriate dosage of antibiotics, which will be a major issue in reducing the effectiveness of therapy. Patient compliance in treatment plays a crucial role in avoiding antibiotic resistance and achieving recovery. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate patient compliance at Pharmacy B in Surabaya. This study utilized an observational approach, during the period of March-April 2024. Patient compliance was measured using the Morisky Green Levine Scale (MGLS) questionnaire, classified into high, medium, and low categories. The MGLS questionnaire consists of 4 compliance questions. Data was analyzed descriptively with a distribution table of respondents. A total of 17 respondents joined the study. The results of this research indicate that the majority of patients have a high level of compliance (47.05%), with some patients showing low compliance (17.65%). This study found that out of the 4 questions on the questionnaire, the majority of respondents had stopped taking medication when they felt worse (35.30%). To reduce the potential for patients to stop taking medication when they feel worse, it can be done by strengthening the relationship between patients and pharmacy technical staff in the pharmacy so that reporting of worsening conditions can be more easily done, and involving the patient's family in supporting and monitoring the patient's compliance with antibiotic use. Due to the small sample size, it may be worth considering repeating the study with a larger sample in order to increase the validity of the research results.

Keyword : antibiotic, resistance, compliance