ABSTRACT

This research was intended to analyze the profile of public knowledge in Central Surabaya about antibiotics and their use. The samples taken in this research were 100 respondents who came to the pharmacies, used antibiotics with and without prescription, aged over 15 years, could read, and willing to become respondents. An accidental sampling method was performed to obtain 100 respondents. The instrument used was a validated questionnaire. The research found that 41% of public had low knowledge and 59% had high knowledge about antibiotics and their use. The findings showed that there is room for health professionals to play an important role to achieve optimal therapy and minimize side effect of antibiotics by providing information about antibiotics and their use.

Key words: Knowledge, Public, and Antibiotics.