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FACTORS RELATED TO MEDICATION MANAGEMENT AT SIMPANG TIGA HEALTH CENTER SIMPANG THREE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

One of the essential things in health services is the management and financing of medicines. The data that researchers obtained showed that one of the problems was the lack of stock of medicines in health installations, giving medicines to patients close to the expiry date. Sometimes, the medicines given to patients were not appropriate. This research aims to determine the factors related to the drug management system at the Simpang Tiga Community Health Center in 2023. The research method used was analytical descriptive with a cross-sectional study approach and the chi-square test. The sample was 32 people, carried out on January 22 - January 27, 2023, at Simpang Tiga Health Center. The data collection tool is a questionnaire consisting of 30 statement items which have been tested for validity and reliability. Research Results: Planning with a good drug management system (69%) (p = 0.028), there is a relationship between procurement and a sound drug management system (80%) (p = 0.015), there is a relationship between storage and a good drug management system (73 .1%) (p= 0.015), there is a relationship between distribution and a good drug management system (81.8%) (p = 0.001), there is a relationship between recording and reporting with a good drug management system (71.4%) (p = 0.010).

Keywords: *planning, procurement, storage, distribution, recording and reporting.*

INTRODUCTION

Government sector public health services consist of essential and referral health services. One of the crucial things in health services is the management and financing of medicines. The district/city pharmacy warehouse stores all incoming medicines for distribution to hospitals and health centers. One of the tasks of the drug warehouse is to carry out a routine distribution every year to all health centers or when the health center has a shortage of certain drugs. Hence, the role of the drug warehouse is vital, considering that the pharmaceutical warehouse is the place for all drugs that

come directly from the center. One of the aspects that needs to be paid attention to is drug management (Al-Hijrah et al., 2013).

Efficient drug management determines the success of overall management to avoid inaccurate and irrational calculations of drug needs, so it is necessary to manage drugs appropriately. Drug management aims to ensure the availability of good quality drugs in the right type, correct quantity, and on time and used rationally so that the available funds can be used as well as possible and sustainably to meet the interests of people who seek treatment at basic health service units (Oktaviani, 2015).

The results of research on planning and procurement of antibiotic drugs at the Prof. Hospital's pharmaceutical installation. Dr. R.D. Kandau Manado shows drug shortages, drug delivery delays, and payment delays. Distributors can only provide drugs if raw materials are available and prices are set correctly. The use of ABC analysis on the value of antibiotic drug supplies significantly impacts the drug purchasing budget, which increases due to inappropriate drug pricing. The price of one drug item will affect the entire hospital purchasing budget (Suryani, 2016).

A similar thing also happens in the process of ordering medicines at the pharmacy installation of Lanto Daeng Pasewang District Hospital, Jeneponto Regency, which is carried out every time the medicine runs out, based on a tender system, which is once a year and direct purchases, which are based on need. Reorders often occur when the distributor forgets the name of the medicine, the distributor's stock of medicine is empty, the payment for the medicine in the previous order has not been paid in full, when the medicine has not arrived, and when the medicine ordered expires. The steps in reordering via telephone and making the SP return, sometimes the medicine ordered arrives late. This is caused by expedition routes from distributors and budgets that have yet to be paid by the hospital. When ordering medicines, things that need to be considered are quantity, expiry date, quality, medicines needed, packaging, prices according to the e-catalog, and funds (Gusnawi, 2016).

Husain (2013) explained that hundreds of expired medicines were found stored in the mortuary of a hospital. This was revealed after one of the journalists covering the Ilaga East Luwu Regional General Hospital found hundreds of boxes of expired medicines in the hospital's mortuary. Ironically, after finding hundreds of boxes of the medicine, the RSUD and the East Luwu Health Service instead shifted responsibility to each other, aka "washing your hands." The Director of the RSUD revealed that the expired medicine was entrusted to the Health Service. This illustrates that the management system in planning these drugs is still so bad that many medicines have expired.

Implementing a medicine management system is essential so that appropriate planning and distribution of medicines can run smoothly (Husein, 2013).

