

GAMBARAN PELAKSANAAN ASPEK *COMPOUNDING* OLEH TENAGA KEFARMASIAN DI PUSKESMAS A B C DAN D KABUPATEN BANTUL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Peracikan obat merupakan salah satu pekerjaan kefarmasian yang meliputi pembuatan, pencampuran, pembungkusan dan pemberian label obat sesuai dengan resep dokter yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kefarmasian terdiri dari apoteker, sarjana farmasi, ahli madya farmasi, analisis farmasi, dan asisten apoteker. Permasalahan yang terjadi di puskesmas belum memiliki *operating* prosedur dalam hal praktik *compounding*. Selain hal tersebut, permasalahan peracik terjadi karena kurangnya pengetahuan tenaga kefarmasian dalam aspek *compounding*. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan dan tingkat pengetahuan tenaga kefarmasian pada aspek *compounding* di Puskesmas A, B, C, dan D yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kefarmasian sesuai dengan standar *compounding* yang berlaku. Penelitian dilakukan di 4 Puskesmas Kabupaten Bantul yaitu Puskesmas A, B, C, dan D. Data yang di kumpulkan berupa data kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dapat disimpulkan jika tenaga kefarmasian di puskesmas A, B, C, dan D kabupaten Bantul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta memiliki rata-rata rata-rata baik (65,15%) dalam proses pelaksanaan aspek *compounding* yang meliputi dari tenaga kefarmasian 1 baik (65,45%), tenaga kefarmasian 2 cukup (63,33%) , tenaga kefarmasian 3 sangat kurang (53,93%), dan tenaga kefarmasian 4 sangat baik (77,87%). Pada tingkat pengetahuan dalam proses aspek *compounding* tenaga kefarmasian memiliki rata-rata (82,5%) yang artinya sangat baik meliputi tenaga kefarmasian pada tahap persiapan *compounding* (90%) sangat baik, tahap pelaksanaan *compounding* tenaga kefarmasian (85%) sangat baik dan tahap final check & labeling tenaga kefarmasian (85%) sangat baik, serta tahap *clean up & dokumentasi* tenaga kefarmasian (70%) baik.

Kata Kunci : *Compounding*, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Tenaga Kefarmasian , Kabupaten Bantul.

**IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION COMPOUNDING BY PHARMACY
STAFF IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE A B C AND D IN BANTUL
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Drug compounding is one of the job description which is conducted pharmacists, bachelor of pharmacy, pharmacologists, pharmaceutical analysts, and pharmacist assistants. Problems that occur at the primary health care do not have operating procedures in terms of the practice compounding. In addition to this, the problem of compounding occurs because of the less knowledge of pharmacy staff in the compounding aspect. The study aimed to investigate about the descriptions the implementation of the compounding aspect in primary health care conducted by pharmacy staff in accordance with the applicable compounding standard. This study was conducted in 4 primary health care A, B, C, and D in Bantul Special Region of Yogyakarta. The method of the collecting data is qualitative and quantitative method, and this study is a descriptive with cross-sectional approach. Based on the results of analysis showed if pharmacy staff of Primary Health Care A, B, C, and D, in Bantul Special Region of Yogyakarta (65,15%) it is good in the process of implement compounding aspects which included pharmacy staff 1 good (65.45%), pharmacy staff 2 enough (63.33%), pharmacy staff 3 very less (53.93%), and pharmacy staff 4 very good (77 , 87%) and have a very good knowledge in the process of implementing compounding aspects (82,5%) which included pharmacy staff at the preparation stage of compounding (90%) very good, the implementation stage of compounding pharmacy staff (85%) very good and the final stage of checking & labeling of pharmacy staff (85%) very good, as well as clean up & documentation of pharmacy staff (70 %) good.

Keywords : Compounding, Knowledge level, Pharmacy Staff, District Bantul.