

## INTISARI

**MAKABA, M., 2014, EVALUASI SISTEM DISTRIBUSI DAN PENGGUNAAN OBAT RAWAT JALAN DAN RAWAT INAP DI INSTALASI FARMASI RSUD BIAK TAHUN 2013, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Distribusi dan penggunaan obat merupakan tahap dalam siklus manajemen obat meliputi penerimaan, penyimpanan, pengeluaran untuk pasien dan pelaporan pemakaian obat, serta menekankan pada penggunaan obat yang aman, efektif, dan rasional. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengevaluasi pengelolaan sistem distribusi dan penggunaan obat rawat jalan dan rawat inap di Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Biak dengan menggunakan indikator efisiensi serta mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan manajemen pendukungnya.

Penelitian dengan rancangan deskriptif menggunakan data *retrospektif* dan *concurrent*. Data primer dan sekunder diperoleh dari pengamatan langsung, pengumpulan dokumen, dan disertai wawancara dengan pihak terkait. Seluruh tahap distribusi dan penggunaan obat rawat jalan dan rawat inap diukur efisiensinya dengan menggunakan standar indikator efisiensi menurut Depkes (2008), Pudjaningsih (1996), WHO (1993), dan dibandingkan dengan hasil penelitian lainnya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan sistem distribusi dan penggunaan obat rawat jalan dan rawat inap di Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Biak belum efisien pada indikator kecocokan antara fisik obat dengan kartu stok (42,55%), tingkat ketersediaan obat, sistem penataan gudang, persentase obat kadaluarsa/rusak (4,24%), persentase stok mati (11,65%), persentase peresepan obat dengan nama generik rawat jalan (80,84%), persentase peresepan antibiotik rawat jalan (31,33%), persentase peresepan antibiotik rawat inap (40,51%), dan persentase peresepan injeksi rawat inap (34,19%), namun sudah efisien pada indikator rata-rata waktu pelayanan resep rawat jalan dan rawat inap, persentase peresepan obat dengan nama generik rawat inap (85,98%), persentase peresepan injeksi rawat jalan (0,66%), persentase obat yang dapat diserahkan rawat jalan (95,48%), persentase obat yang dapat diserahkan rawat inap (95,78%), dan persentase label obat (100%). Hasil penelitian pada manajemen pendukungnya menunjukkan bahwa : Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Biak belum efisien dalam mengelola perencanaan dan administrasi, belum memiliki struktur organisasi serta visi dan misi tersendiri, manajemen informasi masih bersifat manual, namun sudah ada upaya dalam meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia.

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Kata kunci : Distribusi, Penggunaan Obat, Efisiensi, Indikator, Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Biak.

## ABSTRACT

**MAKABA, M., 2014, EVALUATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND DRUG USE OF OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT IN PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF BIAK SEVERAL HOSPITAL IN 2013, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Distribution and drug use were stage in drug management cycle consist of receipt, storage, dispensing to patient and consumption reporting, as well as emphasize on safety, effective, and rational of drug use. The purpose of this research is to evaluate management distribution system and drug use of outpatient and inpatient in Pharmacy Department of Biak Several Hospital by using efficiency indicator and know description of implementation management support.

This study by descriptive design using *retrospective* and *concurrent* data. Primary and secondary data was obtained from observation document as well as interview with personel related. All stages distribution and drug use of outpatient and inpatient were to measured the efficiency by using efficiency standard indicator from Depkes (2008), Pudjaningsih (1996), WHO (1993), and then compared with the results of other research.

The results showed that the management distribution system and drug use of outpatient and inpatient in Pharmacy Department of Biak Several Hospital inefficient of the suitability the drug with stock card (42.55%), the availability of drugs, the arrangement of warehouse systems, percentage of expired drug/damaged (4.24%), percentage of dead stock (11.65%), percentage of prescription drugs by generic name outpatient (80.84%), percentage of prescription antibiotics outpatient (31.33%), percentage of prescription antibiotics inpatient (40.51%), and percentage of prescription injection inpatient (34.19%), but it was efficient of the average dispensing time outpatient and inpatient, percentage of prescription drugs by generic name inpatient (85.98%), percentage of prescription injection outpatient (0.66%), percentage of drugs actually dispensed outpatient (95.48%), percentage of drugs actually dispensed inpatient (95.78%), and percentage of drugs label (100%). The results for management support showed that the pharmacy department of Biak Several Hospital inefficient to manage the planning and administration, not yet had an organization structure as well as the vision and mission of its own, information management is still manual, but there were efforts to improve the quality of human resources.

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Keywords : Distribution, Drug Use, Efficiency, Indicators, Pharmacy Department of Biak Several Hospital.