

## INTISARI

Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan untuk mengurangi dampak bencana, salah satunya dengan mempersiapkan tenaga kesehatan. Apoteker sebagai bagian dari tenaga kesehatan layaknya memiliki kesiapan dalam penanganan krisis kesehatan akibat bencana. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah memberikan gambaran kesiapan apoteker puskesmas wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dalam menghadapi bencana, mengetahui ketersediaan obat *emergency* di puskesmas Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, dan mengetahui hubungan lama bekerja dan pengalaman dengan kesiapan apoteker.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian *cross sectional* dan pengambilan sampel dilakukan melalui *convenience sampling*. Sampel pada penelitian adalah apoteker puskesmas di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta sebanyak 56 responden dari jumlah populasi sebesar 78 orang. Instrumen penelitian meliputi kuesioner disebarkan secara *online* dan *offline* (Rakercab IAI DIY) kepada apoteker puskesmas dan lembar ceklist obat *emergency* melalui observasi di Dinas Kesehatan wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Kuesioner diuji validitas secara *content validity* dan *face validity*, kemudian diuji reliabilitas dengan teknik *Alpha-Chronbach*. Kesiapan diukur melalui pengisian lembar kuesioner yang terdiri dari variabel pengetahuan dan sikap. Data ceklist obat *emergency* digunakan sebagai pendukung kesiapan apoteker. Analisis data dilakukan secara kuantitatif dengan metode statistik deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas sebesar 48,21 % apoteker puskesmas di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta memiliki kesiapan baik dengan 82,14 % pengetahuan tinggi dan 55,36 % sikap positif. Hasil ini didukung oleh ketersediaan obat *emergency* puskesmas memenuhi pedoman Kementerian Kesehatan sebesar 76,14 %. Berdasarkan analisis *crosstab* menggunakan *chi-square* diperoleh nilai signifikansi 0,150 (>0,05) menandakan bahwa tidak diperoleh hubungan yang signifikan antara lama bekerja maupun pengalaman medis kebencanaan dengan kesiapan apoteker dalam menghadapi bencana.

**Kata kunci** : Kesiapan, Apoteker, Puskesmas, Bencana

## ABSTRACT

Many efforts have been made to reduce the impact of disasters, one of them is preparing health professionals. Pharmacist as part of health professionals must have readiness in handling crises due to disaster. The purpose of this research is to provide an overview about the readiness of primary health care's pharmacists in Special Region of Yogyakarta in dealing with disaster, to know the availability of emergency medicine at primary health care in Special Region of Yogyakarta, and the correlation between work duration and experience with the pharmacist's readiness.

This research is a cross sectional study. Sample in this study was 56 from 78 population of primary health care's pharmacists in Special Region of Yogyakarta with convenience sampling. Instrument included questionnaires distributed online and offline to the pharmacist and an emergency medicine checklist through observation at the Health Office. Questionnaire was tested for validity by content validity and face validity, and then reliability by Alpha-Cronbach. Readiness is measured by filling out a questionnaire sheet consisting of knowledge and attitude variables. Emergency drug checklist is used as a support for readiness. Data been analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics.

The results showed a majority of 48,21 % of primary health care's pharmacists in Special Region of Yogyakarta had good readiness including 82,14 % high knowledge and 55,36 % positive attitude. This result is supported by the availability of emergency drugs in health centers by 73,14 % of Ministry of Health guidelines. Based on the analysis using chi-square obtained a significance value of 0,150 ( $>0,05$ ) indicating that there is no significant correlation between work duration and experience with pharmacist's readiness due to disaster.

**Keywords** : Readiness, Pharmacist, Primary health care, Disaster