

GAMBARAN PEMUSNAHAN OBAT KEDALUWARSA DI PUSKESMAS SUKARAJA KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA

DITA SRI AYUNI

241FF02067

Program Studi DIII Farmasi, Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Bhakti Kencana Bandung

ABSTRAK

Pemusnahan obat kedaluwarsa merupakan bagian penting dari pengelolaan sediaan farmasi di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan seperti Puskesmas. Obat yang telah melewati tanggal kedaluwarsa berpotensi kehilangan efektivitas dan dapat menimbulkan dampak negatif terhadap kesehatan masyarakat serta lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan praktik pemusnahan obat kedaluwarsa di Puskesmas Sukaraja, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan secara retrospektif dari dokumen pemusnahan, daftar obat kedaluwarsa, dan dokumentasi foto selama periode Januari–Desember 2024. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyebab utama timbulnya obat kedaluwarsa adalah karena obat tidak terpakai (68%). Sebagian besar obat yang kedaluwarsa termasuk dalam golongan obat keras (61,91%) dan berbentuk sediaan padat seperti tablet dan kapsul (52%). Metode pemusnahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah penguburan (52%), diikuti oleh pembuangan ke saluran air (28%), pembakaran (8%), dan pengembalian ke Dinas Kesehatan (12%). Tidak ada obat yang dimusnahkan melalui pihak ketiga, padahal metode ini dinilai lebih aman dan sesuai dengan ketentuan Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa meskipun pemusnahan obat telah dilakukan, praktik yang diterapkan di Puskesmas masih perlu ditingkatkan agar lebih aman, efektif, dan sesuai standar.

Kata Kunci: Pemusnahan obat, Puskesmas Sukaraja, Obat kedaluwarsa

**OVERVIEW OF EXPIRED DRUG DESTRUCTION AT SUKARAJA
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER TASIKMALAYA REGENCY**

DITA SRI AYUNI

241FF02067

DIII Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Bhakti Kencana Bandung

ABSTRACT

The destruction of expired medications is an essential aspect of pharmaceutical supply management in healthcare facilities such as community health centers (Puskesmas). Expired drugs may lose their effectiveness and pose risks to public health and the environment. This study aims to describe the practices of expired medication disposal at Puskesmas Sukaraja, Tasikmalaya Regency. The study employed a descriptive observational method with a quantitative approach. Data were collected retrospectively from disposal documents, lists of expired drugs, and photographic documentation from January to December 2024. The findings show that the primary cause of medication expiration was unused drugs (68%). Most of the expired drugs belonged to the category of prescription-only (hard) drugs (61,91%) and were predominantly in solid dosage forms such as tablets and capsules (52%). The most commonly used disposal method was burial (52%), followed by disposal into drainage systems (28%), incineration (8%), and returning the drugs to the Health Office (12%). No expired medications were disposed of through third parties, even though this method is considered safer and aligns with Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. These findings indicate that although medication disposal is being carried out, current practices at the Puskesmas need to be improved to ensure they are safer, more effective, and compliant with regulations.

Keywords: *Drug disposal, Puskesmas Sukaraja, Expired medicine*