

# ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN MANAJEMEN OBAT DI INSTALASI FARMASI RUMAH SAKIT PROVINSI JAWA BARAT DAN JAWA TIMUR (DATA SEKUNDER RISFASKES 2019)

Siti Humaira Syarif

## Abstrak

Proses manajemen obat di rumah sakit mencakup tahapan seleksi, perencanaan, pengadaan, distribusi, hingga penggunaan obat. Permasalahan dalam manajemen obat rumah sakit ditandai dengan persentase rumah sakit yang melaksanakan pelayanan kefarmasian sesuai standar hanya sebesar 65,28% dalam rentang tahun 2015-2019. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbandingan manajemen obat dan kualitas obat pada instalasi farmasi rumah sakit di Provinsi Jawa Barat dan Provinsi Jawa Timur. Hasil analisis tersebut dapat menggambarkan perbedaan kondisi manajemen obat yang berdampak pada kualitas obat di kedua provinsi. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder Risfaskes 2019 yang diperoleh dari BKPK Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Metode penelitian ini yaitu kuantitatif dengan desain studi *crosssectional* dan analisis yang digunakan berupa uji *mann-whitney*. Total subjek penelitian ini sebanyak 111 rumah sakit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan antara rumah sakit di Provinsi Jawa Barat dan Jawa Timur yang ditunjukkan dengan hasil *p-value* < 0,05 yaitu pada ketersediaan obat non-Fornas ( $p=0,014$ ), ruang penyimpanan obat ( $p=0,019$ ), sistem distribusi obat ( $p=0,038$ ), pengkajian resep obat ( $p=0,035$ ), penelusuran riwayat penggunaan obat ( $p=0,008$ ), pelayanan informasi obat ( $p=0,005$ ), dan konseling obat ( $p=0,006$ ). Selanjutnya, rumah sakit diharapkan dapat memaksimalkan rangkaian proses manajemen obat guna mengoptimalkan pengobatan yang diberikan kepada pasien dengan memperhatikan standar pelayanan kefarmasian yang ada.

**Kata Kunci:** Manajemen Obat, Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit, Kualitas Obat

# **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEDICATION MANAGEMENT IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY INSTALLATIONS OF WEST JAVA AND EAST JAVA PROVINCES (2019 RISFASKES SECONDARY DATA)**

**Siti Humaira Syarif**

## **Abstract**

Drug management process in hospital includes the stages of selection, planning, procurement, distribution, and use. Problems in hospital drug management are characterized by the percentage of hospitals providing pharmaceutical services according to standards of only 65.28% in the 2015-2019 period. The aim of this research is to determine the comparison of drug management and drug quality in hospital pharmacy installations in West Java Province and East Java Province. The results of this analysis can illustrate differences in drug management conditions that have an impact on drug quality in the two provinces. This research uses 2019 Risfaskes secondary data obtained from the BKPK Health Ministry Republic of Indonesia. This research method is quantitative with a cross-sectional study design and the analysis used is the Mann-Whitney test. Total subjects of this research were 111 hospitals. The results of the research show that there are differences between hospitals in West Java and East Java Provinces as indicated by the p-value  $<0.05$ , namely in the availability of non-Fornas drugs ( $p=0.014$ ), drug storage space ( $p=0.019$ ), distribution system medication ( $p=0.038$ ), review of drug prescriptions ( $p=0.035$ ), search for drug use history ( $p=0.008$ ), drug information services ( $p=0.005$ ), and drug counseling ( $p=0.006$ ). Furthermore, hospitals are expected to be able to maximize the series of drug management processes in order to optimize the treatment given to patients by paying attention to existing pharmaceutical service standards.

**Keywords:** Drug Management, Hospital Pharmacy Installation, Drug Quality