

INTISARI

Seiring dengan perkembangan jaman, pembelian antibiotik semakin dibatasi untuk mencegah penggunaan antibiotik yang berlebihan dan tidak tepat. Namun disisi lain, teknologi juga semakin maju sehingga muncul berbagai kemudahan dalam kehidupan kita. Tidak terkecuali pada bidang pelayanan kesehatan dan akses terhadap obat-obatan. Pemerintah telah mengambil langkah untuk membatasi pembelian antibiotik yang bebas, dengan himbauan pembelian antibiotik saat ini harus disertai resep. Langkah tersebut diambil karena risiko resistensi antibiotik dan potensi *drug related problems* yang dapat mengancam keamanan pasien. Apoteker sebagai penanggungjawab terhadap obat-obatan sangat berperan dalam mengatasi permasalahan diatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi apoteker terhadap pembelian antibiotik tanpa resep di masyarakat, persepsi apoteker terhadap risiko pembelian antibiotik tanpa resep di masyarakat, dan hambatan serta strategi untuk mengatasi pembelian antibiotik tanpa resep di masyarakat.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, yang dimana akan meneliti tentang persepsi apoteker terhadap perilaku pembelian antibiotik tanpa resep baik di internet maupun secara langsung. Data akan dihimpun melalui wawancara dengan apoteker yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling* dan bekerja di Apotek Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Februari-April 2022. Didapatkan gambaran bahwa masih terdapat masyarakat yang hendak membeli antibiotik tanpa resep dengan keluhan sakit gigi, demam, bahkan untuk keperluan hewan ternak. Masyarakat masih membeli antibiotik tanpa resep dikarenakan kepercayaan dan pengalaman pribadi, faktor pengetahuan, serta hasil dari pencarian di internet. Di internet sendiri, apoteker juga menemukan oknum yang menjual antibiotik secara bebas, dan hal tersebut menjadi salah satu hambatan dari pengatasan perilaku pembelian antibiotik tanpa resep bersama dengan hambatan pada faktor regulasi, distribusi, pasien, dan faktor kemudahan teknologi. Menurut apoteker, diperlukan strategi berupa komitmen dan sinergi profesi disertai kolaborasi dengan instansi BPOM, Kemkominfo, dan kepolisian untuk menindak penjualan obat bebas di internet, serta edukasi pasien.

Kata kunci : *Persepsi Apoteker, Swamedikasi, Antibiotik, Masyarakat/Komunitas, E-commerce*

ABSTRACT

As time evolves, the purchase of antibiotics is being restricted to prevent excessive and inappropriate use of antibiotics. But on the other side, technology is also grow fast that various conveniences happened in many aspects, including health care and access to medicine. However, the government take a step to limit antibiotics purchasing by using prescription as a requirement to purchase antibiotics. Purchasing antibiotics without a prescription has many risks that can be a threat to patient safety, such as the potential for drug-related problems, inappropriate treatment, and the high risk of antibiotic resistance. It is the duty and authority of pharmacists in carrying out pharmaceutical services, so the role of pharmacists is needed to overcome the problems above. This study aims to determine the pharmacist's perception of purchasing antibiotics without a prescription, pharmacist's perception of risk, obstacle and strategy to overcome the antibiotics purchasing without prescription problem.

This research is a qualitative research with a case study approach, which will examine pharmacists' perceptions of the behavior of buying antibiotics without a prescription both on the internet and in person. Data will be collected through interviews with pharmacists who were selected by purposive sampling and worked at the Yogyakarta Special Region Pharmacy. The study was conducted in February-April 2022. It was found that there are still people who want to buy antibiotics without a prescription for toothache pain, fever, and even for poultry. People still buy antibiotics without a prescription due to personal beliefs and experiences, knowledge factors, and searches on the internet. On the internet itself, antibiotics were found and could be purchased freely. The obstacles to overcoming the behavior of buying antibiotics without a prescription along with barriers to regulatory factors, distribution, patients, and technological convenience factors. According to pharmacists, a strategy is needed in the form of commitment of pharmacist to follow the regulation, collaboration with BPOM, the Ministry of Communication and Information, IAI, and Police to take action as an enforcement of law, and needed to educate the patient to prevent this from happening.

Keyword : Pharmacist, Self Medication, Antibiotics, Community/Retail Pharmacy, E-commerce