Intisari

Skrining peresepan pasien berbasis teknologi informasi sangat dibutuhkan sekarang ini. Penggunaan teknologi dalam pelayanan resep dapat meningkatkan kinerja tenaga kefarmasian di instalasi rawat jalan dalam melakukan skrining resep pasien. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk membuat pengembangan model desain sistem informasi manajemen skrining resep di Pukesmas wilayah kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan desain *cross sectional.* Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif (data resep bulan mei 2015) di Puskesmas wilayah kota Yogyakarta yaitu Puskesmas Jetis, Margangsan dan Tegalrejo dengan jumlah sampel 960 resep pasien. kriteria sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah resep pasien BPJS rawat jalan yang ditebus di Puskesmas wilayah kota Yogyakarta. Untuk mengetahui analisis kebutuhan sistem dan untuk membuat desain sistem informasi dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis kebutuhan sistem, identifikasi skrining resep masih belum dilakukan menyeluruh oleh petugas farmasi, komponen yang masih jarang diskrining yaitu berat badan pasien (97,5%), pencantuman nama dokter, paraf dokter, surat ijin praktek dokter (46,4%), dan alergi obat (93,5%). Sedangkan hasil analisis kebutuhan sistem berdasarkan kerangka PIECES (*Performance, Information/Data, Economic, Control/Security, Efficiency,* dan *Service)* yaitu sistem informasi skrining resep *visible* untuk dikembangkan di Puskesmas wilayh kota Yogyakarta. Desain skrining resep pasien rawat jalan dibuat dengan menggunakan desain model, desain *input* dan desain *output*. Desain model digambarkan dengan diagram konteks, *Data Flow Diagram*, dan *Entity Relathionship Data.* Desain *input* yang dibuat terdiri dari desain *interface login*, *Interface* data pasien dan *interface* data obat pasien. Sedangkan desain *output* yang dirancang dalam sistem ini terdiri dari desain *output* obat dan desain *output* skrining resep.

Kata kunci: skrining resep, desain sistem, Puskesmas.

Abstract

Nowadays, the screening patients prescriptions based on information technology is much needed. The use of technology in prescribing service can improve pharmacist's performance to screening patient's prescription at outpatient installation. The purposes of this study was to make the development of management information system design models prescription screening in the primary health care area of Yogyakarta.

This is a descriptive study with cross sectional design. Data were collected retrospectively (prescription data in May 2015) in the primary health care area of Yogyakarta that are Jetis Margangsan and Tegalrejo Primary Health Care with 960 patient's prescriptions samples. The sample criteria in this study were outpatient of BPJS prescriptions that are redeemed at the primary health care of Yogyakarta. To determine the system needs analysis and to determine the design of information systems that were analyzed descriptively.

Based on the results of the analysis of system requirements, identification screening is still not carried out a thorough prescriptions by officers of pharmacy, components are still rare in doing the screening that the patient's weight (97.5%), the inclusion of the name, initials, license practice physicians (46.4%), and allergy (93.5%). While the results of the needs analysis system based on a framework PIECES (Performance, Information, Economic, Control, Efficiency and Service) was an information system for the screening of visible to developed in primery health care of Yogyakarta. Design screening outpatient prescription made using the model design, design input and output design. Design models made from context diagram, data flow diagram, and entity relathionship data. Design input made consists of the login interface design, interface patient data and patient medication data interfaces. While the design output was designed in the system consists of the design medicine output and design output screening prescription.

Keywords: prescription screening, system design, primery health care