

## INTISARI

### ANALISIS KUALITAS LAYANAN DAN PEMBERIAN INFORMASI OBAT TERHADAP MINAT PEMANFAATAN KEMBALI JASA LAYANAN INSTALASI FARMASI RUMAH SAKIT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH BANTUL

### ANALYSIS OF QUALITY AND DRUG INFORMATION SERVICE TO INTEREST TO USE SAME PHARMACY SERVICE IN PKU MUHAMMADIYAH BANTUL HOSPITAL

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**Latar Belakang:** Saat ini, tuntutan pasien akan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan termasuk farmasi mengharuskan adanya perubahan dari *drug oriented* ke *patient oriented*. Didapatkan data bulan Juni 2010, bahwa cakupan pelayanan farmasi PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul baru mencapai 80% dari jumlah pasien rawat jalan. Diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai kualitas layanan dan pemberian informasi obat yang berpengaruh terhadap minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa layanan IFRS.

**Metode:** Penelitian bersifat kuantitatif, dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada 90 responden mengenai kualitas layanan, pemberian informasi obat dan minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa IFRS rawat jalan.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Setelah dilakukan analisis, secara deskriptif didapatkan respon puas (skor 2,97) pada kualitas layanan, puas (skor 2,91) pada layanan pemberian informasi obat dan berminat (skor 2,77) untuk memanfaatkan kembali jasa IFRS. Didapatkan persamaan regresi

$Y = -0,044X_1 + 0,209X_2 + (-0,169)X_3 + 0,083X_4 + 0,394X_5 + 0,167X_6$ . Nilai koefisien determinasi 0,389 menunjukkan bahwa 38,9% minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa layanan IFRS dipengaruhi kualitas dan pemberian informasi obat. Dengan uji t, didapatkan hasil bahwa dimensi berwujud berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa IFRS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul ( $p=0,011$ ) sedangkan dimensi keandalan ( $p=0,683$ ), ketanggapan ( $p=0,105$ ), kepastian ( $p=0,077$ ), empati ( $p=0,507$ ) dan pemberian informasi obat ( $p=0,132$ ) secara parsial tidak berpengaruh terhadap minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa IFRS. Namun pada uji F, didapatkan hasil bahwa keandalan, ketanggapan, kepastian, empati, berwujud dan pemberian informasi obat secara bersama-sama berpengaruh secara signifikan ( $p=0,000$ ) terhadap minat pemanfaatan kembali layanan.

**Kesimpulan:** Dimensi berwujud berpengaruh signifikan secara parsial terhadap minat pemanfaatan kembali jasa layanan IFRS, sedangkan dimensi lain dan pemberian informasi obat tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan.

**Kata kunci:** kualitas layanan farmasi, pemberian informasi obat, minat

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nowadays, patient needs for quality of health service included pharmacy must be changed from old paradigm (drug oriented) to new paradigm (patient oriented). Based on data in June 2010, found that the pharmacy service coverage in PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul is about 80% from numbers of ambulatory patients. Need some investigation about the quality and drug information service related to patient loyalty.

**Method:** Research is quantitative, by questioner method about quality of service, drug information service and interest to use this same service in another day with 90 respondents.

**Result and discussion:** After data analysis, descriptively found satisfied respond (score 2.97) in quality of service, satisfied respond (score 2.91) in drug information quality and also interest (score 2.77) to use same pharmacy service again in another day. Regression equivalent showed

$$Y = -0,044X_1 + 0,209X_2 + (-0,169)X_3 + 0,083X_4 + 0,394X_5 + 0,167X_6$$

Whereas determinant coefficient ( $R^2$ ) 0,389. It means 38,9% interest to use same pharmacy service related to quality and drug information service. In t test result, found that interest to use same pharmacy service is related by tangible variable ( $p=0.011$ ) even reliability ( $p=0.638$ ), responsiveness ( $p=0.105$ ), assurance ( $p=0.077$ ), empathy ( $p=0.597$ ) and drug information ( $p=0,132$ ) does not related with interest to use same pharmacy service in another day. Result of F test, found that reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, tangible and drugs information service together effects significantly ( $p=0,000$ ) to interest to use same pharmacy service in another day.

**Conclusion:** The significant variable of quality service that related to interest to use same service in another day is tangible. And there is not related between drug information service and interest to use same service in another day

**Key words:** pharmacy quality service, drug information service, interest