Based on research by Fauzan (2013) regarding the analysis of drug management at Labakkang Community Health Centers, it was found that the priority of drug distribution emphasized essential drugs or those frequently used by Pustu, Poskesdes, and Bides as well as by patients. Cases were found that sometimes the Community Health Center received drugs in large quantities. Not following the needs of the health center. The quantity of medicines that are often needed is small, but the quantity of rarely needed is large (Fauzan, 2013).

The Aceh Provincial Health Service itself explained that the distribution of medicines in all hospitals and health centers could be done quickly because the Aceh Health Service has implemented a drug management system starting from planning, procurement, and distribution to each district-level Health Service. Realized that when health agencies request or limit the availability of medicines, there is already stock available in each district/city (Aceh Health Office, 2016).

From the results of initial observations of pharmacy officers at the Simpang Tiga Community Health Center, it was found that there was no special planning in planning medicines, only according to estimates that if the medicines ran out, the officers immediately asked the Aceh Besar Health Service's medicine warehouse. From the results of interviews on January 10, 2023, with 20 patients who sought treatment at the Simpang Tiga health center, 17 said the medication administration service took a very long time. This determines health services. Medicine plays a vital role and is of high quality if the medicine given is by the doctor's prescription. However, in reality, many problems are encountered, such as Inappropriate medication given to patients, lack of medication stock at the installation, and medication administration to patients close to its expiry date.

Based on data obtained from the Simpang Tiga health center, it was found that in 2020, the number of patients seeking treatment at the health center was 25,635 people, while in the January - July 2023 period, the number of people seeking treatment was 7,085. Puskesmas staff said that during a pandemic like now, the number of patients is increasing, and drug administration services are experiencing problems, including concerns about the spread of the COVID-19 virus, considering that the drug administration management system is felt to still have many deficiencies, causing drug administration services to be disrupted.

This is where the critical role of good drug management is so that it can minimize incidents that could be detrimental to the institution or the patient so

that if a drug is found that has expired or is damaged, it will immediately be returned directly to the drug warehouse of the Aceh Besar Health Service which is tasked with destroying the existing drug. Expired. Based on the description above, researchers are interested in researching "Factors Related to Medication Management at Simpang Tiga Health Center in 2023".

METHODS

This research is an analytical study using a cross-sectional approach to obtain factors related to drug management at the Simpang Tiga Community Health Center.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on characteristics at Simpang Tiga Health Center in 2022 (n = 32)

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Age		
Early Adulthood (26-35 years)	10	31.2
Late Adulthood (36-45 years)	16	50
Early Seniors (46-55)	6	18.8
Level of education		
Bachelor	10	31.2
3-year diploma	22	68.8

Based on Table 1 above, it is known that the most significant percentage of respondents were individuals aged between 36-45 years, as many as 16 people (50%), with the most significant education level being D3, namely 22 people (68.8%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution based on univariate analysis of the drug management system at the Simpang Tiga Year Health Center (n = 32)

Variable	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Medication Management Management		
Good	22	68.8
Not good	10	31.2
Planning		
Good	25	78.1
Not good	7	21.9
Procurement		
Good	20	62.5
Not good	12	37.5
Storage		
Good	26	81.2
Not good	6	18.8
Distribution		
Good	22	68.8
Not good	10	31.2
Recording and Reporting		
Good	28	87.5
Not good	4	12.5

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that 68.8% of the management system is good, 78.1% of the planning is good, 62.5% of the procurement is good, 81.2% of the storage is good, 68.8% of the distribution is good, and 87.5% of the recording and reporting is good.

Table 3. Relationship between planning and the drug management system at Simpang Tiga Community Health Center (n = 32)

Planning	Good		Not good		Amount	%	P Value
	f	%	f	%			
Good	23	88.5	3	11.5	26	100	0,028
Not good	1	16.7	5	83.3	6	100	

The table above shows that 88.5% of the 26 respondents with good planning had an excellent drug management system compared to 16.7% of the six respondents with poor planning. The chi-square test statistical analysis showed a significant relationship with a p-value = 0.028 < 0.05. This means that the research hypothesis, which states that there is a relationship between planning and the drug management system, is proven or acceptable.

