

INTISARI

Imunisasi adalah proses pembuatan sistem pertahanan tubuh kebal terhadap suatu penyakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat tingkat kesiapan apotek dalam pelayanan imunisasi di Kota Bogor. Kesiapan apotek diantaranya adalah karakteristik apotek, deskripsi pengelolaan obat suhu dingin dan vaksin, prosedur operasional pengelolaan, dan sarana prasarana. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 28 sampel dari total 64 populasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian non-experimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif (penelitian survey). Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang disebar di apotek Kota Bogor. Teknik pengambilan sampel dari penelitian ini adalah teknik *accidental sampling* dan selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan metode statistik deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden tidak tersedia obat suhu dingin, yaitu 15 responden (53,57%) dan terdapat 13 responden (46,43%) yang tersedia obat suhu dingin. Sedangkan, tidak ada responden (0,00%) yang menjawab menyediakan vaksin. Dari segi sarana dan prasarana, mayoritas responden tidak memiliki refrigerator (60,71%); freeze alert (82,14%); cold box (53,57%); ruang untuk imunisasi (85,71%); Auto Disable Syringe (85,71%); peralatan anafilaktik (96,43%); dokumen pencatatan imunisasi (96,43%); dan safety box (82,14%). Mayoritas responden, yaitu sebanyak 17 responden (60,71%) tidak setuju apabila kebijakan di Indonesia memperbolehkan menyediakan layanan imunisasi di apotek pada tahun depan.

Kata kunci: imunisasi, apotek, apoteker, fasilitas apotek.

ABSTRACT

Immunization is the process of making the body's defense system immune to a disease. This study aims to see the level of pharmacy readiness in providing immunization services in Bogor City. Pharmacy readiness includes the characteristics of the pharmacy, descriptions of cold medicine and vaccine management, management operational procedures, and infrastructure. The samples used in this study were 28 samples from a total of 64 populations.

This study used a non-experimental research design with a descriptive research design (survey research). The research instrument used a questionnaire distributed in pharmacies in Bogor City. The sampling technique of this study was accidental sampling technique and then analyzed using descriptive statistical methods.

The results showed that the majority of respondents were not available for cold medicine, namely 15 respondents (53.57%) and there were 13 respondents (46.43%) who had cold medicine available. Meanwhile, no respondents (0.00%) answered providing vaccines. In terms of facilities and infrastructure, the majority of respondents do not own a refrigerator (60.71%); freeze alert (82.14%); cold boxes (53.57%); room for immunization (85.71%); Auto Disable Syringes (85.71%); anaphylactic equipment (96.43%); immunization record documents (96.43%); and safety boxes (82.14%). The majority of respondents, namely as many as 17 respondents (60.71%) did not agree if the policy in Indonesia allowed providing immunization services at pharmacies next year.

Keywords: immunization, pharmacy, pharmacist, pharmacy facilities.