

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Waktu Tunggu Farmasi di Instalasi Farmasi Rawat Jalan RS Siloam TB Simatupang

Chrismayanti, Yosephine

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=139041&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Latar Belakang: Pelayanan farmasi merupakan komponen yang penting dalam layanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Standar Pelayanan Minimal (SPM) yang terdapat dalam Kepmenkes RI Nomor: 129/ Menkes/SK/II/2008 tentang Standar Minimal Rumah Sakit, menetapkan standar minimal waktu tunggu farmasi yang meliputi obat jadi (non racikan) kurang dari 30 menit dan obat racikan kurang dari 60 menit. Tingginya angka keluhan terhadap layanan instalasi farmasi menunjukkan adanya masalah yang perlu ditangani. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, kajian ini disusun untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan waktu tunggu di instalasi rawat jalan. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis waktu tunggu dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan waktu tunggu pelayanan resep di Instalasi Farmasi Rawat Jalan Rumah Sakit Siloam TB Simatupang. Metodologi Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui tarikan data SIMRS Hasil Penelitian: Analisis bivariat pada resep racikan menunjukkan faktor yang berhubungan dengan waktu tunggu adalah jumlah item obat (OR= 2,002; 95% CI: 1,469–2,728; p-value <0,001), cara bayar (OR = 5,704; 95% CI: 4,923–6,608; p < 0,001), jam kunjung (OR = 0,330; 95% CI: 0,279–0,389; p < 0,001), dan jumlah kunjungan poli (OR = 2,098; 95% CI: 1,354–3,249; p < 0,001). Sedangkan pada analisis bivariat resep non racikan, faktor yang berpengaruh adalah jumlah item obat (OR = 2,119; 95% CI: 1,877–2,391; p < 0,001), cara bayar (OR = 2,270; 95% CI: 2,052–2,510; p < 0,001), tipe obat (OR = 0,698; 95% CI: 0,617–0,790; p < 0,001), dan jam kunjung (OR = 0,602; 95% CI: 0,538–0,673; p < 0,001). Analisa multivariat ditemukan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap waktu tunggu farmasi adalah cara bayar, pada resep racikan (OR = 5,568; 95% CI: 4,785–6,480; p < 0,001) dan resep non racikan (OR = 2,162; 95% CI: 1,951–2,396; p < 0,001)</div>

>Background: Pharmaceutical services are an important component of hospital healthcare services. The Minimum Service Standards (SPM) contained in the Indonesian Minister of Health Decree Number: 129/Menkes/SK/II/2008 concerning Minimum Hospital Standards, stipulates minimum waiting times for pharmacy services, which include less than 30 minutes for ready-made (non-compounded) drugs and less than 60 minutes for compounded drugs. The high number of complaints about pharmacy services indicates that there are problems that need to be addressed. Based on this, this study was conducted to determine the factors related to waiting times in outpatient facilities. Objective: This study aims to analyze waiting times and factors related to prescription waiting times at the Siloam TB Simatupang Hospital Outpatient Pharmacy. Research Methodology: This study uses quantitative methods. Research data was collected through SIMRS data extraction. Research Results: Bivariate analysis of prescription formulas indicates that the factor associated with waiting time is the number of drug items (OR = 2.002; 95% CI: 1.469–2.728; p-value <0.001), payment method (OR = 5.704; 95% CI: 4.923–6.608; p < 0.001), visiting hours (OR = 0.330; 95% CI: 0.279–0.389; p < 0.001), and number of clinic visits (OR = 2.098; 95% CI: 1.354–3.249; p

< 0.001). Meanwhile, in the bivariate analysis of non-compounded prescriptions, the influencing factors were the number of drug items (OR = 2.119; 95% CI: 1.877–2.391; p < 0.001), payment method (OR = 2.270; 95% CI: 2.052–2.510; p < 0.001), drug type (OR = 0.698; 95% CI: 0.617–0.790; p < 0.001), and visit time (OR = 0.602; 95% CI: 0.538–0.673; p < 0.001). Multivariate analysis found that the most influential factor on pharmacy waiting time was payment method, for compounded prescriptions (OR = 5.568; 95% CI: 4.785–6.480; p < 0.001) and non-compounded prescriptions (OR = 2.162; 95% CI: 1.951–2.396; p < 0.001).</div>