

**PERAN APOTEKER PUSKESMAS KOTA SURABAYA DALAM UPAYA
MENGOPTIMALKAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK YANG
BERTANGGUNG JAWAB**

Grace Suryaputra, Program Studi Magister Farmasi, 2022

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat merupakan suatu permasalahan global. Puskesmas merupakan unit pelayanan kesehatan tingkat pertama, sehingga Apoteker di Puskesmas potensial berperan dalam mengoptimalkan penggunaan antibiotik yang bertanggung jawab.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi peran yang telah dan seharusnya dilakukan apoteker Puskesmas Kota Surabaya, serta mengetahui hambatan yang dialami dalam upaya mengoptimalkan penggunaan antibiotik.

Metode: Penelitian kualitatif menggunakan wawancara semi terstruktur dilakukan pada seluruh apoteker yang bekerja di Puskesmas Kota Surabaya (n=63). Panduan wawancara terdiri dari dua (2) bagian yaitu identitas responden (sosiodemografi), dan peran terkait upaya mengoptimalkan penggunaan antibiotik. Informasi terkait peran untuk mengoptimalkan penggunaan antibiotik dianalisis secara *Thematic Analysis* dengan pendekatan induktif yang dibantu dengan pemetaan menggunakan Teori *Behaviour Change Wheel (BCW)*, di mana mencakup sembilan (9) fungsi intervensi dan tujuh (7) strategi kebijakan.

Hasil: Total terdapat 45 apoteker yang bersedia terlibat dalam penelitian ini (71,42%). Aktivitas yang telah dilakukan apoteker dikelompokkan dalam empat (4) fungsi intervensi antara lain: *Enablement, Education, Restriction, Training* (beberapa fungsi intervensi dapat dilakukan secara kombinasi) dan satu (1) strategi kebijakan yaitu *Regulation*. Sedangkan aktivitas yang seharusnya dilakukan apoteker serupa dengan aktivitas yang telah dilakukan namun, ditemukan satu (1) fungsi intervensi baru yaitu: *Persuasion*. Ditinjau dari sisi pemangku kepentingan penggunaan antibiotik, hambatan untuk mengoptimalkan penggunaan antibiotik dapat dikelompokkan menjadi lima (5) tema, antara lain: apoteker, tenaga kesehatan lain (dokter), pihak manajemen Puskesmas dan pasien, dan kejadian pandemi COVID-19.

Kesimpulan: Aktivitas yang sudah dilakukan maupun diusulkan dapat dijelaskan dengan *Behaviour Change Wheel*, namun terdapat beberapa fungsi intervensi (seperti *Coercion, Incentivization, Environmental Restructuring, Modelling*) atau kebijakan (*Marketing, Guideline, Fiscal, Legislation, Social planning*) yang belum ditemukan, sehingga perlu digali lebih lanjut dengan melibatkan berbagai pemangku kepentingan.

Kata Kunci : *Behaviour Change Wheel*, Apoteker, Antibiotik, Peran, Hambatan

THE ROLE OF PHARMACISTS IN SURABAYA'S PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN AN EFFORT TO OPTIMIZE THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Inappropriate use of antibiotics is a global problem. Primary Health Care is a first level health service unit, so pharmacists at Primary Health Care have to play a role in optimizing the responsible use of antibiotics.

Objectives: This study aims to identify the roles that have been and should have been done by pharmacists at the Surabaya Primary Health Care, as well as to find out the barriers in optimizing the use of antibiotics.

Methods: Qualitative research using semi structured *interviews* was conducted on all pharmacists who work at the Surabaya Primary Health Care (n=63). The *interview* guide consists of two (2) parts, the identity of the respondent (sociodemography), and roles related efforts to optimize the use of antibiotics. Information related to the role of optimizing the use of antibiotics is analyzed by Thematic Analysis with an inductive approach assisted by mapping with the reference to the Behavior Change Wheel (BCW) Theory, which includes nine (9) intervention functions and seven (7) policies.

Results: There were 45 pharmacists who were willing to be involved in this study (71.42%). The activities that have been carried out by pharmacists are grouped into four (4) intervention functions, including: Enablement, Education, Restriction, Training (several intervention functions can be carried out in combination) and one (1) policies, namely Regulation. While the activities that should be carried out by pharmacists are similar to the activities that have been carried out. One (1) new intervention function was found, namely: Persuasion. From the perspective of stakeholders using antibiotics, the barriers to optimizing the use of antibiotics can be grouped into five (5) themes, including: pharmacists, other health workers (doctors), Primary Health Care management and patients, and the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: Activities that have been carried out or proposed can be explained with the Behavior Change Wheel, but there are several intervention functions (such as Coercion, Incentivization, Environmental Restructuring, Modeling) or policies (Marketing, Guideline, Fiscal, Legislation, Social planning) that have not been found, so they need to be explored. further by involving various stakeholders.

Keywords : Behavior Change Wheel, Pharmacists, Antibiotics, Role, Barriers