

INTISARI

YUDHA, E.,P., 2016, EVALUASI PERENCANAAN KEBUTUHAN OBAT PUBLIK SERTA KETERSEDIAAN OBAT DI TINGKAT PUSKESMAS SE-WILAYAH KERJA DINKES KOTA SURAKARTA TAHUN 2015

Perencanaan obat merupakan aspek penting dalam pengelolaan obat. Perencanaan bertujuan menetapkan jenis dan jumlah obat sesuai dengan kebutuhan pelayanan puskesmas. Meskipun regulasi pedoman perencanaan obat publik sudah dibuat namun masih ditemui kejadian stok obat berlebih dan stok kosong. Dengan pertimbangan tersebut maka diperlukan evaluasi terkait proses perencanaan di tingkat puskesmas dan pengaruhnya terhadap ketersediaan obat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui proses perencanaan, permasalahan yang dihadapi dan ketersediaan obat publik tingkat puskesmas se-wilayah kerja DKK kota Surakarta.

Penelitian ini bersifat evaluatif dengan pendekatan kualitatif yang didukung dengan data kuantitatif untuk menggali informasi tentang proses perencanaan kebutuhan obat oleh Puskesmas. Data sekunder diperoleh dari hasil penelusuran dokumen data perencanaan obat untuk tahun 2015 dan data laporan pemakaian dan permintaan obat. Selanjutnya data sekunder diolah untuk mengetahui ketepatan perencanaan, ketersediaan dan kesesuaian permintaan obat. Untuk memperkuat informasi dilakukan wawancara mendalam dan triangulasi dengan pengelola obat terkait

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perencanaan kebutuhan obat belum efisien yakni rata-rata ketepatan perencanaan puskesmas perawatan 440,5% dan puskesmas non perawatan 389,98%. Rata-rata jumlah item obat yang direncanakan namun tidak digunakan pada puskesmas perawatan sebesar 16,27% dan puskesmas non perawatan sebesar 19,16%. Permasalahan dalam perencanaan yakni belum optimalnya penggunaan sistem informasi manajemen elektronik dalam menyediakan data dasar perencanaan obat, proses pengadaan obat secara e-purchasing memerlukan waktu dan administrasi yang panjang, rencana kebutuhan obat puskesmas tidak terealisasi sepenuhnya, Puskesmas menerima obat diluar perencanaan sehingga pemanfaatan obat kurang efektif. Rata-rata ketersediaan obat di puskesmas dalam kategori berlebih yakni sebesar 31,13 bulan pada puskesmas perawatan dan 33,95 bulan pada puskesmas non-perawatan.

Kata kunci : Evaluasi, Perencanaan, Ketersediaan, Puskesmas

ABSTRACT

YUDHA,E.,P., 2016 EVALUATION OF PLANNING AND AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC MEDICINE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER AT ALL WORK AREA OF SURAKARTA HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN 2015

Drug planning is an important aspect of drug management. Planning is aimed at determining the type and amount of drug in accordance with the needs of health center services. Although the regulatory guideline of public drug management have been made, but still found the incidence of overstock and stockout. With these considerations it is necessary to evaluate related planning processes and the impact on drug availability. The purpose of this study to know the planning process, the problems encountered and the level of drug availability in primary health centers throughout the whole working area of Surakarta Health Department.

This research is observational and evaluative study with qualitative approach supported by quantitative data to dig information about the drug planning process by the primary health center. Secondary data were obtained from the search document of drug plan for 2015 and usage and demand report of drug. The secondary data is processed to determine the accuracy of planning, the availability and suitability of drug demand. To strengthen information were conducted triangulation and interviews with drug manager related.

Based from the results of this research the drug planning has not been efficient seen from an average accuracy of drug planning in treatment primary health centers is 440.5% and 389.98% at non-treatment primary health care. The average number of drug items were planned but not used amounted to 16.27% in treatment primary health center and non-treatment primary health center amounted to 19.16%. The problems in planning is not optimal use of information management system based on electronically in providing data basis for planning the drug, the procurement process with e-purchasing requires time and administration are too long, the plan need of medicine at public health centre were not fully realized, the public health center received drug beyond the planning so that the use of drugs less effective, The average availability of drugs in health centers in the category of excess which amounted to 31.13 months in treatment health centers and 33.95 months in non-treatment health centers.

Keywords: Evaluation, Planning, Availability, Community Health Center