

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
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Gambaran Peresepan Obat dan Pelayanan Pasien Berdasarkan Indikator WHO Dengan Tiga Penyakit Terbanyak di Puskesmas Rawat Inap Way Halim II Bandar Lampung

xvii + 209 halaman, 5 gambar, 24 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Indikator *World Health Organization* (WHO) 1993 terdapat indikator-indikator yang digunakan untuk mengamati adanya masalah-masalah kesehatan di negara-negara berkembang. Pada Puskesmas Rawat Inap Way Halim II Bandar Lampung terdapat tiga penyakit terbanyak yaitu faringitis akut, gastritis, dan hipertensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran peresepan obat dan pelayanan pasien berdasarkan indikator WHO di Puskesmas Rawat Inap Way Halim II Bandar Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel yang dibutuhkan pasien faringitis akut 52, gastritis 35, dan hipertensi 13 pada bulan April-Juni 2024.

Hasil penelitian pada tiga penyakit berdasarkan jenis kelamin pasien faringitis akut paling banyak perempuan sebesar 57,7%, gastritis paling banyak perempuan sebesar 85,3%, hipertensi paling banyak perempuan sebesar 84,6%. Usia pasien faringitis akut paling banyak 17-25 tahun sebesar 36,5%, gastritis paling banyak 17-25 tahun sebesar 42,9%, hipertensi paling banyak 36-45 tahun sebesar 38,5%. Pendidikan pasien faringitis akut paling banyak tamat perguruan tinggi sebesar 32,7%, gastritis paling banyak tamat pendidikan SMA sebesar 51,4%, hipertensi paling banyak tamat pendidikan SMA sebesar 38,5%. Pekerjaan pasien faringitis akut paling banyak tidak bekerja sebesar 69,2%, gastritis paling banyak tidak bekerja sebesar 54,3%, hipertensi paling banyak bekerja sebesar 53,8%. Golongan obat pasien faringitis akut paling banyak golongan antibiotik sebesar 25,9%, gastritis paling banyak golongan analgetik dan antipiretik sebesar 22,4%, hipertensi paling banyak golongan antihipertensi sebesar 54,2%. Rata-rata jumlah item obat pasien faringitis akut 3,86, gastritis 3,3, dan hipertensi 1,84. Peresepan obat generik pada tiga penyakit sebesar 100% menggunakan obat generik. Peresepan antibiotik hanya digunakan pada peresepan faringitis akut. Penggunaan obat injeksi tidak ada pada tiga penyakit. Peresepan pada tiga penyakit sudah sesuai dengan formularium nasional. Jumlah obat yang di serahkan sesuai dengan yang diresepkan pada tiga penyakit. Pemberian label obat pasien faringitis akut sebesar 99,5%, gastritis sebesar 99,1%, hipertensi sebesar 100%. Pengetahuan terkait obat pasien faringitis akut sebesar 97,5%, gastritis sebesar 97,4%, hipertensi sebesar 100%.

Kata kunci : Indikator WHO 1993, peresepan, pelayanan pasien, faringitis akut, gastritis, hipertensi

Daftar Bacaan : 28 (1993-2024)

**TANJUNGPURONG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
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Overview of Drug Prescribing and Patient Services Based on WHO Indicators with the Three Most Common Diseases at Way Halim II Inpatient Health Center Bandar Lampung

xvii + 209 pages, 5 images, 24 attachments

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) 1993 indicators contain indicators used to observe health problems in developing countries. At the Way Halim II Inpatient Health Center, Bandar Lampung, there are three most common diseases, namely acute pharyngitis, gastritis, and hypertension. This study aims to determine the description of drug prescriptions and patient services based on the WHO POR indicators at the Way Halim II Inpatient Health Center, Bandar Lampung. This study uses a quantitative descriptive design using the cross-sectional method. Sampling uses a purposive sampling technique. The number of samples needed for acute pharyngitis patients is 52, gastritis 35, and hypertension 13 in April-June 2024.

The results of the study on the three diseases based on the gender of acute pharyngitis patients were mostly female at 57.7%, gastritis was mostly female at 85.3%, hypertension was mostly female at 84.6%. The age of patients with acute pharyngitis was mostly 17-25 years by 36.5%, gastritis was mostly 17-25 years by 42.9%, hypertension was mostly 36-45 years by 38.5%. The education of acute pharyngitis patients was mostly college graduates by 32.7%, gastritis was mostly high school graduates by 51.4%, hypertension was mostly high school graduates by 38.5%. The occupation of acute pharyngitis patients was mostly not working at 69.2%, gastritis was mostly not working at 54.3%, hypertension was mostly working at 53.8%. The group of drugs for acute pharyngitis patients was mostly antibiotics by 25.9%, gastritis was mostly analgesics and antipyretics by 22.4%, hypertension was mostly antihypertensives by 54.2%. The average number of drug items for patients with acute pharyngitis was 3.86, gastritis 3.3, and hypertension 1.84. Prescription of generic drugs in three diseases amounted to 100% using generic drugs. Antibiotic prescribing was only used in acute pharyngitis prescribing. The use of injectable drugs was absent in the three diseases. Prescriptions in three diseases were in accordance with the national formulary. The amount of drugs submitted was in accordance with what was prescribed in the three diseases. Drug labeling of acute pharyngitis patients was 99.5%, gastritis was 99.1%, hypertension was 100%. Drug-related knowledge of patients with acute pharyngitis was 97.5%, gastritis was 97.4%, hypertension was 100%.

Keywords :WHO 1993 indicators, prescribing, patient care, acute pharyngitis, gastritis, hypertension

Reading List :28 (1993-2024)