Table 4. Relationship between procurement and drug management system at Simpang Tiga Community Health Center (n = 32)

Procurement	Good		Not good		Amount	%	P Value
	f	%	f	%			
Good	16	80	4	20	20	100	0,015
Not good	5	25	7	75	12	100	

Table 4. shows that 80% of the 20 respondents with good procurement had an excellent drug management system compared to 25% of the 12 respondents with poor procurement. The chi-square test statistical analysis showed a significant relationship with p-value = 0.015 < 0.05. This means that the research hypothesis, which states that there is a relationship between procurement and the drug management system, is proven or acceptable.

Table 5. Relationship between storage and drug management system at Simpang Tiga Community Health Center (n = 32)

Storage	Good		Not good		Amount	%	P Value
	f	%	f	%			
Good	19	73.1	7	26.9	26	100	0,015
Not good	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	100	

Table 5 above shows that 73.1% of the 26 respondents with good storage had an excellent drug management system compared to 33.3% of the six respondents with poor storage. The chi-square test statistical analysis showed a significant relationship with p-value = 0.015 < 0.05. This means that the research hypothesis, which states a relationship between storage and the drug management system, is proven or acceptable.

Table 6. Relationship between distribution and drug management system at Simpang Tiga Community Health Center (n = 32)

Distribution	Good		Not good		Amount	%	P Value
	f	%	f	%			
Good	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100	0,002
Not good	3	30	7	70	10	100	

Table 6 shows that 81.8% of the 22 respondents with good distribution had an excellent drug management system compared to 30% of the 10 respondents with poor distribution. The chi-square test statistical analysis showed a significant relationship with p-value = 0.002 < 0.05. This means that the research hypothesis, which states that there is a relationship between distribution and the drug management system, is proven or acceptable.

Table 7. Relationship between recording and reporting with the drug management system at Simpang Tiga Health Center (n = 32)

Recording and Reporting	Good		Not good		Amount	%	P Value
	f	%	f	%			
Good	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100	0,002
Not good	3	30	7	70	10	100	

Table 7 shows that 71.4% of the 28 respondents with sound recording and reporting had an excellent drug management system compared to 4 respondents with poor recording and reporting, namely 33.3%. The chi-square test statistical analysis showed a significant relationship with a p-value = 0.010 < 0.05. This means that the research hypothesis, which states that there is a relationship between recording and reporting and the drug management system, is proven or acceptable.

This follows research conducted by Zairina Elida (2011) regarding the planning and procurement of medicines at the East and South Surabaya Community Health Centers. The results showed that 29 (72.5%) respondents had good procurement. The results of the hypothesis test showed a p-value of 0.002 ($p<0.05$), and it was concluded that there was a relationship between procurement and drug management.

Research conducted by Mangindara (2011) regarding the analysis of drug management at the Kampala Community Health Center, East Sinjai District, Sinja Regency, found that 27 (77.1%) respondents had good storage. The results of the hypothesis test showed a p-value of 0.001 ($p<0.05$), and it was concluded that there was an influence between storage and drug management.

A proven or acceptable relationship exists between distribution and the medication management system. This is in line with research conducted by Ilyas Aksar (2013) regarding drug management at the Pangkep District Health Service. The results showed that 31 (77.5%) respondents had good distribution. The results of the hypothesis test showed a p-value of 0.015

($p<0.05$), and it was concluded that there was an influence between distribution and drug management.

A proven or acceptable relationship exists between recording and reporting and a medication management system. This aligns with research conducted by Rori Anjarwati (2010) regarding evaluating the suitability of drug management at community health centers with existing management standards in Sukoharjo Regency. The results showed that 78 (79.6%) respondents had sound recording and reporting. The hypothesis test results showed a p-value of 0.028 ($p < 0.05$), and it was concluded that there was an influence between recording and reporting on drug management.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between planning, procurement, storage, distribution, recording, and reporting with the drug management system at Simpang Tiga Community Health Center in 2022 for community health centers to further improve and improve the drug management system in their institutions, which includes planning, procurement, storage, and distribution systems as well as better recording and reporting of medicines which can make the health center of higher quality. In this way, the community can also feel the benefits of the existence of the health center so that to get maximum treatment, the community no longer needs to worry about a shortage of medicines.

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