

INTISARI

Berdasarkan kajian risiko bencana yang dilakukan oleh BPBD Kabupaten Bantul menyebutkan jenis ancaman bencana banjir dan gempa merupakan bencana dengan frekuensi kejadian tinggi, sehingga tenaga kefarmasian perlu memahami pentingnya peranannya dalam menanggulangi bencana baik sebelum hingga pasca bencana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi pengetahuan dan sikap tenaga kefarmasian serta melihat ketersediaan obat dan perbekalan kesehatan dalam penanggulangan bencana berdasarkan Kepmenkes No 59 tahun 2011 dan *Essential medicine list for emergency* PAHO/WHO tahun 2012 di fasilitas kesehatan dan Dinas kesehatan kabupaten Bantul menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif *cross sectional* melalui wawancara semi terstruktur dengan lembar pengumpul data dan pedoman wawancara terhadap 8 tenaga kefarmasian di 4 puskesmas, serta 4 tenaga kefarmasian di 2 Rumah Sakit dan 2 Apoteker di Instalasi Farmasi Kabupaten. Pendekatan kuantitatif *retrospektif* menggunakan data obat dan perbekalan kesehatan yang rutin digunakan oleh fasilitas kesehatan dan instalasi farmasi kabupaten pada tahun 2018.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terbatasnya pengetahuan dan sikap tenaga kefarmasian terhadap manajemen ketersediaan obat dalam penanggulangan bencana dikarenakan kurangnya pelatihan. Kesesuaian obat dan Perbekalan kesehatan rutin yang tersedia dari masing masing institusi berdasarkan 112 item yang digunakan dalam penanggulangan bencana pada masing-masing institusi yaitu sebanyak 66 item (59%) di 4 Puskesmas, serta 68 item (61%) di Instalasi Farmasi Kabupaten dan 80 item (77%) di 2 Rumah Sakit. Rata-rata Ketersediaan obat dan perbekalan kesehatan untuk 4 puskesmas, 2 rumah sakit dan IFK secara berturut-turut adalah 23 ; 30 dan 23 (bulan)

Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan gambaran pengetahuan tenaga kefarmasian masih terbatas serta gambaran sikap tenaga kefarmasian sudah sadar akan tanggung jawab mereka sebagai tenaga kefarmasian yang terlibat dalam penanggulangan bencana dan ketersediaan obat dan perbekalan kesehatan yang digunakan dalam penanggulangan bencana tidak ada, hanya menggunakan persediaan rutin dari masing masing institusi. Disarankan untuk melakukan pelatihan dan kerja sama antar tenaga kesehatan agar tercipta pelayanan kesehatan yang optimal walaupun ketika terjadi bencana.

kata kunci : Pengetahuan, sikap, tenaga kefarmasian, ketersediaan obat, penanggulangan bencana

ABSTRACT

Based on a disaster risk study conducted by the Bantul Regency BPBD, the type of flood and earthquake threat is a disaster with a high frequency of occurrence, so that pharmaceutical personnel need to understand the importance of their role in tackling disasters both before and after the disaster. This study aims to explore the knowledge and attitudes of pharmaceutical personnel and see the availability of drugs and medical supplies in disaster management based on the Minister of Health Decree No. 59 of 2011 and the 2012 PAHO / WHO Essential medicine list for emergency in health facilities and Bantul district health services using a cross sectional qualitative approach through semi-structured interviews with data collection sheets and interview guidelines for 8 pharmacy workers in 4 Health centers, and 4 pharmacy workers in 2 Hospitals and 2 Pharmacists in the District Pharmacy Installation. A retrospective quantitative approach using drug data and health supplies is routinely used by district health facilities and pharmaceutical installations in 2018.

The results showed that the limited knowledge and attitude of pharmaceutical personnel towards the management of drug availability in disaster management due to lack of training. Suitability of drugs and routine health supplies available from each institution based on 112 items used in disaster management in each institution, as many as 66 items (59%) in 4 Puskesmas, and 68 items (61%) in the District Pharmacy Installation and 80 item (77%) in 2 Hospitals. The average availability of drugs and medical supplies for 4 health centers, 2 hospitals and IFK in a row is 23; 30 and 23 (months).

The conclusion of this study shows the description of the knowledge of pharmaceutical personnel is still limited and the description of the attitude of pharmaceutical workers are aware of their responsibilities as pharmaceutical workers involved in disaster management and need drugs and medical supplies used in disaster management, only using routine maintenance of each each board. Intended to conduct training and cooperation between health workers in order to create optimal health services while compilation of disasters.

Keywords : Knowledge, attitude, pharmacy staff, availability of drugs, disaster management