

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo  
Program Studi Farmasi  
Fakultas Kesehatan  
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Margareta Ayu Lestari  
050118A102

## **ANALISIS EFISIENSI PENGELOLAAN OBAT PADA TAHAP DISTRIBUSI DAN PENGGUNAAN DI UPTD PUSKESMAS BOJA 1**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Pengelolaan obat merupakan aspek penting yang berpengaruh terhadap biaya operasional dalam meningkatkan mutu pelayanan kefarmasian di Puskesmas. Ketidakmampuan puskesmas dalam menyediakan pelayanan obat secara optimal menunjukkan bahwa sistem pengelolaan obat belum efektif. Distribusi merupakan tahapan dari manajemen pengelolaan obat untuk mengendalikan ketersediaan obat sedangkan tahap penggunaan merupakan aspek penting dalam meningkatkan ketepatan biaya, manfaat dan mutu pelayanan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efisiensi pengelolaan obat pada tahap distribusi dan penggunaan di Puskesmas Boja 1.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data diambil secara retrospektif dengan menggunakan data pelaporan periode tahun 2020. Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan menganalisis dan membandingkan kesesuaian hasil dengan standar indikator Pudjaningsih (1996) dan Depkes RI (2011).

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian tahap distribusi dengan indikator *turn over ratio* diperoleh hasil sebesar 3,2 kali, indikator ketersediaan obat 31,5 bulan, indikator obat kadaluwarsa/rusak 2% dan indikator *stock* mati sebesar 32%. Pada tahap penggunaan, indikator jumlah rata-rata item obat diperoleh hasil 3,69, persentase obat generik 62,06%, indikator persentase peresepan antibiotik 12,2% dan persentase peresepan injeksi sebesar 4,07% .

**Simpulan:** Pengelolaan obat pada tahap distribusi dan penggunaan di Puskesmas Boja 1 belum efisien dengan standar indikator *turn over ratio*, tingkat ketersediaan obat, persentase obat kadaluwarsa, persentase stok mati, rerata item obat per lembar resep, persentase obat generik, antibiotik dan persentase injeksi. Hasil perbandingan indikator distribusi dan penggunaan pada penelitian menunjukkan ketidaksesuaian dengan standar indikator.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengelolaan obat, efisiensi, distribusi, penggunaan

Ngudi Waluyo University  
Study Program of Pharmacy  
Faculty of Health  
Final Project, January 2022  
Margareta Ayu Lestari  
050118A102

## **EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF DRUG MANAGEMENT ON DISTRIBUTION AND USAGE LEVEL IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS OF BOJA 1**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Drug management is an important aspect that affects operational costs to improving the quality of pharmaceutical services at the Public Health Centers. The inability of Public Health Center to provide optimal drug services indicated that the drug management system has not been effective. Distribution is a phase of drug management to control the availability of drugs, while the use phase is an important aspect to increased the accuracy of costs, benefits, and quality of service. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of drug management in both distribution and use phase at the Boja 1 Health Center.

**Methods:** This study was a non-experimental study with a descriptive approach. Data collected was taken retrospectively document samples in the year 2020. Data process was carried out by analyzing and compare with the standard indicators of Pudjaningsih (1996) and the Indonesian Ministry of Health Indicators (2011)..

**Results:** The results of the distribution phase with the indicator turn over ratio was shown 3,2 times, the percentage drug availability was 31.5 months, the percentage expired/damaged drug indicator was 2% and the percentage stock dead was 32%. At the use phase, the average number of drug items that account for 3.69, the percentage of generic drugs was 62.06%, the percentage for antibiotic prescriptions was 12.2% and the percentage of injection prescriptions was 4.07%.

**Conclusion:** The management of drugs at the distribution and use stage at the Boja 1 Health Center is not efficient with standard indicators of turn over ratio, level of drug availability, percentage of expired drugs, percentage of dead stock, average drug item per prescription, percentage of generic drugs, antibiotics and percentage of injections. The results of the comparison of distribution and use indicators in this study show that they are not in accordance with the standard indicators.

**Keywords:** Drug management, efficiency, distribution, usage