

Management Analysis Of Public Drug Management At The Health Department Of Lanny Jaya District

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Abstract:

Introduction: District/city drug management management was formed in order to maintain stability in the availability of drugs that will be distributed to all health services upon prior request. Effective and efficient drug management is able to ensure the availability of drugs in terms of the right type and amount.

Methodology: This research is a descriptive qualitative research through in-depth interviews accompanied by direct observation (observation). Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews. The informants in this study were all drug managers at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, consisting of: Head of the Pharmaceutical Section and Responsible Pharmacy Warehouse as key informants and 3 Pharmacy Installation staff as Main Informants. This research was conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office in January 2022.

Results: The results showed that the drug planning process in the Selection Phase for the selection of drugs did not have a method used, there were still drug duplications and combination drugs were found, they did not compile the LPLPO. In the Calculation of Drug Needs Phase, the Projection Phase of drug demand has used the RKO worksheet but it is inconsistent where the RKO is different from the demand worksheet during procurement. The process of storing drugs in the storage room layout uses a one-story system, there is air ventilation, drug racks, pallets, special narcotics cabinets and alcohol cabinets, Preparation of drug stock is arranged according to preparations not using an alphabetical system and does not follow the FIFO and FEFO principles, Large packaged drugs are arranged on the pallet, no code or drug name is listed on the drug shelf, stock rotation has been carried out. The recording of a drug stock card is carried out every time a drug mutation occurs, each stock card sheet is intended only for 1 (one) type of drug originating from 1 (one) budget source. Drug quality observation is carried out periodically, damaged or expired drugs are placed separately in a special place. The distribution of drugs is carried out 4 times a year, the budget for drug delivery is available and rayonization is held at PKM which is far away. The LPLPO report is prepared by Puskesmas officers and submitted monthly to the Health Office. Puskesmas do not routinely collect LPLPO every month due to lack of personnel. Drug recording and reporting includes the availability of mutation reports, no distribution reports, no year-end enumeration reports, no annual reports/district drug management profiles. The process of eliminating/destroying drugs is carried out using a hospital incinerator and after the destruction is made an official report of the destruction signed by several witnesses.

I. BACKGROUND

District/city drug management management is established in order to maintain stability in the availability of drugs to be distributed to all health services upon prior request. Effective and efficient drug management is able to ensure the

availability of drugs in terms of the right type and amount and according to need and to prevent shortages and excess drugs (Nesi, 2018).

In Papua Province, the percentage of IFKs that carry out drug management according to the 2019 standards is 30.30%. The components of drug management consist of planning,

receiving, storing, distributing, recording and reporting aspects, destruction and competency development. In terms of management functions, many districts in Papua Province do not yet have a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in drug management (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Lanny Jaya Regency is one of the regencies in Papua Province that has problems in administering drug management. The results of the initial survey conducted by researchers found that, the Pharmacy Installation of Lanny Jaya Regency does not yet have an SOP in the management of drugs. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is a work procedure that can be used as a reference in carrying out tasks according to its function as well as a tool in performance appraisal based on technical indicators, administrative and procedures according to work procedures, and work systems in the work unit concerned. Therefore, pharmaceutical installations must have SOPs for drug management starting from planning, receiving, storing, distributing, recording and reporting, supervision and evaluation, and destruction.

Another problem in administering drug management at the Lanny Jaya District Health Office is that there are still stocks of expired drugs in the district drug storage warehouse, for example, it is known that drugs expired in 2019 as many as 24 (twenty four) drug items, expired in 2020 as many as 53 (fifty three)) drug items and expired in 2021 as many as 5 (five) drug items. Cases of expired drugs found have illustrated that drug management is not in accordance with the guidelines for the procurement of drugs and health supplies issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.

Another problem is the availability of data in the identification of public drug needs, which is a fundamental problem at the Lanny Jaya District Health Office because complete, accurate and reliable data affects the determination/selection of the type of drug requirement. The results of the initial survey of this study also indicate that there is a gap between the demand for drugs by the puskesmas during the current year and the proposed requests for drugs from the puskesmas that have been submitted previously so that from this gap the Health Department often experiences a shortage of certain drugs and the accumulation of certain drugs due to the lack of optimal drug management in the district.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

His research is a descriptive qualitative research through in-depth interviews accompanied by direct observation (observation). According to Sugiyono (2015), qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism and are used to examine the condition of natural objects.

This research uses a case study design. Case study is a research strategy in which the researcher carefully investigates a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals and focuses on several cases (Creswell, 2010).

Informants in this study are people who are considered as sources of information in terms of all drug managers in the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, consisting of: Head of the Pharmaceutical Section and

Person in Charge of Pharmacy Warehouse as key informants and 3 staff of the Regency Pharmacy Installation as Main Informants.

Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling technique.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. DRUG PLANNING AT THE LANNY JAYA DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE

a. DRUG SELECTION

The results of the research on the identification of the drug selection stage at the Lanny Jaya District Health Office showed that the condition of the drug selection stage was still far from expected and not even in accordance with the 2008 Ministry of Health regulations regarding technical guidelines for planning drug needs and health supplies. The results of the identification show that the Health Office uses the drug selection method only on selection according to the pattern of disease apart from that no other method is used.

