

**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI TENAGA KESEHATAN
TERKAIT PELAPORAN EFEK SAMPING OBAT DI *CANCER CENTER
SANTOSA HOSPITAL* BANDUNG KOPO**

**ASI RAJA PASARIBU
201FF03113**

Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Farmasi
Universitas Bhakti Kencana

ABSTRAK

Farmakovigilans adalah studi dan aktivitas yang berkaitan dengan deteksi, investigasi, pemahaman, dan pelaporan reaksi merugikan atau faktor lain yang terkait dengan pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan persepsi tenaga kesehatan terkait pelaporan efek samping obat di *Cancer Center Santosa Hospital* Bandung Kopo. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional, pengumpulan data dilakukan secara konkuren menggunakan kuisioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya kepada tenaga kesehatan di *Cancer Center Santosa Hospital* Bandung Kopo. Dilakukan pengujian terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan persepsi terkait pelaporan efek samping obat kepada 26 Tenaga Kesehatan di *Cancer Center Santosa Hospital* Bandung Kopo yang dimana dikelompokkan menjadi 3 kategori yaitu: baik, cukup, dan kurang. Pada tingkat pengetahuan yang termasuk kategori baik sebanyak 5 orang (19,2%), cukup 13 orang (50%), dan kurang 8 orang (30,8%). Apoteker (baik 50%, cukup 50%, kurang 0%), TTK (baik 33,3%, cukup 66,7%, kurang 0%), Perawat (baik 14,3%, cukup 47,6%, kurang 38,1%). Sedangkan untuk persepsi menunjukkan kategori baik sebanyak 10 orang (38,5%), cukup 16 orang (61,5%), dan kurang 0 orang (0%). Apoteker (baik 50%, cukup 50%, kurang 0%), TTK (baik 66,7%, cukup 33,3%, kurang 0%), Perawat (baik 33,3%, cukup 66,7%, kurang 0%).

Kata Kunci: Farmakovigilans, Efek Samping, Gambaran

**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF HEALTH WORKERS
RELATED TO REPORTING ADVERS DRUG EVENTS AT CANCER
CENTER HOSPITAL BANDUNG KOPO**

**ASI RAJA PASARIBU
201FF03113**

*Departement of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy,
Bhakti Kencana University*

ABSTRACT

Pharmacovigilance is the study and activities related to the detection, investigation, understanding, and reporting of adverse reactions or other factors associated with medication. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of knowledge and perceptions of health workers related to the reporting of drug side effects at Cancer Center Santosa Hospital Bandung Kopo. This research method uses descriptive observational method, data collection is done concurrently using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability to health workers at Cancer Center Santosa Hospital Bandung Kopo. Tests were carried out on the level of knowledge and perceptions related to the reporting of drug side effects to 26 health workers at Cancer Center Santosa Hospital Bandung Kopo which were grouped into 3 categories, namely: good, sufficient, and deficient. The level of knowledge included in the good category was 5 people (19.2%), 13 people (50%), and 8 people (30.8%). Where pharmacists (good 50%, sufficient 50%, less 0%), TTK (good 33.3%, sufficient 66.7%, less 0%), nurses (good 14.3%, sufficient 47.6%, less 38.1%). Meanwhile, the perception showed a good category of 10 people (38.5%), 16 people (61.5%), and 0 people (0%). Where pharmacists (good 50%, sufficient 50%, less 0%), TTK (good 66.7%, sufficient 33.3%, less 0%), nurses (good 33.3%, sufficient 66.7%, less 0%).

Keywords: *Pharmacovigilance, Side Effects, Overview*