

Health Management System In Planning And Procurement Of Drug At Pitu Community Health Center UPT, Ngawi Regency

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ABSTRACT

One of the main programs in the Health Center is the treatment program. The treatment program in the Health Center is a form of basic health service that is curative. Medicine is an important element in various health service efforts. Most health service efforts use medicine and the cost used for medicine is a fairly large part of the total health costs. The specific objective of this study was to determine the system of drug procurement study flow at the Pitu Health Center UPT, Ngawi Regency. This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that is observational. The results of the study Drug management at the Pitu Health Center through planning, requesting, storing, distributing, destroying, controlling, recording and evaluating. The system used is centralized in the pharmacy room. The drugs issued with the drugs received are only slightly different. So for the need for medicine, it can be said to be met but not optimal. For the need for medicine from time to time, it varies according to the needs in the field Drug dispensing system First Expired First Out (FEFO) system, drugs that are close to ED are issued first. First In First Out (FIFO) system, drugs that enter first are issued earlier. There are 2 types of drug planning and procurement systems from GFK according to the stock of drugs available at the DINKES and through BLUD fund spending. Supervision is carried out both at the Pitu Health Center and in the field through usage reports. Keywords: Drugs, Planning and Procurement, Health Centers.

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INTRODUCTION

Community health centers are one of the spearheads of basic health services in the health service system in Indonesia. Community health centers as the first health service center have a very large role for the community. This role is not only in terms of preventive and promotive services but also in terms of curative and rehabilitative services. In carrying out its role, community health centers have many basic health programs (Safriantini, 2011).

One of the main programs in the Community Health Center is the treatment program. The treatment program in the Community Health Center is a form of basic health service that is curative in nature. The community also tends to use Community Health Center services only to obtain treatment services. The method used in drug needs planning activities is to consider the consumption pattern or use of drugs in the previous year. Calculation of consumption patterns needs to pay attention to data collection and processing, data analysis processes, calculation of drug needs, and adjustment of the amount of needs with fund allocation (Rahma, 2018).

Problems that often occur in the Health Center are the availability of insufficient or excessive drugs and the presence of expired or damaged drugs that are still found in the drug storage area. This problem is influenced by poor drug management. In the UPT Pitu Health Center, Ngawi Regency, the total BLUD budget used for drug purchases is around Rp. 117,193,508.94 divided by the total BLUD 1,995,631,379.15 x 100%, which is a budget of

5.8%. This percentage can be said to be relatively small, because it still receives subsidies from the Regency GFK and in the future will prioritize UKM (Community Health Efforts). The budget for drug purchases at the health center is only 5.8% while the needs of patients at the health center per day are 40 patients, with an average monthly drug requirement of around 1,080 patients. Of course, this is not comparable to the need for drugs in the community.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that is observational. Primary data collection techniques are carried out by conducting interviews with the Head of UPT Puskesmas Pitu, Head of Administration, Pharmacist Coordinator, UGD Coordinator, and Poned Coordinator of UPT Puskesmas Pitu.

Data collection techniques include unguided interviews, observation, documentation, data collection.

Data analysis is an effort to systematically search for and organize records of observation results, interviews and others to improve the researcher's understanding of the case being studied and present it as a finding for others (Rijali, 2018). In this study, the results of the interview were then converted into a writing according to the format and reread the data in general and comprehensively to ensure that the data is very adequate in a study (Fitriani, 2018).

RESULTS

This study was conducted in May 2021. This study used informants from 7 people. The description is as follows: The pharmaceutical preparation management system at the Pitu Health Center starts from planning, requests (specifically for dropping drugs), storage, distribution to units, destruction if there are drugs that have expired dates (ED), control through reports from units, recording each use, and evaluation sheets. The system implemented is a centralized one-door in the pharmacy room. The use of drugs from all units and parents per day reaches 2,000, per week reaches 13,000, and per month 52,000. The need for drugs has not been met optimally. Some drugs are not met due to limited supplies at the Pitu Health Center. The drug management system that has been implemented so far at the Pitu Health Center is through:

- The First Expired First Out (FEFO) system means that drugs that are closest to the expiration date (ED) are dispensed first.
- First In First Out (FIFO) system, meaning that the medicine that comes in first, is taken out first. There are 2 types of drug planning and procurement systems at Pitu Health Center:
- Source of funds for Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD), for procurement of drugs that are not available and based on need.
- *Dropping* from the Health Service, can supply drugs according to the stock available at the service.

