



INTISARI

Puskesmas merupakan salah fasilitas kesehatan lini pertama yang mengupayakan pelayanan kesehatan. Tetapi berbagai masalah masih ada menyebabkan keterbatasan mutu pelayanan kefarmasian, yang termasuk pengelolaan obat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai kinerja pengelolaan obat di puskesmas. Alasan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah belum ada penelitian yang meneliti pengelolaan obat dengan indikator yang terstandar. Selain itu, belum ada penelitian yang meneliti seluruh indikator terkait dengan pengelolaan obat.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Bambanglipuro, Puskesmas Sewon I, Puskesmas Jetis I, dan Puskesmas Srandakan di Kabupaten Bantul. Data diambil secara *retrospective* dengan penelusuran dokumen yang menghasilkan data sekunder, dan *concurrent* dengan pengamatan langsung, observasi dan wawancara dengan apoteker yang menghasilkan data primer. Indikator terdiri dari seleksi; perencanaan; permintaan; penerimaan; penyimpanan; distribusi; pengendalian; pencatatan dan evaluasi; dengan total 30 indikator. Analisis data secara deskriptif dengan menghitung nilai indikator dengan rumus kemudian dibandingkan dengan standar dan antarpuskesmas.

Sebanyak 19 indikator belum memenuhi standar dan sebanyak sebelas indikator sudah memenuhi standar. Hasil kesesuaian obat dengan pola penyakit sebesar 79,30%; kesesuaian jumlah penerimaan sebesar 259,36%; penyimpanan psikotropika sebesar 77,08%; ITOR sebanyak 3,59x/tahun; ketersediaan obat sebanyak 25, 82 bulan; item stok aman 65,92%; item stok berlebih sebanyak 33,72%; dan stok mati sebesar 44,21%. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan obat di puskesmas Kabupaten Bantul belum efisien.

Kata kunci : puskesmas, pengelolaan obat, Kabupaten Bantul



ABSTRACT

Primary health care is one of the first-rate health facilities that will conduct health services. However, there are still many problems related to pharmaceutical service quality. The purpose of this study was to assess the performance of drug management at the primary health care. This study was carried out because there are no studies that examine drug management with standardized indicators. Besides, there was no research on the management of all indicators of drugs.

This is a non-experimental descriptive study. The study was conducted at Bambanglipuro primary health care, Sewon I primary health care, Jetis I primary health care, and Srandakan primary health care. The data taken retrospectively by searching documents that produce secondary data, and concurrently by direct observation and interviews that produce primary data. The indicator consists of selection, demand planning, receipt, storage, distribution, control, recording, and evaluation with a total of 30 indicators. Descriptive data analysis by calculating the indicator value using formulas, then compared with the standard and other primary health care.

A total of 19 indicators have not met the standards and as many as eleven indicators have met the standards. The results of drug suitability with disease patterns were 79,30%; suitability of total revenues of 259,36%; psychotropic storage of 77,08%; ITOR of 3,59x/year; availability of a total of 25,82 months; safe stock items 65,92%; the excess stock items were 3,72%; and the dead stock was 44,21%. These results show that drug management in Bantul Regency primary health care has not efficient yet.

Keywords: *primary health care, drug management, Bantul Regency*