

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Telefarmasi merupakan pelayanan kefarmasian oleh seorang apoteker kepada pasien dari jarak jauh melalui teknologi informasi dan komunikasi. Telefarmasi memiliki manfaat diantaranya meningkatkan akses layanan farmasi, menghemat waktu, dan memudahkan pemantauan pengobatan bagi pasien.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengetahuan, persepsi, dan kemauan mahasiswa farmasi di Kalimantan Selatan dalam menyediakan layanan telefarmasi serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan 453 responden dari enam Perguruan Tinggi Farmasi di Kalimantan Selatan. Kriteria inklusi mencakup mahasiswa aktif Program Sarjana Farmasi dan Profesi Apoteker, berusia 17–30 tahun, memiliki akses internet, serta bersedia mengisi *informed consent*. Instrumen penelitian dikembangkan berdasarkan pedoman WHO melalui tahapan *forward translation*, review oleh ahli, *back-translation*, uji coba terhadap responden, dan finalisasi. Uji validitas menunjukkan nilai I-CVI = 1, sementara uji reliabilitas dengan *Cronbach's alpha* menghasilkan nilai 0,779 (pengetahuan), 0,944 (persepsi), dan 0,928 (kemauan menyediakan). Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara online. Analisis menggunakan uji *Kruskal-Wallis*, *Mann-Whitney*, dan korelasi *Spearman*, sedangkan analisis multivariat dilakukan dengan regresi linear menggunakan SPSS versi 27.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan responden memiliki pengetahuan tinggi sebesar 58,7%, persepsi positif sebesar 54,3%, dan kemauan menyediakan telefarmasi sebesar 84,8%. Pengetahuan dipengaruhi: tingkatan mahasiswa ( $p = 0,006$ ), pendidikan orang tua ( $p = 0,014$ ), dan jenis perguruan tinggi ( $p < 0,001$ ). Persepsi dipengaruhi: usia ( $p < 0,001$ ), tingkatan mahasiswa ( $p < 0,001$ ), pendidikan orang tua ( $p = 0,009$ ), dan pengalaman magang atau kerja di fasilitas kesehatan ( $p = 0,027$ ). Kemauan menyediakan telefarmasi dipengaruhi: jenis perguruan tinggi ( $p = 0,012$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan persepsi terhadap kemauan menyediakan telefarmasi ( $p < 0,001$ ,  $p < 0,001$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pengetahuan dan persepsi memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kemauan untuk menyediakan layanan telefarmasi, namun masih tergolong rendah. Mahasiswa perlu meningkatkan pengetahuan maupun persepsi tentang telefarmasi melalui edukasi yang lebih aplikatif untuk mempersiapkan diri menghadapi tantangan perkembangan teknologi layanan kesehatan di masa depan.

**Kata Kunci:** Telefarmasi, Pengetahuan, Persepsi, Kemauan Menyediakan, Mahasiswa Farmasi

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Telepharmacy is a pharmaceutical service pharmacists provide to patients remotely using information and communication technology. Telepharmacy provides benefits including improved access to pharmacy services, time savings, and facilitated medication monitoring for patients.

**Objective:** This study aims to analyze the level of knowledge, perception, and willingness of pharmacy students in South Kalimantan to provide telepharmacy services and the factors that influence them.

**Method:** This study adopted a cross-sectional design with 453 respondents from six Pharmacy Universities in South Kalimantan. Inclusion criteria included active undergraduate pharmacy and professional pharmacist students, aged 17–30 years, with internet access, and willing to provide informed consent. The research instrument was developed based on WHO guidelines through stages of forward translation, expert review, back-translation, pilot testing, and finalization. The validity test showed an I-CVI value of 1, while reliability testing using Cronbach's alpha resulted in 0.779 (knowledge), 0.944 (perception), and 0.928 (willingness to provide). Data were collected online. The analysis used Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney, and Spearman correlation tests, while multivariate analysis was conducted using linear regression with SPSS version 27.

**Result:** The results showed that 58.7% of respondents had high knowledge, 54.3% had positive perceptions, and 84.8% had willingness to provide telepharmacy services. Knowledge was influenced by: Student level ( $p = 0.006$ ), parental education ( $p = 0.014$ ), and type of university ( $p < 0.001$ ). Perceptions were influenced by: Age ( $p < 0.001$ ), student level ( $p < 0.001$ ), parental education ( $p = 0.009$ ), and internship or work experience in healthcare facilities ( $p = 0.027$ ). Willingness to provide telepharmacy was influenced by: Type of university ( $p = 0.012$ ). There were significant relationships between knowledge and perceptions toward willingness to provide telepharmacy services ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study found that knowledge and perception have a significant influence on the willingness to provide telepharmacy services; however, they remain relatively low. Students need to enhance their knowledge and perception of telepharmacy through more practical education to prepare themselves for the challenges of future developments in healthcare technology.

**Keywords:** Telepharmacy, Knowledge, Perception, Willingness to Provide, Pharmacy Students