Drug selection certainly goes through several stages in accordance with previously regulated guidelines, drug selection determines whether drugs are really needed according to the population in an area that is adapted to regional disease patterns, to get good drug planning in the first selection Drugs are selected based on selection scientific, medical and statistical results that provide a therapeutic effect that is much better than the risk of side effects caused, the two types of drugs chosen to minimize duplication and similarity, thirdly if there is a new drug there must be specific evidence for a better therapeutic effect, and fourthly Avoid using combination drugs unless they have a better effect than a single drug (Depkes RI, 2008). The results of interviews and observations on the identification of the drug selection stage at the Lanny Jaya District Health Office also showed that there were still duplication of drugs or drugs of the same type and combination drugs were still found. This shows that, in the drug selection stage, the Lanny Jaya District Health Office has not avoided duplication and similarity in types of drugs and has not avoided the use of combination drugs.

B. DRUG COMPILATION STAGE

The results of the study are in line with observations which show that the Lanny Jaya District Health Office has never compiled the LPLPO. The compilation was not carried out due to the lack of human resources in the pharmaceutical installation of Lanny Jaya Regency. In addition, the average puskesmas in the working area of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office is still not maximal in recording drugs through the LPLPO format every month or to recapitulate drug use every year. Recording was not carried out optimally because most of the reason was the limited number of pharmacists in each puskesmas.

According to research by M. D. Widodo et al. (2019) recording data in the form of daily drug use on a regular basis in each unit is one of the important factors that support the

planning of drug needs because with the availability of daily drug use data, the accuracy in projecting drug stocks is more precise.

C. DRUG NEEDS CALCULATION AND PROJECTION PHASE

The results of the research from the calculation phase and the projection of drug needs are known that in calculating drugs at the Lanny Jaya District Health Office do not use certain methods but the tendency to calculate drugs only looks at the final stock of the drug stock. In this case, the results of in-depth interviews are different from the results of observations where in the interview it is known that the informant provided information that the method used to calculate drug needs is the consumption method, but from the observations it is known that the Lanny Jaya District Health Office does not compile the LPLPO report. In terms of projecting drug needs, the Lanny Jaya District Health Office has considered the method of most disease patterns. A clear picture from these results is that the mechanism is still far from being optimal, even if the problem is traced back to the overall mechanism for planning drug needs, it is very dependent on clear rules/guidelines.

B. STORAGE

Storage is an activity of storing and maintaining by placing drugs and medical supplies received in a place that is considered safe from theft and physical disturbances that can damage the quality of drugs and health supplies.

a. DRUG STORAGE LAYOUT

Based on the results of research conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that the results of the interviews are in line with the results of observations. The stored drugs are separated based on their respective types and the drug storage is in accordance with the established standards.

b. PREPARATION OF DRUG STOCK

Preparation of drug stock at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office based on the results of in-depth interviews and direct observation of drugs is arranged according to preparation but does not use an alphabetical system and does not follow the FIFO and FEFO principles. In addition, drugs in large packages are arranged on pallets, narcotics and alcohol are stored in special cabinets, no code is given, the name of each drug is not listed on the drug shelf, stock rotation is always carried out. According to the informant, this is because the storage facilities in the drug warehouse are still limited.

c. DRUG STOCK RECORDS AND CARDS

Based on the results of research conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that the results of in-depth

interviews are in line with the results of observations. Where it is known that the recording of drug stock is carried out on the drug stock card at the time the drug is entered and when the drug is out, this is in order to facilitate officers in making reports.

d. DRUG QUALITY MONITORING

Based on the results of research conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that the results of in-depth interviews are in line with the results of observations. Where it is known that the security of drug quality is carried out by checking and recording the quality of drugs on a regular basis. In addition, to safeguard the quality of the drug, it is done by placing the drugs according to their needs such as temperature and using adequate storage facilities to avoid damage and things that can lead to a decrease in the quality of the drug.

C. DISTRIBUSI

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that drug distribution planning is carried out without making a schedule for drug distribution to each puskesmas. In addition, the formulation of the optimum stock was not carried out, there was no map of the location and distance from health service units in the working area of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office. To distribute drugs to ten Puskesmas in Lanny Jaya Regency, the budget for drug delivery is available and considered sufficient, for several puskesmas which are located far away, the distribution is carried out by establishing special zoning for three health centers far away, namely Dimba, Poga and Gamelia Health Centers.

D. DRUG USAGE REPORT

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that the Drug Use and Drug Demand Report (LPLPO) is prepared by the Puskesmas and reported to the Lanny Jaya District Health Office every month, the problem is that there are several puskesmas that do not actively provide reports. to the Health Office on the grounds of a shortage of pharmacists at the Puskesmas.

E. RECORDING AND REPORTING

The report from the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office for drugs at the Lanny Jaya District Health Service Pharmacy Installation is made based on receipts for both incoming and outgoing drugs so that all drug movements can be seen. Every drug transaction is recorded in a stock card which will then be compiled every three months to be included in the Pharmacy Installation report of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office for drugs.

F. DRUG REMOVAL

The process of destroying drugs at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office did not go well, but still faced obstacles that could hinder the process of destroying drugs. From the results of in-depth interviews, it is known that the obstacle in the process of destroying drugs is that the Health Office does not have its own incinerator so that it must use a hospital incinerator. Apart from that, there is no drug inspection team formed with a Regional Head Decree to examine damaged or expired drugs before culling.

Based on the results of research conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the Lanny Jaya District Health Office, it can be concluded that the results of in-depth interviews are in line with the results of observations made where it is known that there is a special place for storing damaged and expired drugs to separate them from other drugs. The destruction of the drug is carried out by burning it until it runs out using a hospital incinerator.

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