

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan antibiotika yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan kejadian resistensi antibiotika. Apoteker berperan penting dalam pelayanan kefarmasian terkait antibiotika. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pelayanan kefarmasian terkait antibiotika yang dilakukan Apoteker di Apotek wilayah Utara dan Selatan Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Jenis penelitian ini termasuk observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Kriteria inklusi dalam penelitian ini adalah Apoteker yang berpraktik di Apotek wilayah Utara dan Selatan Kabupaten Gunungkidul, dengan kriteria eksklusi berupa Apoteker yang sedang cuti dan Apoteker yang menjalankan cuti satu bulan yang lalu. Analisis data dilakukan secara analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pelayanan kefarmasian yang dilakukan Apoteker belum dilaksanakan secara menyeluruh terutama pada Pemantauan Terapi Obat (73,33%), dan *Monitoring* Efek Samping Obat (33,33%) serta belum sepenuhnya dilaksanakan sesuai Pemenkes No. 73 Tahun 2016 tentang Standar Pelayanan Kefarmasian di Apotek. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah konseling (80%), pelayanan resep (80%), dan pelayanan informasi obat (80%) sudah dilaksanakan dengan baik, sedangkan *monitoring* efektivitas obat (70%) sudah dilaksanakan dengan cukup baik. Kewajiban yang belum dilakukan dengan optimal adalah mengatasi permasalahan yang timbul karena penggunaan obat (0%) dan *Monitoring* Efek Samping Obat (30%).

Kata kunci: Persepsi, Pelayanan Kefarmasian, Antibiotika, Apotek, Apoteker, Gunungkidul.

ABSTRACT

Irrational use of antibiotics can increase the incidence of antibiotic resistance. Pharmacists play an important role in pharmacy services related to antibiotics. This study aims to describe pharmaceutical services related to antibiotics carried out by pharmacists at the pharmacy in the North and South regions of Gunungkidul Regency. This type of research included observational descriptive with a cross-sectional study design. The inclusion criteria in this study is pharmacists who practicing at the pharmacy in the North and South regions of Gunungkidul Regency, with exclusion criteria in the form of pharmacists on leave. Data analysis was carried out in descriptive analysis. The results showed that pharmacy services conducted by Pharmacists had not been carried out thoroughly, especially in Monitoring of Drug Therapy (73.33%), and Monitoring of Drug Side Effects (33.33%) and had not been fully implemented according to Permenkes. No. 73 in 2016, about Standards of Pharmaceutical Services at the Pharmacy. The conclusions of this study are counseling (80%), prescription services (80%), and drug information services (80%) had been good to implemented, while monitoring the effectiveness of drugs (70%) had been good enough to implemented. Obligations that had not been carried out optimally are overcoming problems that arise due to drug use (0%) and Monitoring of Drug Side Effects (30%).

Keywords: Perception, Pharmaceutical Services, Antibiotics, Pharmacy, Pharmacists, Gunungkidul.



