

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Ketersediaan alat kesehatan yang memadai dan berkualitas merupakan salah satu pilar utama dalam menunjang pelayanan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) di fasilitas kesehatan primer. Aplikasi Sarana, Prasarana, dan Alat Kesehatan (ASPAK) dikembangkan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan sebagai sistem informasi untuk mengelola data sarana, prasarana, dan alat kesehatan. Namun, kualitas data ASPAK belum banyak diteliti, khususnya dalam konteks alat kesehatan pada pelayanan KIA di tingkat puskesmas.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data kuantitatif diperoleh dari 30 puskesmas di Kabupaten Gunungkidul dan dianalisis untuk menilai kualitas data ASPAK. Selanjutnya, wawancara mendalam dilakukan di tiga puskesmas terpilih untuk mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor organisasi dan teknis yang memengaruhi kualitas data serta praktik pemanfaatan dan pemeliharaan alat kesehatan.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Seluruh puskesmas menunjukkan kategori kualitas data yang “kurang”, dengan sebagian besar nilai di bawah 50%. Faktor manajemen menjadi faktor paling dominan, diikuti oleh teknologi, *stakeholder*, dan organisasi. Meskipun alat kesehatan untuk layanan KIA umumnya tersedia dan dimanfaatkan aktif, masih terdapat tantangan dalam pemeliharaan, kalibrasi, dan pengadaan dengan kondisi keterbatasan anggaran.

Kesimpulan: Kualitas data alat kesehatan pada sistem ASPAK masih rendah dan sangat dipengaruhi oleh sistem manajemen internal serta kapasitas sumber daya manusia. Diperlukan perbaikan dalam sistem pengelolaan data, peningkatan pelatihan, serta penguatan kebijakan pemeliharaan untuk mendukung pelayanan KIA yang optimal di puskesmas.

Kata Kunci: *Alat Kesehatan, ASPAK, Kualitas Data, Puskesmas*

ABSTRACT

Background: The availability of adequate and high-quality medical equipment is one of the key pillars in supporting Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services at primary healthcare facilities. The Ministry of Health has developed the Aplikasi Sarana, Prasarana, dan Alat Kesehatan (ASPAK) as an information system to manage data related to healthcare infrastructure and medical devices. However, the quality of data within ASPAK has not been extensively studied, particularly in the context of medical equipment for MCH services at the primary healthcare facilities level.

Method: This research employed a descriptive case study design using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative data were collected from 30 the primary healthcare facilities in Gunungkidul Regency and analyzed to assess the quality of ASPAK data. Subsequently, in-depth interviews were conducted at three selected puskesmas to explore organizational and technical factors influencing data quality, as well as practices related to the utilization and maintenance of medical equipment.

Result and Discussion: All primary healthcare facilities were found to have “poor” data quality categories, with the majority scoring below 50%. Management factors were the most dominant contributors, followed by technology, stakeholders, and organizational aspects. Although most MCH-related medical equipment was available and actively used, challenges remained in equipment maintenance, calibration, and procurement, particularly under financial constraints.

Conclusion: The quality of medical equipment data in the ASPAK system remains low and is significantly influenced by internal management systems and human resource capacity. Improvements in data management systems, increased training, and strengthened maintenance policies are essential to support optimal MCH services at primary healthcare facilities.

Keyword: ASPAK, Data Quality, Medical Devices, Primary Healthcare Facilities