

ABSTRAK

Pelayanan kefarmasian merupakan sebuah kegiatan pelayanan langsung serta bertanggung jawab terhadap pasien dengan tujuan hasil yang pasti untuk meningkatkan kesehatan pasien. Kegiatan ini harus didukung oleh sumber daya manusia serta sarana dan prasarana yang sesuai dengan standar. Apoteker berperan penting dalam pelayanan kefarmasian di puskesmas tidak hanya tentang pengadaan obat, akan tetapi apoteker juga dituntut untuk dapat memberikan pelayanan informasi kepada pasien. Untuk mengukur mutu pelayanan kefarmasian yang di puskesmas dapat digunakan instrumen daftar tilik dari kementerian kesehatan. Tujuan pada penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui perbedaan mutu pelayanan kefarmasian pada kelompok puskesmas yang memiliki apoteker dan kelompok puskesmas yang tidak memiliki apoteker di Kabupaten Karawang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasi melalui pendekatan purposive sampling. Kabupaten karawang memiliki sebanyak 50 puskesmas. Delapan (8) diantaranya adalah puskesmas yang memiliki SDM apoteker. Empat puluh dua (42) diantaranya tidak memiliki SDM apoteker. Dari 7 puskesmas yang memiliki apoteker dikategorikan 5 puskesmas baik dan 2 puskesmas sedang. Sedangkan dari 7 puskesmas yang tidak memiliki apoteker 5 puskesmas dikategorikan sedang dan 2 puskesmas dikategorikan kurang. Berdasarkan dari hasil analisis menggunakan metode statistik *uji paired test* menunjukkan nilai *P* value 0,004 ($<0,005$) Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa keberadaan apoteker berpengaruh terhadap mutu pelayanan kefarmasian di puskesmas Kabupaten Karawang berdasarkan instrumen daftar tilik pelayanan kefarmasian di puskesmas.

Kata Kunci : puskesmas, pelayanan kefarmasian, apoteker, permenkes no 74 tahun 2016

ABSTRACT

Pharmaceutical service is a direct service activity and is responsible for patients with the aim of defining results to improve patient health. This activity must be supported by human resources and facilities and infrastructure in accordance with standards. Pharmacists play an important role in pharmaceutical services at the community health centers, not only regarding drug procurement, but pharmacists are also required to provide information services to patients. To measure the quality of pharmaceutical services at the community health centers a checklist instrument from the Ministry of Health can be used. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in the quality of pharmaceutical services in the community health centers group that had a pharmacist and the community health centers group that did not have a pharmacist in Karawang district. This research is an observational research through purposive sampling approach. Karawang district has 50 community health centers. 8 of them are community health centers that have pharmacists. 42 of them do not have a pharmacist. Of the 7 community health centers that have pharmacists, 5 community health centers are categorized as good and 2 community health centers are moderate. Meanwhile, there are 7 community health centers that did not have a pharmacist, 5 community health centers were categorized as moderate and 2 community health centers were categorized as lacking. Based on the results of the analysis using the statistical method, the T test shows a P value of 0.004 (<0.005). So it can be concluded that the presence of a pharmacist has an effect on the quality of pharmaceutical services at the community health centers, Karawang district based on a checklist instrument of pharmaceutical services at the community health center.

Keyword : *community health center, pharmaceutical services, pharmacist , government regulations No 74 years 2016.*