

## INTISARI

Kegiatan rumah sakit yang sangat kompleks berdampak positif dan negatif. Salah satu dampak negatifnya berupa limbah farmasi. Pengelolaan limbah farmasi perlu diteliti karena pengelolaan yang tidak tepat dapat mengancam kesehatan dan mencemari lingkungan. Sayangnya, belum semua rumah sakit mengelola limbah farmasi sesuai dengan prosedur.

Penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan observasional dan bersifat deskriptif evaluatif ini bertujuan memperoleh profil pengelolaan limbah farmasi di RSUD Sleman Periode tahun 2006 – 2012. Data yang diambil adalah data jenis limbah dan proses pengelolaan limbah dilengkapi dengan wawancara terhadap Kepala IFRS, Sanitasi, dan sanitarian penanggung jawab limbah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 2012 ada 94.418 item limbah farmasi yang dikelola dari internal (*dropping*) maupun eksternal. Sediaan padat terbanyak berupa tablet dan kapsul, sediaan semi padat berupa salep dan krim, sedangkan sediaan cair terbanyak berupa larutan (dalam sachet dan ampul). Sumber eksternal terbanyak dari P.R. YAKKUM (86%) pada tahun 2009.

Berdasarkan analisis dan evaluasi data, aspek prosedur dan SDM pengelola limbah farmasi di RSUD Sleman telah sesuai dengan standar perbandingan, sedangkan pada aspek proses masih memerlukan beberapa pembenahan. Direkomendasikan supaya petugas IFRS diberikan pelatihan pengelolaan limbah farmasi rumah sakit.

***Kata kunci : limbah farmasi, prosedur, pengelolaan***

***ABSTRACT***

Hospital activities are so complex and have positive and negative impact. One of which is pharmaceutical waste. Pharmaceutical waste management need to be investigated because the improper management can threaten the health and pollute the environment. Unfortunately, not all hospitals managing pharmaceutical waste in accordance with procedures.

Non experimental studies with evaluative descriptive observational design was aimed to obtain the profile of the pharmaceutical waste management in RSUD Sleman on the period of the year 2006 – 2012. The data retrieved is data type of waste and waste management processes, supported by interviews with leader of IFRS, sanitation, and sanitarian in charge of waste.

The results of the analysis drug extermination data in RSUD Sleman on the period of the year 2006 - 2012 showed that there were 94.418 items pharmaceutical waste were administered in RSUD Sleman, both from internal and external. Most of solid dosage form such as tablets and capsules, semi solid dosage forms such as ointments and creams, and most of liquid dosage form of solutio (in sachets and ampoules). The Most external source of pharmaceuticals waste were derived from P.R YAKUM (86%) on the year 2009.

Based on data analysis and evaluation, from the aspect of procedures and human resource were managing pharmaceutical waste in RSUD Sleman was adequate in accordance with standart comparators, while from the aspect of process still needs some correction. So it is recommended that the staffs in IFRS given training of pharmaceutical waste management in hospital.

***Keywords:*** *pharmaceuticals waste, procedures, management*