

Abstrak
**PENGETAHUAN APOTEKER TENTANG *HANDRUB* DAN
DESINFEKTAN SAAT PANDEMI COVID 19 DI KABUPATEN
BANYUMAS**

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Latar Belakang : Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) ditemukan pada Desember 2019, dilakukan penanganan covid-19 dengan mencuci tangan menggunakan *handrub*, dan sterilisasi dengan desinfektan. Apoteker berperan memberikan edukasi terkait covid-19. Dengan itu pengetahuan apoteker merupakan faktor penting dalam keberhasilan pemberian edukasi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara kelompok karakteristik apoteker (usia, jenis kelamin, dan lama pengalaman kerja) dengan tingkat pengetahuan apoteker tentang *handrub* dan desinfektan saat pandemi covid-19.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini dilakukan secara *cross sectional* kepada 136 responden yaitu Apoteker yang berpraktik selama pandemi covid-19 di fasilitas kesehatan di Kabupaten Banyumas dengan teknik *accidental sampling* menggunakan kuesioner secara *online* dan *offline*. Data skor pengetahuan responden dianalisis secara deskriptif, sedangkan uji korelasi *mann whitney* dan *kruskal wallis* digunakan untuk mengetahui adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok karakteristik usia, jenis kelamin, dan lama pengalaman kerja dengan tingkat pengetahuan apoteker tentang *handrub* dan desinfektan pada masa pandemi covid-19.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan apoteker termasuk dalam kategori pengetahuan baik (76,921%). Pada uji analisis perbedaan, terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan yang signifikan dengan nilai *p-value* $\leq 0,001$ antara apoteker yang memiliki lama pengalaman kerja ≤ 5 tahun dengan > 5 tahun. Tidak terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan yang signifikan antara karakteristik berupa usia dengan *p-value* 0,072 (dewasa awal, dewasa, lansia awal dan lansia), dan jenis kelamin dengan *p-value* 0,252 (laki-laki dan perempuan) tentang *handrub* dan desinfektan saat pandemi covid-19 di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan apoteker tentang *handrub* dan desinfektan saat pandemi covid-19 sudah baik, akan tetapi perlu dilakukan peningkatan pengetahuan tentang kadar zat aktif yang optimal pada kandungan desinfektan, serta tata cara penggunaan desinfektan yang baik dan efektif.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Apoteker, *Handrub*, Desinfektan, Covid-19

Abstract
**KNOWLEDGE OF PHARMACISTS RELATED TO HANDRUB AND
DISINFECTANTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BANYUMAS
DISTRICT**

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Backgrounds : Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was discovered in December 2019, the handling of Covid-19 was carried out by washing hands using handrub, and sterilizing with disinfectants. Pharmacists play a role in providing education regarding COVID-19. Thus, pharmacist knowledge is an important factor in the success of providing education. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences between groups of pharmacist characteristics (age, gender, and length of work experience) and pharmacists' level of knowledge about handrub and disinfectant during the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods : This study was a cross-sectional design with 136 respondents, pharmacists who worked during the covid-19 pandemic at health facilities in Banyumas Regency with accidental sampling technique using online and offline questionnaires. The respondent's knowledge score data was analyzed descriptively, while the Mann Whitney and Kruskal Wallis correlation test was used to determine whether there were significant differences between groups of characteristics of age, sex, and length of work experience and the level of pharmacist knowledge about handrub and disinfectant during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Result : The results of this study indicate that the level of knowledge of pharmacists is included in the category of good knowledge (76.921%). In the difference analysis test, there was a significant difference in knowledge with a p-value of 0.001 between pharmacists who had ≤ 5 years of work experience and > 5 years. There is no significant difference in knowledge between characteristics in the form of age with a p-value of 0.072 (early adult, adult, early-aged and elderly), and gender with a p-value of 0.252 (male and female) about handrub and disinfectant during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banyumas Regency.

Conclusion : Pharmacists knowledge of handrub and disinfectant during the covid-19 pandemic is good, but it is necessary to increase knowledge about optimal levels of active substances in disinfectant content, as well as procedures for using good and effective disinfectants.

Keyword : Knowledge, Pharmacist, Handrub, Desinfect, COVID-19.