INTISARI

Skrining resep merupakan kegiatan yang dilakukan instalasi farmasi untuk mencegah terjadinya kesalahan dalam peresepan dan memenuhi standar akreditasi rumah sakit dengan tujuan *patient safety*. Pengembangan sistem informasi manajemen skrining resep dilakukan untuk memudahkan proses skrining resep. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran skrining resep administrasi, farmasetis dan klinis serta gambaran obat yang digunakan. Pembuatan desain model sistem informasi manajemen skrining resep dengan melakukan wawancara kepada Apoteker, pengumpulan data skrining resep dan data penggunaan obat pasien.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional.* Pengambilan data sebanyak 601 resep rawat jalan rumah sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode Mei 2015 yang diambil secara *random sampling*. Pengambilan data wawancara dilakukan dengan kerangka PIECES (*Performance, Information, Economic, Control, Effisiency* dan *Service*) kepada Apoteker dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis meliputi gambaran skrining resep dan penggunanaan obat untuk dibuat desain pengembangan sistem informasi skrining resep.

Hasil penelitian gambaran skrining dari total 601 lembar resep yang mencantumkan kelengkapan data skrining administrasi tanggal lahir 48,75%, berat badan 60,40%. Skrining farmasetis bentuk sediaan 57,40%, aturan pakai 1,83%, dan cara pakai 6,32%. Skrining klinis meliputi tertulisnya rute penggunaan obat 6,32%, waktu penggunaan obat 1,83% dan alergi obat 53,24%. Gambaran penggunaan obat terbanyak digunakan rawat jalan adalah bisoprolol 22,46%, asetosal 19,63% dan simvastatin 18,80%. Hasil wawancara pengguna diperoleh informasi kebutuhan pengembangan SIM (Sistem Informasi Manajemen) skrining resep untuk mendukung pelayanan dengan hasil yang lebih tepat dan akurat serta data-data pendukung untuk tampilan SIM skrining resep. Data gambaran skrining resep dan data penggunaan obat serta hasil wawancara digunakan untuk merancang desain pengembangan SIM skrining resep berupa diagram *context*, DFD (*Data Flow Diagram*) level 0, level 1, ERD (*Entity Relationship Diagram*) , tampilan *interface* pendaftaran pasien, entri data resep dan pemeriksaan, proses skrining di farmasi serta tampilan laporan hasil skrining.

Kata kunci : rawat jalan, skrining resep, rumah sakit, sistem informasi manajemen.

ABSTRACT

The prescription screening is an activity undertaken by pharmaceutical installations to prevent errors in prescribing and occupy hospital accreditation standards for the goal of patient safety. Development of management information system of prescription screening is done to facilitate the process of prescribing screening. This aims of this study was to describe the administration of prescription screening, pharmaceutical and clinical as well as an overview of drug used. The establishment of design of management information system model prescription screening to Pharmacists by conducting interviews, data collection, data prescription screening and drug use of patient.

This research was a descriptive with cross sectional design. Data retrieval as many as 601 outpatient prescription of Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta during May 2015 taken by random sampling. Data retrieval interviews were conducted with the framework PIECES (Performance, Information, Economic, Control, Efficiency and Service) to Pharmacists by purposive sampling method. Data were analyzed includes prescription screening overview and drug use for made design of prescription screening information system development.

The result of screening description from 601 sheets of prescribing, that enter the screening administration of data completeness of birth date 48.75%, weight loss 60.40%. The screening pharmaceutics of dosage forms 57.40%, rules of use 1.83%, and how to use 6.32%. The clinical screening includes a written of the drug use route 6.32%, time to drug use 1.83% and drug allergies 53.24%. The description of the most drug use in outpatient is bisoprolol 22.46%, asetosal 19.63% and simvastatin 18.80%. The results of the interviews obtained information that the development of IMS (Information Management System) prescription screening is needed for support services more precise and accurate as well as supporting data for prescription screening IMS display. The data description of prescription screening data and drug use as well as interviews are used to design the development of IMS prescription screening in the form of diagrams context, DFD (Data Flow Diagram) level 0, level 1, ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram), the display interface data entry of patient, the data entry prescribing and checkup, the pharmaceutical screening process as well as view reports on the screening results.

Keywords: outpatient, prescription screening, hospitals, information management systems.