

ABSTRACT

Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) is one of the biggest factor which leads patient to visit the health facilities, either primary health care or hospital. An effort to reduce the URTI incidences is to provide information about the proper use of antibiotics. Puskesmas Selindung was chosen as the research site, because it's high incidence of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection on 2014 with 1298 cases and most people still have low awareness on the adherence of using antibiotics for URTI therapy. Based on that problem, giving drug information is considered as an effort to improve patient adherence on using antibiotics.

The aim of this study was to identify the effect of sociodemographic factors and drug information toward URTI patient adherence on using antibiotics in Selindung Primary Health Care, Pangkalpinang City. The study design was used a static-group-comparison design method. 60 respondents were involved and divided into 2 groups, intervention group and control group, with consecutive sampling technique, analyzed by statistical test.

Mann-Whitney U test showed result with significance score, *p value* 0.000 ($< 0,05$) which means statically different. This study concludes that there was an effect of giving drug information toward URTI patient adherence on using antibiotics and there was no effect of sociodemographic factors (education, age, gender, and job) either on treatment group (received drug information) or control group (not received drug information) toward URTI patient adherence on using antibiotics in Selindung Primary Health Care, Pangkalpinang City.

Keywords : URTI, Drug Information, Adherence, and Antibiotic.