

ABSTRAK

Antibiotika adalah obat untuk mengatasi infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Penggunaan antibiotika yang kurang tepat akan menyebabkan munculnya kuman kebal antibiotika (resisten). Salah satu bentuk penggunaan antibiotika yang tidak rasional adalah tenaga kesehatan yang memiliki tingkat kepatuhan buruk terhadap standar dan pedoman persepan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persepsi Apoteker selaku tenaga kesehatan yang berwenang dalam penyerahan antibiotika kepada pasien. Jenis penelitian adalah observasional deskriptif. Pengambilan data secara *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian merupakan Apoteker sebanyak 34 orang yang bekerja di Apotek Wilayah Kota Yogyakarta. Analisis data secara deskriptif sesuai Permenkes 73 tahun 2016.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persepsi Apoteker terhadap pelayanan antibiotika masih belum sesuai dengan standar. Hal tersebut karena meskipun Apoteker sangat sering melakukan pelayanan Pengkajian dan Pelayanan Resep (46,94%) serta *Dispensing* (52,94%), Apoteker masih jarang melakukan Pelayanan Informasi Obat (34,56%) dan konseling (36,64%) di Apotek. Selain itu, Apoteker juga tidak pernah melakukan pelayanan *Home Pharmacy Care* (67,06%), Pemantauan Terapi Obat (60,59%) serta Monitoring Efek Samping Obat (64,71%) di Apotek. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa persepsi Apoteker terhadap pelayanan antibiotika masih belum sesuai dengan standar dikarenakan adanya hambatan seperti kurangnya permintaan akan pelayanan *pharmaceutical care* (64,71%), kurangnya *training* pada Apoteker terkait *Pharmaceutical Care* (64,71%) dan *lack of private space/counseling care* (64,71%).

Kata kunci : antibiotika, apotek, apoteker, persepsi, yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Antibiotics are drugs to treat infections caused by bacteria. Inappropriate use of antibiotics will cause the emergence of antibiotic-resistant (resistant) germs. One form of irrational use of antibiotics is health workers who have a poor level of compliance with prescribing standards and guidelines. This study aims to determine the perceptions of pharmacists as health workers who are authorized in the delivery of antibiotics to patients. This type of research is descriptive observational. Data collection is cross-sectional. The research subjects were pharmacists as many as 34 people who worked at the Yogyakarta City Pharmacy. Data were analysed as descriptive according to Permenkes 73 of 2016.

The results showed that pharmacists' perceptions of antibiotic services were still not in accordance with the standards. Because even though Pharmacist are very often doing Studies and Prescription Services (46.94%) and Dispensing (52.94%), Pharmacists rarely do Drug Information Services (34.56%) and counseling (36.64%) in Pharmacy. In addition, Pharmacists never performed Home Pharmacy services (67.06%), Drug Therapy Monitoring (60.59%) and Monitoring of Drug Side Effects (64.71%) at the Pharmacy. From the results of the study it can be concluded that Pharmacists' perceptions of antibiotic services are still not in accordance with the standards due to barriers such as lack of demand for pharmaceutical care services (64.71%), lack of training in Pharmacists related to Pharmaceutical Care (64.71%) and lack of privat space/counseling care (64.71%).

Keywords : antibiotics, pharmacies, pharmacists, perceptions, Yogyakarta