

ABSTRAK

Pengelolaan obat merupakan salah satu bagian dari pelayanan kefarmasian yang meliputi seleksi, perencanaan, pengadaan, penyimpanan dan pendistribusian yang berperan penting dalam menjamin ketersediaan obat di puskesmas. Dalam upaya meningkatkan mutu pengelolaan obat adalah dengan menetapkan standar pelayanan kefarmasian di puskesmas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran pengelolaan obat di puskesmas wilayah Kabupaten Tulungagung dan Kota Kupang dan merumuskan solusi perbaikan manajemen pengelolaan obat dengan BPRS (*Basic Priority Rating System*).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif, data kualitatif diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi langsung yang dilakukan pada pengelola obat dan kepala seksi kefarmasian Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Tulungagung dan Kota Kupang. Data kuantitatif diperoleh secara retrospektif melalui penelusuran dokumen pengelolaan obat puskesmas tahun 2018 dan analisis data dilakukan dengan menghitung nilai masing-masing indikator pada tahap pengelolaan obat yang dibandingkan dengan standar dan selanjutnya diolah serta dideskripsikan berdasarkan analisis prioritas BPRS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 32 indikator pengelolaan obat terdapat 18 indikator yang belum sesuai standar untuk Kabupaten Tulungagung dan 19 indikator untuk Kota Kupang. Indikator yang belum memenuhi standar yaitu : kesesuaian item dengan fornasi, kesesuaian item dengan pola penyakit, ketepatan perencanaan, kesesuaian item permintaan, kesesuaian jumlah permintaan, kesesuaian item penerimaan, kesesuaian jumlah penerimaan, penyimpanan sesuai efek farmakologis, penyimpanan sesuai suhu, penyimpanan narkotika sesuai peraturan, penyimpanan obat *high alert*, penyimpanan obat LASA, ketepatan jumlah distribusi, ITOR, tingkat ketersediaan obat, item stok aman, item stok berlebih, obat tidak diresepkan > 3 bulan, item stok kurang. Solusi perbaikan yang menjadi prioritas Kabupaten Tulungagung dan Kota Kupang yaitu melakukan koordinasi dengan pengelola program dalam penyusunan RKO; sosialisasi obat fornasi pada penulis resep; bimtek ulang pengelola obat dalam menghitung kebutuhan obat; pengusulan sarana prasarana penyimpanan sesuai standar; evaluasi pedoman terapi; evaluasi penggunaan dan perhitungan kebutuhan obat; menyimpan narkotika sesuai aturan; membuat daftar dan penandaan obat *high alert* dan LASA; evaluasi usulan kebutuhan sesuai pemakaian riil.

Kata kunci : pengelolaan obat, puskesmas, standar pelayanan kefarmasian

ABSTRACT

Drug management is one part of pharmaceutical services which includes the selection, planning, procurement, storage and distribution which play an important role in ensuring the availability of drugs at the health center. In an effort to improve the quality of drug management is to set pharmacy service standards in health centers. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of drug management in the health centers in Tulungagung Regency and Kupang City and formulate solutions to improve drug management with the BPRS (Basic Priority Rating System).

This research is a descriptive study, qualitative data obtained through in-depth interviews and direct observations conducted on the drug manager and pharmacy section head of the Tulungagung District Health Office and Kupang City. Quantitative data were obtained retrospectively by searching the health center drug management documents in 2018 and data analysis was performed by calculating the value of each indicator at the drug management stage compared to the standard and subsequently processed and described based on the analysis of BPRS priorities.

The results showed that of 32 indicators of drug management, there were 18 indicators that did not meet the standards for Tulungagung Regency and 19 indicators for Kupang City. Indicators that do not meet the standards, namely: the suitability of the items with the National Forum, the suitability of the items with the pattern of disease, the accuracy of planning, the suitability of the demand items, the suitability of the number of requests, the suitability of the receipt items, the suitability of the number of receipts, storage according to pharmacological effects, storage according to temperature, narcotics storage according to regulations, high alert drug storage, LASA drug storage, accuracy of distribution amount, ITOR, level of drug availability, safe stock items, excess stock items, drugs not prescribed > 3 months, under-stock items. Improvement solutions that become the priority of Tulungagung Regency and Kupang City are coordinating with program managers in the preparation of RKO; socialization of fornas drugs to prescribers; re-technical guidance of drug management in calculating drug needs; proposing storage infrastructure according to standards; evaluation of therapy guidelines; evaluation of use and calculation of drug needs; storing narcotics according to the rules; make lists and markings of high alert and LASA drugs; evaluation of proposed needs according to real use.

Keywords: drug management, primary health care, pharmaceutical service standard