Supervision is carried out at the parent company and in the field from usage reports, for example through usage reports and monthly request reports.

DISCUSSION

Method is a regular or systematic way used to carry out a job in order to achieve the desired goal. Based on the Indonesian Minister of Health Regulation (2016), the methods in preparing a drug requirement plan include the consumption method, the epidemiological method, and a combination of the consumption method and the epidemiological method. In using the consumption method, there are things that need to be considered to calculate the amount of drug needed, namely data analysis for information and evaluation, calculation of

estimated drug needs, and adjustment of the amount of drug needed with the allocation of funds. In using the epidemiological method, the things that need to be considered are based on disease patterns, data on the number of visits, disease frequency, and existing treatment standards.

From the research results, it was found that the drug management system at the Pitu Health Center UPT through planning, requests from each room and in the field, storage, distribution, destruction, control, recording and evaluation. The system is centralized in the pharmacy room. This is in accordance with Soraya's research (2016) The drug planning process at the RSGTL hospital is that each room compiles a planning list and is given to the assistant pharmacist, then the assistant pharmacist makes a planning report by looking at requests from the room and seeing the remaining stock in the drug warehouse, then the planning report is complete the assistant pharmacist provides a drug needs report to the head of the pharmacy installation, the head of the installation evaluates the planning according to the budget then signed and acknowledged by the director, after the report is completed and the budget is completed, it is given to the district office for procurement to carry out procurement and the district carries out the tender process.

From the research results it was also found that the drugs issued with the drugs received have not been met optimally. The need for drugs from time to time varies according to the needs in the field. According to Anif, 1997 in pharmaceutical management states that good drug planning time must be supported by the basics of planning, namely as an annual/monthly forecast from marketing, calculating the materials needed and compiling a list for the purchasing department, because the impact that will occur if the hospital cannot plan drug needs, there will be a drug shortage at a certain time.

Drug dispensing system First Expired First Out (FEFO) system, drugs that are close to ED are dispensed first. First In First Out (FIFO) system, drugs that come in first are dispensed first. Health decentralization, which is found in 4 methods of drug and medical device distribution, including FIFO (First in First Out), FEFO (First Expired First Out), Movement of Goods (Fast / Slow Moving), Pharmacological - Alphabetic. The alphabetic method should not be used, it is better to use the pharmacological method so that if there is an error in taking the drug, the consequences are not fatal (Sulanto, 2008).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2010a), standard procedures for pharmaceutical services are useful for ensuring the quality of services according to established standards. This is supported by Pane's research (2017), in the drug planning process, there are procedures that must be implemented, namely the preparation of the required data, and the implementation of planning in the form of selecting quality pharmaceutical preparations and disposable medical devices at low prices, avoiding the same types of pharmaceutical preparations and disposable medical devices, and calculating needs by collecting and processing data, analyzing data for information and evaluation, calculating estimated pharmaceutical preparation needs, and adjusting the number of pharmaceutical preparations with fund allocations. With the existence of written planning procedures, it will facilitate coordination between parties related to drug planning so that drug planning can be implemented more optimally.

CONCLUSION

1. Drug Needs Planning Drug needs planning at Pitu Health Center is in accordance with government regulations, namely that the preparation of drug needs plans must be carried out by pharmaceutical personnel and using methods that are appropriate to the conditions at the Health Center, namely consumption and epidemiological methods.
2. Drug management at Pitu Health Center through planning, request, storage, distribution, destruction, control, recording and evaluation. The system is centralized in the pharmacy

room.

3. The drug dispensing system at Pitu Health Center is through the First Expired First Out (FEFO) System, drugs that are close to ED are dispensed first. The First In First Out (FIFO) System, drugs that come in first are dispensed first.

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