

**PERAN TENAGA VOKASI FARMASI DALAM PENGKAJIAN RESEP
ANTIBIOTIK GOLONGAN PENISILIN DAN MAKROLIDA
DI SALAH SATU APOTEK SWASTA DI KOTA BANDUNG**

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ABSTRAK

Apotek merupakan sarana pelayanan kefarmasian tempat dilakukan nya praktek kefarmasian oleh Apoteker, pada penelitian di apotek ini peneliti mengkaji resep mengenai antibiotik, Antibiotik itu sendiri adalah obat yang digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi bakteri. Antibiotik bisa bersifat *bakterisid* (membunuh bakteri) atau *bakteriostatik* (menghambat berkembang biaknya bakteri). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Peran Tenaga Vokasi Farmasi dalam pengkajian kelengkapan administratif dan farmasetik resep di salah satu Apotek swasta Kota Bandung telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 73 Tahun 2016. Dengan menerapkan metode studi kasus terhadap resep antibiotik yang ada pada apotek tersebut melalui beberapa tahap diantaranya : Penetapan kriteria resep, penetapan kriteria pasien, penetapan kriteria obat,. Selanjutnya pengumpulan data dilakukan dalam rangka penelitian menggunakan lembar *checklist*. Persentasi data pasien yang mencantumkan nama pasien dan jenis kelamin 100%, umur pasien 78,2%, berat badan 39% dan alamat sebanyak 65,5%. Sedangkan, data dokter yang mencantumkan nama, Nomor SIP, Alamat, dan No. Telp sebanyak 100% serta paraf dokter hanya 29%, semua resep mencantumkan unit/ asal resep, tempat& tanggal penulisan resep, bentuk sediaan, kekuatan sediaan, stabilitas dan kompatibilitas. Resep yang terdapat antibiotik golongan penisilin sebanyak 74,7% dan golongan makrolida terdapat 25,3%. Pengkajian kelengkapan administratif dan farmasetik di salah satu Apotek swasta Kota Bandung ini telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 73 Tahun 2016.

Kata Kunci : Pelayanan. Apotek. Pengkajian Resep. Antibiotik.

**THE ROLE OF PHARMACY VOCATIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE ASSESSMENT OF
ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE PENICILLIN AND MACROLIDE CLASS IN
ONE OF THE PRIVATE PHARMACIES IN BANDUNG CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacy is a means of pharmaceutical service where pharmaceutical practice is carried out by pharmacists, in this research in pharmacies researchers review prescriptions regarding antibiotics, Antibiotics themselves are drugs used to overcome bacterial infections. Antibiotics can be bactericidal (killing bacteria) or bacteriostatic (inhibit the growth of bacteria). This study aims to determine the role of Pharmacy Vocational Personnel in the assessment of administrative and pharmaceutical completeness of prescriptions in one of the private pharmacies in Bandung City in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 73 of 2016. By applying the case study method to the antibiotic prescriptions in the pharmacy through several stages, including: Determination of prescription criteria, determination of patient criteria, determination of drug criteria,. Furthermore, data collection was carried out in the context of research using a checklist sheet. The percentage of patient data that included the patient's name and gender was 100%, the patient's age was 78.2%, the weight was 39% and the address was 65.5%. Meanwhile, the data of doctors who include name, SIP Number, Address, and Phone Number as much as 100% and the doctor's paraphrase is only 29%, all prescriptions list the unit/origin of the prescription, place & date of prescription writing, dosage form, dosage strength, stability and compatibility. Prescriptions containing penicillin antibiotics accounted for 74.7% and macrolides accounted for 25.3%. The assessment of administrative and pharmaceutical completeness in one of the private pharmacies in Bandung City has been in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 73 of 2016.

Keywords: Service. Pharmacy. Prescription Studies. Antibiotic.