

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Analisa Pengelolaan Sediaan Obat Kegawatdaruratan di
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Pengelolaan obat kegawatdaruratan menjadi krusial dalam menunjang pelayanan kesehatan di fasilitas tingkat pertama, terutama menghadapi situasi gawat darurat yang membutuhkan penanganan cepat dan tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa pengelolaan sediaan obat kegawatdaruratan di Puskesmas Pesanggrahan periode Juni 2024-Mei 2025. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dan analisa data menggunakan triangulasi data. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi langsung pada troli emergensi, kotak anafilaktik, form monitoring, berita acara pembukaan dan penutupan troli emergensi dan hasil wawancara. Analisa dilakukan pada segi penyediaan, penyimpanan, pencatatan monitoring, serta klasifikasi pengelompokkan obat dengan analisa ABC berdasarkan mutasi pemakaian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kesesuaian pengelolaan sediaan obat kegawatdaruratan dari segi penyediaan obat kegawatdaruratan dengan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) mencapai kategori baik, yakni 100%, segi penyimpanan obat dengan SOP mencapai kategori cukup, yakni 61,11%, sedangkan pada segi monitoring ketersediaan obat dengan SOP mencapai kategori baik, yakni 100%. Analisa ABC menunjukkan ISDN tablet sebagai obat kegawatdaruratan *fast moving*, dengan kasus kegawatdaruratan terbanyak adalah *ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction* (STEMI).

Kata kunci : Kegawatdaruratan, Monitoring, Pengelolaan, Penyimpanan

ABSTRACT

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Title : *Analysis of Emergency Drug Stock Management at Pesanggrahan Health Center for The Period June 2024- Mei 2025*

The management of emergency drugs was crucial in supporting health services at primary healthcare facilities, especially in dealing with emergency situations that required quick and precise handling. This study aimed to analyze the management of emergency drug supplies at Pesanggrahan Community Health Center during the period of June 2024–May 2025. The research method used was quantitative descriptive, and data analysis applied data triangulation. Data were collected through direct observation of emergency trolleys, anaphylactic kits, monitoring forms, records of emergency trolley openings and closings, and interview results. The analysis was carried out on aspects of procurement, storage, monitoring records, and drug classification using ABC analysis based on usage mutations. The results of the study showed that the management of emergency drug supplies in terms of procurement according to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) reached a good category, namely 100%. The aspect of drug storage according to SOP reached a sufficient category, namely 61.11%, while drug availability monitoring according to SOP reached a good category, namely 100%. The ABC analysis indicated that ISDN tablets were fast-moving emergency drugs, with the most common emergency cases being ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI).

Keyword :Emergency, Monitoring, Management, Storage