

INTISARI

MARIA MATHILDA BANO MAU., 2022, ANALISIS KESESUAIAN PENYIMPANAN OBAT DI PUSKESMAS DI KABUPATEN MALAKA TAHUN 2021 MENURUT PERMENKES RI NOMOR 74 TAHUN 2016 TENTANG STANDAR PELAYANAN KEFARMASIAN DI PUSKESMAS, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Penyimpanan merupakan salah satu kegiatan pengelolaan sediaan farmasi yang sangat menunjang kegiatan Puskesmas. Dari hasil wawancara awal dengan salah satu petugas Puskesmas di Kabupaten Malaka, sering terjadi obat kadaluwarsa, stok mati obat dan kekosongan obat. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya masalah yang berkaitan dengan penyimpanan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode campuran antara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Metode kuantitatif menjabarkan besarnya persentase berdasarkan indikator. Metode kualitatif menjabarkan narasi berdasarkan hasil observasi dan wawancara dari petugas kefarmasian.

Berdasarkan indikator Permenkes RI No.74 Tahun 2016 Tentang Standar Penyimpanan Obat Di Puskesmas. Untuk proses perhitungan persentasenya menggunakan indikator Tata Kelola Obat Publik dan Perbekalan Kesehatan tahun 2020 – 2024 Menurut Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Hasil yang diperoleh proses penyimpanan obat di Puskesmas Kabupaten Malaka masih kurang dengan nilai persentase 59%. Persentase obat kadaluwarsa 11,26%, persentase stok mati obat 9,86%, persentase kekosongan obat 7,6%, berdasarkan indikator Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Kebutuhan Obat Dan Pengendalian Persediaan Obat Di Rumah Sakit, Kementerian Kesehatan Tahun 2019. Dari hasil yang diperoleh perlu dilakukan perbaikan dalam sistim penyimpanan obat yang baik dan benar di puskesmas Kabupaten Malaka untuk mengurangi risiko terjadinya obat kadaluwarsa, stok mati obat dan kekosongan obat.

Kata Kunci : Analisis, penyimpanan, obat, Puskesmas, Indikator penyimpanan

ABSTRACT

MARIA MATHILDA BANO MAU., 2022, ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY OF MEDICINE STORAGE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN MALAKA REGENCY IN 2021 ACCORDING TO PERMENKES RI NUMBER 74 YEAR 2016 CONCERNING STANDARDS FOR MEDICINE STORAGE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL, SUKARYA UNIVERSITY.

Storage is one of the pharmaceutical preparations management activities that are very supportive in the activities of the public health center. From the results of an initial interview with one of the public health center officers in Malaka Regency, there are often expired drugs, dead stock of drugs and drug vacancies. This indicates a storage-related problem.

The research method used is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative methods describe the amount of percentage based on indicators. The qualitative method describes the narrative based on the results of observations and interviews from pharmacists.

Based on the indicators of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 74 of 2016 concerning Standards for Drug Storage in Health Centers. For the process of calculating the percentage using the indicators of Governance of Public Drugs and Health Supplies in 2020 – 2024 according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The results obtained from the drug storage process at the Malacca District Health Center are still lacking with a percentage value of 59%. Percentage of expired drugs 11.26%, percentage of dead stock of drugs 9.86%, percentage of drug vacancies 7.6%, based on indicators of Guidelines for Preparation of Drug Needs Plans and Control of Drug Inventory in Hospitals, Ministry of Health in 2019. From the results obtained, it is necessary to Improvements were made in the proper and correct drug storage system at the Malacca District Health Center to reduce the risk of expired drugs, drug stockpiles and drug vacancies.

Keywords: analysis, storage, drugs, health center, storage indicators