

ABSTRAK

Antibiotika merupakan pengobatan utama dalam mengatasi permasalahan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Resistensi dapat terjadi akibat penggunaan antibiotika yang tidak rasional. Oleh karena itu, apoteker memegang peranan penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran persepsi apoteker, mengidentifikasi hambatan apoteker dan membandingkan pelaksanaan pelayanan antibiotika dengan Permenkes RI nomor 73 tahun 2016. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non-eksperimental dengan survei deskriptif menggunakan *cluster sampling*. Kriteria inklusi berupa melayani minimal 5 resep antibiotika per minggu dengan eksklusi berupa mengisi kuisioner tidak lengkap dan tidak bersedia mengisi kuisioner.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan persepsi apoteker dalam pelayanan antibiotika dengan persentase terbesar ialah *pharmaceutical care* terhadap pasien menjadi tanggungjawab apoteker (100%). Hambatan apoteker dengan persentase terbesar ialah pasien ragu mengungkapkan keluhannya (77,5%). Pelayanan kefarmasian belum sepenuhnya dilakukan yaitu *home pharmacy care* (12,5%), MESO (32,5%), dan pemantauan terapi obat (47,5%). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah apoteker sudah memiliki persepsi bahwa mewujudkan pelayanan kefarmasian sesuai dengan Permenkes RI nomor 73 tahun 2016 merupakan peran penting apoteker, dilihat dari persentase terbesar pada kategori "*pharmacist's responsibilities*" walaupun belum dilakukan secara optimal, terutama *home pharmacy care*, MESO, dan pemantauan terapi obat. Kondisi ini dilatarbelakangi oleh beberapa faktor penghambat dari pasien dan apoteker.

Kata kunci: persepsi, apoteker, antibiotika, standar pelayanan kefarmasian

ABSTRACT

Antibiotics are the main treatment to resolve the problem of infectious diseases caused by bacteria. Resistance can occur due to the irrational use of antibiotics. Therefore, pharmacists play an important role in the society to control resistance. This research aims to find out about the depiction of the pharmacists' perception, the obstacles and the implementation of the Standard of Pharmaceutical Care in Pharmacies No. 73 in 2016 on Pharmaceutical services. This research includes the non-experimental research with descriptive survey design using cluster sampling. Inclusion criteria in the form of pharmacies serving antibiotic services with a minimum 5 recipes a week with exclusion in the form of the pharmacists filling in the incomplete questionnaires and unwilling to fill out the questionnaire sheet.

The research results showed that pharmacists' perceptions in antibiotic services with the highest is pharmaceutical-care toward patient is the responsibility of a pharmacist (100%). Obstacles experienced by pharmacists with the highest percentage : patients were hesitant to respond about complaints (77,5%). Pharmaceutical services have not been implemented are MESO (32,5%), *home pharmacy care* (12,5%), and drug monitoring therapy (47,5%). In conclusion, pharmacists already has the perception that the actualization of pharmaceutical service based on Standard of Pharmacies No.73 in 2016 is the important component of the pharmacists role, seen from the category of the questionnaire "pharmacist's responsibilities", even though the implementation of standard pharmaceutical service in Bantul district's pharmacy has yet been fully done, especially in home pharmacy care, monitoring the medicine's side effects, and monitoring the medication therapy, therefore this condition is based on several obstacles either from the patient or the pharmacist.

Keywords: perceptions. Pharmacists, antibiotics, standard of pharmaceutical care