ANALISIS DISTRIBUSI APOTEK BERDASARKAN INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS DAN JUMLAH PENDUDUK DI KECAMATAN UNGARAN BARAT
(vii + 42 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 13 Lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Persebaran apotek yang tidak merata dapat berdampak terhadap perkembangan dan mutu pelayanan kefarmasian di apotek.Faktor lokasi sebagai salah satu aspek penting dalam keberhasilan suatu apotek, hal tersebut berkaitan dengan distribusi jumlah dan pemerataan lokasi apotek. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis distribusi apotek berdasarkan informasi geografis dan jumlah penduduk di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan secara non eksperimental (observasional) menggunakan rancangan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 16 Apotek di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat. Profil apotek, jumlah kunjungan konsumen, dan jumlah resep diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner ke apotek yang ada di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat.

Hasil: Distribusi apotek di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat belum terdistribusi merata, masih terdapat 5 dari 11 Desa/Kelurahan yang tidak memiliki apotek yaitu Gogik, Candirejo, Keji, Kalisidi dan Branjang, aksesibilitas masyarakat terhadap pelelayanan apotek diperoleh perbandingan 1:5.075. Kelurahan Ungaran dengan rerata jumlah kunjungan konsumen dan jumlah resep tertinggi di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat, sebagian besar masyarakat datang ke apotek untuk memperoleh obat tanpa resep.

Kesimpulan: Distribusi apotek di Kecamatan Ungaran Barat berdasarkan informasi geografis dan jumlah penduduk masih belum merata perlunya penambahan apotek di tiap Desa/Kelurahan.

Kata Kunci: Distribusi Apotek, Aksesibilitas, Jumlah Penduduk

ANALYSIS OF PHARMACY DISTRIBUTION BASED ON GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND POPULATION IN WEST UNGARAN
(vii + 42 Pages + 6 Tables + 13 Appendices)

ABSTRACT

Background: The uneven distribution of pharmacies may affect the development and quality of pharmaceutical services in pharmacies. The location factor is one of the important aspects in the success of a pharmacy, this is related to the distribution of the number and even distribution of pharmacy locations. The research objective was to analyse the distribution of pharmacies based on geographical information and population in West Ungaran District.

Methods: This research was non-experimental (observational) using a descriptive research design with a quantitative approach. The samples used were 16 pharmacies in West Ungaran District. Pharmacy profiles, number of customer visits and number of prescriptions were obtained by distributing questionnaires to the pharmacies.

Results: The distribution of pharmacies in West Ungaran District is not evenly distributed, there are 5 out of 11 Villages/Urban that do not have a pharmacy yet, namely Gogik, Keji, Kalisidi and Branjang. the accessibility of the community to pharmacy services is achieved in the ratio of 1:5.075. In Ungaran subdistrict, with the highest average number of consumer visits and the highest number of prescriptions in West Ungaran district, most people come to the pharmacy to obtain medicines without a prescription.

Conclusion: The distribution of pharmacies in West Ungaran District based on geographical information and population is still not evenly distributed, it is necessary to add pharmacies in each Villages/Urban Village.

Keywords: Pharmacy Distribution, accessibility, Population