

**ABSTRACT**  
**THE EFFECT OF HOME CARE ON KNOWLEDGE**  
**AND ATTITUDE OF PATIENTS**  
**WITH AMOXICILLIN THERAPY**  
**( Studies in several pharmacies patients at Wonokromo District**  
**Surabaya )**

Nowadays pharmaceutical services orientation has shifted from drug oriented to patient oriented. It requires the pharmacies role as a caregiver to perform comprehensive services not only in pharmacies but also at patients home (home care) to improve health quality. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of home care to the knowledge and attitudes of patients who are in amoxicillin treatment.

This study included pre-experimental research with pre-test and post test one group design. Sampling method used was accidental sampling. Sample size in this study was 35 respondents which obtained from four pharmacies in Wonokromo Districts Surabaya. The media for giving information to the respondents in this study was a booklet about amoxicillin usage. The instrument for data collection used were questionnaires. Data was analyzed using SPSS.

The results showed that most respondents were female (74.3%), between 21-30 years of age (57.1%), graduated from high school/equivalent (57.1%), and their recent job were college students (42.9%). All respondents (100.0%) received amoxicillin in tablet form. Most amoxicillin requested was 1 strip or 10 tablets (88.6%) are obtain by self care (88.6%). The most common symptoms found was sore throat (25.7%). Before the home care, most respondent's (68.5%) knowledge about amoxicillin usage was categorized as "less", but after the home care most respondents knowledge of amoxicillin had increased to "sufficient" (48,6%) and "good" (45,7%) categories. Respondent's attitudes before and after the study could be interpreted as a "negative" attitude, meaning a dislike or tendency to avoid the right way of amoxicillin usage. There was a significant difference between pretest and posttest about amoxicillin usage that showed influence of the home care on knowledge and attitudes of respondents. And there was a correlation between the knowledge and attitude of respondents in pretest ( $P=0.000$ ) and posttest ( $P=0.000$ ) that described influence of home care to patient's knowledge and attitude.

**Keywords:** pharmaceutical care, home care, knowledge, attitude, amoxicillin