

**ANALISIS PENGARUH SISTEM INFORMASI MANAJEMEN LOGISTIK
OBAT DAN PERILAKU KERJA TERHADAP KEGIATAN
PENGELOLAAN OBAT, DAN KINERJA ORGANISASI
(Studi pada Instalasi Farmasi Kabupaten dan Kota
di Propinsi Jawa Timur)**

INTISARI

Sistem Informasi Manajemen Logistik Obat (SIMLO) dapat membantu pengguna dalam menghasilkan data pengelolaan yang lebih akurat dan cepat. Meskipun SIMLO telah digunakan namun sebagian besar Kab/Kota di Propinsi Jawa Timur masih terjadi kekosongan maupun kelebihan stok obat yang berpotensi terjadinya kerusakan/kadaluarsa. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh SIMLO dengan perilaku kerja, kegiatan pengelolaan obat dan kinerja Organisasi pada Instalasi Farmasi Kabupaten dan Kota di Propinsi Jawa Timur.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional*, untuk menilai pengaruh SIMLO terhadap perilaku kerja, kegiatan pengelolaan obat dan kinerja organisasi menggunakan data sekunder (Ketersediaan 17 item obat dan jumlah obat rusak/kadaluarsa Tahun 2017) serta data primer berupa kuesioner yang dikembangkan sendiri berdasarkan *Theory of Reasoned Action* dan *Technology Acceptance Model*. Untuk keperluan kuantitatif, kuesioner menggunakan skala Likert, sedangkan data sekunder dilakukan pemberian skor. Hubungan antar variabel akan dianalisis menggunakan *Structural Equation Model* (SEM) dengan metode PLS (*Partial Least Square*) yang dibantu oleh aplikasi SmartPLS v3.2.7.

Penerapan SIMLO berpengaruh kuat terhadap perilaku kerja (64,7%, $p = 0,000$) dan kinerja organisasi (39,5%, $p = 0,044$), namun SIMLO tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap kegiatan pengelolaan obat. Terdapat pengaruh moderat dari perilaku kerja terhadap kinerja organisasi (39,1%, $p = 0,047$). Terdapat pengaruh lemah namun tidak signifikan antara perilaku kerja terhadap kegiatan pengelolaan obat (8,8%, $p = 0,791$) serta antara kegiatan pengelolaan obat terhadap kinerja organisasi (4,1%, $p = 0,827$).

Kata Kunci: Sistem Informasi Manajemen Logistik obat, Perilaku kerja, Pengelolaan obat, Kinerja, *Theory Reasoned Action*, *Technology Acceptance Model*.

**INFLUENCE ANALYSIS BETWEEN DRUG MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEM, AND WORK BEHAVIOR ON DRUG
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL
PERFORMANCE**

(Study on Distric and Cities Pharmacy Departement in East Java Province)

ABSTRACT

The Drug Management Information System (DMIS) helped to provide more fast and accurate management data. DMIS has been used in most districts/cities in East Java Province, but there were still stock out or overstock condition that potentially to disrupted health services. This study aims to analyze the effect of DMIS on work behavior, drug management activities and organizational performance in Pharmaceutical Management Unit in District and Cities of East Java Province.

This study was a cross-sectional, to assess DMIS influence on work behavior, drug management activities and organizational performance use data availability of 17 drug items and value of damaged/expired drugs in 2017, the self-developed questionnaires based on Theory of Reasoned Action and Technology Acceptance Model. The questionnaire used a Likert scale, while other forms were given scoring for quantitative measurement. The relationship between variables was analyzed with the Structural Equation Model (SEM) - Partial Least Square (PLS) method on SmartPLS Application.

There was the middle strong influence of DMIS application on work behavior ($p=0.000$) and organizational performance ($p=0.044$) but no influence on drug management activities. There was a moderate influence on work behavior on organizational performance ($p=0.047$). There were not significant influence between work behavior on drug management activities ($p=0.791$) and between drug management activities to organizational performance ($p=0.821$). The conclusion of this study was DMIS affected on work behavior and performance directly or indirectly but it did not affect drug management activities for several reasons.

Keywords: Drug Management Information System, Work Behavior, Drug Management, Organization Performance, Theory Reasoned Action, Technology Acceptance Model.