

## INTISARI

Kemajuan teknologi informasi kesehatan menyebabkan peningkatan penerapan sistem informasi pengelolaan obat untuk meningkatkan efisiensi dan efektifitas layanan. Penerapan sistem informasi manajemen puskesmas pada pengelolaan obat di 21 puskesmas Kabupaten Batang belum maksimal. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi penerapan SIMPUS pada pengelolaan obat di puskesmas Kabupaten Batang, mengetahui *net benefit* dan menemukan masalah potensial yang dihadapi pengguna sebagai dasar perbaikan sistem.

Penelitian deskriptif menggunakan kuesioner tervalidasi sebelumnya dengan indikator kehandalan, kemudahan penggunaan, efektifitas pada variabel kualitas sistem; ketelitian, keterkaitan, mudah dipahami, kelengkapan, tepat waktu, aman, dan bentuk pada kualitas informasi; dukungan dan daya tanggap IT pada kualitas layanan; frekuensi dan kesediaan penggunaan pada penggunaan sistem; kelengkapan isi, keakuratan informasi, kemudahan penggunaan pada kepuasan pengguna; dampak individual dan organisasi pada *net benefit*. Data dari 29 responden (pengelola obat puskesmas di wilayah Kabupaten Batang yang pernah melakukan pengelolaan obat dengan SIMPUS minimal selama satu tahun) dianalisa menggunakan skala sikap "*Likert*" dengan *SEM-PLS*. Pengujian hipotesis dengan menilai T-statistik hasil *bootstrapping* dengan tingkat signifikansi 5% ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ). Hipotesis dikatakan signifikan jika T-statistik > T-tabel 1,96.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas sistem dari SIMPUS pengelolaan obat bernilai cukup (*mean* 2,75), kualitas informasi cukup (2,70), kualitas layanan pengelola IT cukup (2,90), penggunaan sistem kurang baik (2,45), kepuasan pengguna cukup (2,90), dan *net benefit* yang dirasakan cukup (2,60). Pada uji hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan sistem (T-statistik 5,233) dan kepuasan pengguna (T-statistik 3,646) berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap *net benefit*. Kualitas sistem, kualitas informasi, dan kualitas layanan SIMPUS pengelolaan obat belum maksimal dalam mendukung proses pengelolaan obat di puskesmas Kabupaten Batang. Perlu dilakukan perbaikan pada kualitas sistem, kualitas informasi, dan kualitas layanan dengan menyesuaikan kebutuhan pengguna.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi, SIMPUS, Pengelolaan Obat, *Net Benefit*.

## ABSTRACT

The advancement of health information technology has led to an increase in the application of drug management information systems to improve service efficiency and effectiveness. The implementation of SIMPUS on drug management in 21 Batang District public health centers has not been maximized. This research was aimed to evaluate the application of SIMPUS to drug management in Batang District public health centers, to find out net benefits, and to find potential problems faced by users as a basis for improving system.

This research was designed as a descriptive research that used a validated questionnaire with indicators of reliability, ease of use, effectiveness on variables of system quality; accuracy, interrelation, easy to understand, completeness, punctuality, safety, and in the form of information quality variables; IT support and responsiveness to service quality variables; frequency and willingness to use the system usage variables; completeness of content, accuracy of information, ease of use on variable user satisfaction; the impact of individuals and organizations on the net benefit variable. Data from 29 respondents (drug administrators at the public health center in Batang District area who had managed drugs with SIMPUS for at least one year) were analyzed using a "Likert" attitude scale with SEM-PLS. The hypothesis testing was done by assessing the T-statistic of bootstrapping results with a significance level of 5% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). The hypothesis was claimed to be significant if T-statistics  $>$  T-table 1.96.

The results showed that the quality of the SIMPUS drug management system was quite good (mean 2.75), information quality was quite good (2.70), the quality of IT management services was quite adequate (2.90), poor system usage (2.45), users satisfaction was enough (2.90), and net benefits that are felt to be sufficient (2.60). In the hypothesis test shows that the use of the system (T-statistic 5.233) and user satisfaction (T-statistic 3.646) significantly influence the net benefit. The quality of the system, the quality of information, and the quality of SIMPUS services in drug management have not been maximized in supporting the process of drug management in the Batang District public health centers. Improvements to system quality, information quality, and service quality need to be done by adjusting user needs.

Keywords : Evaluation, SIMPUS, Drug Management, Net Benefit.