



INTISARI

Indonesia, khususnya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, rentan terhadap ancaman bencana seperti tanah longsor, banjir, dan gempa bumi. Oleh karena itu, sangat diperlukan manajemen penanggulangan bencana berupa penyediaan obat dan alat kesehatan untuk menjamin terselenggaranya pelayanan kesehatan bagi korban akibat bencana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesiapan apoteker dalam menghadapi bencana.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode pengambilan data secara *cross-sectional*. Responden yang terlibat terdiri dari 95 apoteker yang bekerja di apotek Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan pemilihan sampel secara *convenience sampling* dan 2 apotek di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta secara *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari hingga Maret 2020. Kuesioner berupa pertanyaan tertutup yang terdiri dari bagian demografi, pengetahuan, dan sikap. Gambaran tingkat kesiapan apoteker dan ketersediaan obat dan alat kesehatan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hubungan lama bekerja dan pengalaman menangani bencana terhadap tingkat kesiapan apoteker dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis *chi-square* ($P < 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa apoteker di apotek Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta memiliki tingkat kesiapan baik sebesar (31,58%), cukup sebesar (42,10%), dan kurang sebesar (26,32%) untuk menghadapi bencana. Ketersediaan obat dan alat kesehatan berdasarkan pedoman WHO untuk apotek pendidikan A sebesar (10,53%) dan apotek pendidikan B sebesar (13,75%) sedangkan berdasarkan pedoman Kemenkes sebesar (55,00%) untuk apotek pendidikan A maupun apotek pendidikan B. Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan lama bekerja dan pengalaman menangani bencana terhadap tingkat kesiapan apoteker dalam menghadapi bencana.

Kata kunci : *disaster management*, kuantitatif, tingkat kesiapan.



ABSTRACT

Indonesia, especially the Special Region of Yogyakarta, is vulnerable to the threat of disasters such as landslides, floods and earthquakes. Therefore, disaster management is needed in the form of providing medicines and medical devices to ensure the provision of health services for victims of disasters. This study aims to determine the pharmacist's readiness in dealing with disasters.

This research is a quantitative descriptive study with cross-sectional data collection methods. Respondents involved consisted of 95 pharmacists who worked in Yogyakarta Special Region pharmacies with convenience sampling selection and 2 pharmacies in Yogyakarta Special Region by purposive sampling. The study was conducted in January to March 2020. Questionnaires were closed questions consisting of demographics, knowledge and attitudes. The level of pharmacist readiness and availability of drugs and medical devices is analyzed descriptively. The relationship of work duration and experience in handling disasters to the level of pharmacist readiness were analyzed using the chi-square analysis method ($p < 0.05$).

The results of this study indicate that pharmacists in Yogyakarta Special Region pharmacies have a good level of preparedness (31.58%), sufficiently large (42.10%), and less than (26.32%) to deal with disasters. Availability of drugs and medical devices based on WHO guidelines for education pharmacy A is (10.53%) and education pharmacy B is (13.75%) while based on the Ministry of Health guidelines is (55.00%) for pharmacy education A and pharmacy education B. There is no significant relationship between the length of work and experience in handling disasters with the level of pharmacist preparedness in facing disasters.

Keywords : disaster management, quantitative, level of readiness.