Dokumentasi Asuhan Keperawatan
Upaya Meningkatkan Satisfaction Demand pada Layanan Rawat Inap Balai
Pengobatan Islam Sumberwudi Lemongan Berdasarkan Analisis Teknis
Demand, Organisasi, dan Lingkungan
Pengaruh Kapasitas Kerja dan Komitmen pada Organisasi terhadap Intensi
Turnover Dozen
Upaya Dukungan Pemantauan Kamar Operasi Berdasarkan Performance
Management Unit Kerja
Peningkatan Kelembagaan Komunikasi Interpersonal Berdasarkan Mindset
Bidan tentang Buku KIA
Peningkatan Brand Expression Berdasarkan Strategi Pemasaran dan Strategi
Merek
Redesign Pelatihan General Emergency Life Support (GELS) RSUD Dr. Soetomo
(dengan Pendekatan Evaluation Training Programme)
Analisis Pengaruh Work Attitude terhadap In-Rule Performance dan
Organizational Citizenship Management Behavior (OCB)
Strategi Meningkatkan Pembelian Obat di Kamar Obat Melalui Customer
Relationship Management (CRM)

DITELUSURKAN OLEH:
DEPARTEMEN ADMINISTRASI DAN KEBIJAKAN KESEHATAN
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
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Analysis on the Management of Anti TB Drugs (ATD) in Lamongan Regency (A Basis to Overcome the Incidence of Stagnant, Damaged and Expired Drugs)

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Abstract

Anti Tuberculosis Drugs (ATD) is one of the most important components to support the success of TB control program. An accurate management is greatly needed to guarantee ATD stock availability and supply continuity as well as to anticipate ATD stagnancy, damage and expiry. In 2005, the Lamongan regency experienced stagnant, damaged and expired ATDs causing wasteful financial condition and unsafe ATD stock. This research aims at formulating efforts to overcome the incidence of ATD stagnancy, damage and expiry based on planning analysis using service-based method, procurement, distribution, storage and ATD information system in the Lamongan regency. This was a retrospective observational research using cross-sectional method conducted in May until June 2006. The research subject was 21 Public Health Centers (PHCs), 3 hospitals, the Regency Health Office (RHO) and the pharmacy warehouse and the sample was taken by purposive sampling. The analysis result of the observed variables (procurement, distribution, storage and information system) was compared to the pre-determined value standard using the Delphi technique. The research results showed: 1) the ATD planning in 85.7% PHCs and 66.7% hospitals were in very bad categories; while the RHO was categorized good; 2) the procurement in 76.2% PHCs and 66.7% hospitals were in moderate categories, while the RHO had good category; 3) the ATD distribution in 81% PHCs and in the RHO were in moderate categories, it was good category in all 3 hospitals.; 4) the ATD storage was moderate category in 52.4% PHCs and in all hospitals, while the pharmacy warehouse was in bad category; 5) the information system was in bad category in 52.4% PHCs and in all hospitals and it was moderate category in the RHO; 6) 66.7% PHCs had damaged ATD, 47.62% had expired drugs, and 42.86% had stagnant ATD. Furthermore, 33.3% hospitals had damaged ATD, 66.7% had expired ATD and 66.7% had stagnant ATD, the same thing happened in the RHO; and 7) from the frequency distribution, it was discovered that the dominant cause of damaged, stagnant and expired ATD, consecutively was planning, information system, storage, procurement and distribution. After a Focus Group Discussion was held involving the RHO, the pharmacy warehouse, PHCs and hospitals, a recommendation was formulated to improve the ATD management by improving the human resources, creating good administration order and making supporting policies for ATD management.

Keyword : ATD, drug, management, damaged, stagnant, expired, drugs

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   Jakarta : BPOM
   Jakarta : Depkes RI
   Lamongan : Dinkes Kab. Lamongan
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