Abstrak
EVALUASI KINERJA PENGELOLAAN OBAT
APOTEK KOMPUTERISASI DAN NON KOMPUTERISASI
DI PURWOKERTO

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Latar belakang: Penggunaan Sistem Informasi Manajemen berbasis komputerisasi masih jarang digunakan pada fasilitas kesehatan seperti apotek, sehingga dalam pengelolaan obat dilakukan pencatatan manual yang akurasi pencatatan relatif kurang teliti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan evaluasi kinerja pengelolaan obat apotek komputerisasi dan non komputerisasi di Purwokerto.

Metodologi: Penelitian deskriptif analitik membandingkan 2 sistem apotek yaitu apotek A sistem komputerisasi dan apotek B sistem non komputerisasi. Indikator pengadaan yaitu frekuensi pengadaan tiap item obat, indikator distribusi yaitu persentase kesesuaian obat dengan kartu stok dan persentase obat kedaluwarsa, indikator penggunaan yaitu rata-rata waktu pelayanan resep. Data frekuensi pengadaan tiap item obat dan persentase obat kedaluwarsa menggunakan studi observasional retrospektif periode Januari-Desember 2020, data kesesuaian obat dengan kartu stok dan rata-rata waktu pelayanan resep menggunakan studi observasional prospektif. Analisis data menggunakan indikator efisiensi standar pengelolaan obat di gudang farmasi.

Hasil: Frekuensi pengadaan apotek komputerisasi (10kali/tahun) non komputerisasi (8kali/tahun), kesesuaian obat dengan kartu stok apotek komputerisasi (77,5%) non komputerisasi (30%), persentase obat kedaluwarsa apotek komputerisasi (0,83%) non komputerisasi (1,5%), kecepatan pelayanan resep apotek komputerisasi (4,3 menit) non komputerisasi (7,7 menit).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat kinerja pengelolaan obat apotek komputerisasi lebih efisiensi dibandingkan apotek non komputerisasi.

Kata kunci: pengelolaan obat, apotek sistem komputerisasi, sistem non komputerisasi.

Abstract
EVALUATION THE PERFORMANCE OF COMPUTERIZED AND NON-COMPUTERIZED PHARMACY DRUG MANAGEMENT IN PURWOKERTO

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Background: A computerized-based Management Information System is still rarely used in health facilities such as pharmacies, so that in the management of drugs, manual recording is carried out with relatively less accurate. This study aims to evaluate the performance of computerized and non-computerized pharmacy drug management in Purwokerto.

Methodology: Analytical descriptive research comparing 2 pharmacy systems, namely pharmacy A with computerized system and pharmacy B with non-computerized system. Procurement indicators are the frequency of procurement of each drug item, distribution indicators are the percentage of physical suitability of the drugs with stock cards and the percentage of expired drugs, usage indicators are the average time of prescription service. Data on the frequency of procurement of each drug item and percentage of expired drugs used a retrospective observational study for the period January-December 2020, data on drug suitability with stock cards and average time of prescription service using a prospective observational study. Data analysis uses standard efficiency indicators of drug management in pharmacy warehouses.

Results: The frequency of procurement computerized pharmacies (10 times/year) non-computerized (8 times/year), drug suitability with computerized pharmacy stock cards (77.5%) non-computerized (30%), percentage of expired drugs computerized pharmacies (0.83%) non-computerized (1.5%), speed of computerized pharmacy prescription service (4.3 minutes) non-computerized (7.7 minutes).

Conclusion: The level of drug management performance in computerized pharmacies is more efficient than non-computerized pharmacies.

Keywords: drug management, computerized system pharmacy, non-computerized system.