

Analisis Pereseapan Obat Pada Pasien Prolanis dan Program Rujuk Balik (PRB) Berdasarkan Indikator Pereseapan WHO di Apotek Sembada

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pereseapan berdasarkan indikator WHO yang telah dilakukan pada beberapa fasilitas kesehatan di Indonesia masih menunjukkan bahwa hasilnya tidak sesuai dengan nilai estimasi WHO. Kegagalan pada saat pengobatan dapat berpotensi dalam menyebabkan kerugian, selain itu juga berpotensi membahayakan kondisi pasien.

Tujuan: Mengetahui analisis pereseapan obat pada pasien Prolanis dan Program Rujuk Balik (PRB) berdasarkan indikator WHO di Apotek Sembada.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berupa resep pasien Prolanis dan PRB pada bulan September tahun 2022 dengan jumlah 255 sampel. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di Apotek Sembada pada bulan Maret hingga Mei 2023 menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis pereseapan obat pada penelitian ini menunjukkan rata-rata jumlah obat tiap lembar resep 2,78. Persentase item obat yang diresepkan dengan nama generik 81,10%, pereseapan obat dengan antibiotik 0%, pereseapan obat dengan sediaan injeksi 7,84%, pereseapan sesuai dengan Formularium Nasional 100%, rata-rata biaya tiap lembar resep Rp82.206 (\pm SD Rp135.545).

Kesimpulan: Pola pereseapan obat di Apotek Sembada telah sesuai dengan target WHO meliputi persentase item obat sesuai dengan formularium nasional, sedangkan rata-rata jumlah obat tiap lembar resep, persentase item obat yang diresepkan dengan nama generik, antibiotik, dan injeksi belum sesuai.

Kata kunci : Apotek, Indikator pereseapan WHO, Prolanis, Program Rujuk Balik.

Analysis of Drug Prescribing in Prolanis Patients and Program Rujuk Balik (PRB) Based on WHO Prescribing Indicators at Sembada Pharmacy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Prescribing based on WHO indicators that has been carried out at several health facilities in Indonesia still shows that the results do not match the WHO estimated values. Failure during treatment can potentially endangering the patient's condition.

Aim: Knowing the analysis of drug prescribing in Prolanis and Program Rujuk Balik (PRB) based on WHO indicators at Sembada Pharmacy.

Method: This research is a descriptive observational study with a cross-sectional design. The research sample was a prescription for Prolanis and PRB patients in September 2022 with a total of 255 samples. Sampling was carried out at the Sembada Pharmacy from March to May 2023 using a simple random sampling technique.

Result: The results of drug prescription analysis in this study showed that the average number of drugs per prescription sheet was 2.78, the percentage of drug items prescribed with generic names was 81.10%, drug prescriptions with antibiotics were 0%, drug prescriptions with injection preparations were 7.84%, prescriptions were in accordance with the National Formulary 100%, the average cost of each prescription sheet was Rp82.206 (\pm SD Rp135.545).

Conclusion: The pattern of drug prescribing at the Sembada Pharmacy is in accordance with WHO targets including the percentage of drug items according to the national formulary, while the average number of drugs per prescription sheet, the percentage of drug items prescribed with generic names, antibiotics, and injections are not appropriate.

Keyword: Pharmacy, WHO prescribing indicators, Prolanis, Program Rujuk Balik.