

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan antimikroba secara tidak rasional dapat menyebabkan resistensi antimikroba. Apoteker memiliki tanggung jawab dan peran penting dalam hal penggunaan antibiotika mengingat meluasnya penggunaan antibiotika melalui komunitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi Apoteker serta hambatan mengenai pelayanan antibiotika di Apotek Wilayah Kabupaten Sleman. Jenis penelitian adalah observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik sistematik acak dan data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara analisis deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi Apoteker terhadap pelayanan antibiotika di Apotek Wilayah Kabupaten Sleman adalah sering dilakukan Pengkajian dan Pelayanan Resep (55 %), Dispensing (48 %) dan Konseling (46 %). Pelayanan Kefarmasian berupa Pelayanan Informasi Obat (PIO) (44 %), Pemantauan Terapi Obat (PTO) (34 %) dan Monitoring Efek Samping Obat (MESO) (42 %) jarang dilakukan oleh Apoteker serta sebanyak 39% Apoteker tidak pernah melakukan pelayanan *Home Pharmacy care* pada pasien pengguna antibiotika. Hal tersebut karena terdapat hambatan Apoteker dalam memberikan pelayanan antibiotika yaitu kurangnya jumlah staff (61 %), kurangnya permintaan/kebutuhan pasien akan pelayanan *pharmaceutical care* (76 %), *lack of private space/counseling care* (66 %), dan keterbatasan waktu dalam pemberian Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Edukasi (KIE) saat penyerahan antibiotika (68 %).

Kata Kunci : Apotek, Antibiotika, Apoteker, Persepi

ABSTRACT

Irrational use of antimicrobials can cause antimicrobial resistance. Pharmacists have the responsibility and an important role in the use of antibiotics in view of the widespread use of antibiotics through the community. This study aims to determine the perception of Pharmacists regarding antibiotic services in the Pharmacy District of Sleman Regency. This type of research is observational descriptive with a cross-sectional study design. Sampling using random systematic techniques and the data obtained were analyzed by descriptive analysis.

The results showed that the Pharmacist's perception of antibiotic services in Sleman was not entirely good because the Pharmaceutical Care standard at Pharmacies was often conducted assesment and prescription services (55 %), Dispensing (48 %), and Counseling (46 %). Drug Information Services (PIO) (44%), Drug Therapy Monitoring (PTO) (34%) and Drug Side Effects Monitoring (MESO) (42%) are rarely performed by Pharmacists and as many as 39% of Pharmacists have never done Home Pharmacy care services to antibiotic use patients. That is because there are barriers Pharmacists in providing antibiotic services namely the lack of training in Pharmacists related to pharmaceutical care (66%), lack of staff (61%), lack of demand / patient needs for pharmaceutical care services (76%), lack of private space / counseling care (66%), and time limitations in providing Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) when delivering antibiotics (68%).

Keywords: Pharmacy, Antibioitics, Pharmacist, Perception