

HUBUNGAN ANTARA SIKAP, NORMA SUBJEKTIF, DAN PERSEPSI KONTROL PERILAKU DENGAN INTENSI PENULISAN RESEP ANTIBIOTIK SESUAI FORMULARIUM RUMAH SAKIT

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Abstrak

Penerapan formularium dalam menuliskan resep antibiotik merupakan salah satu strategi pengendalian penggunaan antibiotik di rumah sakit. Persentase standar penulisan resep antibiotik sesuai formularium adalah 100%, tetapi angka ini cenderung belum tercapai di berbagai rumah sakit. Hal ini juga dijumpai di Rumah Sakit X Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sikap, norma subjektif, dan persepsi kontrol perilaku dengan intensi penulisan resep antibiotik sesuai formularium Rumah Sakit X. Sampel pada penelitian yaitu total 29 dokter umum dan dokter spesialis yang memenuhi kriteria di Rumah Sakit X Jakarta. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Agustus – September 2020 menggunakan instrument kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Spearman's Rho* dengan $\alpha=0.05$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel sikap ($p=0,004$) dan persepsi kontrol perilaku ($p=0,002$) memiliki hubungan cukup kuat yang signifikan dengan intensi penulisan resep antibiotik sesuai formularium rumah sakit. Niat dokter untuk mematuhi formularium rumah sakit dalam menuliskan resep antibiotik dapat dipengaruhi oleh sikap dan persepsi akan kesulitan dan kemudahan yang harus dilewati dokter untuk mematuhi formularium. Rumah sakit sebaiknya melakukan sosialisasi dan evaluasi rutin mengenai penggunaan formularium, pelatihan dan sosialisasi terkait PPRA, serta melakukan pemutakhiran formularium dengan melengkapi informasi obat dalam formularium.

Kata kunci : intensi, sikap, norma subjektif, persepsi kontrol perilaku, resep, formularium

**THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ATTITUDE, SUBJECTIVE NORM,
PERCEIVED BEHAVIORAL CONTROL, AND INTENTION OF
PRESCRIBING ANTIBIOTIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOSPITAL
FORMULARY**

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Abstract

The use of formulary in prescribing antibiotics is one of the strategies to control the use of antibiotics in hospitals. The standard percentage of prescribing antibiotics according to the formulary is 100%, but this criterion tends not to be achieved in various hospitals. This is also found in X Hospital Jakarta. This study uses a descriptive correlation design with a cross sectional approach, which aims to determine the relationship between attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control with the intention of prescribing antibiotics in accordance with Hospital X's formulary. The sample of this study is a total of 29 general practitioners and specialists practicing at X Hospital Jakarta. The study was conducted in August - September 2020 using a questionnaire instrument. The data were analyzed with Spearman's Rho test with $\alpha = 0,05$. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between attitude ($p = 0,004$) and perceptions of behavioral control ($p = 0,002$) with the intention of prescribing antibiotics in accordance with the hospital's formulary. Doctor's intention to comply with the hospital formulary in prescribing antibiotics can be influenced by attitudes and perceptions of the difficulty and ease with which doctors must pass to comply with the formulary. Hospitals should conduct routine socialization and evaluation regarding the use of formularies, training and socialization related to PPRA, as well as updating drug information in the formulary.

Keywords : intention, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, prescription, formulary