

DESCRIPTION OF RECIPE COMPLETENESS IN TAMBUSAI UTARA II HEALTH CENTER, TAMBUSAI UTARA DISTRICT, ROKAN HULU DISTRICT, 2020

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Abstract

Doctors carry out their duties as health service providers, doctors will not be separated from things called prescriptions. Prescription is the final embodiment of physician competence in medical care. A good prescription should contain enough information to enable the pharmacist concerned to understand what drug is to be given to the patient. The aim was to find out the completeness of prescriptions at the Petatal Health Center in accordance with PMK No. 74 of 2016. The research was descriptive in nature, with random data collection and observing incoming recipes during the January-December 2018 period written by doctors. Administrative screening was carried out on 384 doctor's prescriptions by filling in the data collection table, according to the completeness aspect of the prescription being reviewed.

Keywords: Prescription, Administrative Completeness, Medication

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out their duties as health service providers, doctors will not be separated from things called prescriptions. Prescriptions are the final embodiment of a doctor's competence in medical care. By writing a prescription, it means that the doctor has applied his knowledge, expertise and skills in the field of pharmacology and therapeutics to the patient (Jas, 2015). Prescriptions are also a means of interaction between doctors and patients. Doctors are required to master the correct way of writing prescriptions. Correct prescribing has a major role in medication therapy and patient health (Ansari and Neupane, 2009).

A good prescription should contain enough information to enable the pharmacist concerned to understand what drug is to be given to the patient. But in reality, there are still many problems encountered in prescribing.

The administrative aspect of the prescription was chosen because it is the initial screening when the prescription is served at the pharmacy, administrative screening needs to be done because it includes all the information in the prescription relating to the clarity of drug writing, the legitimacy of the prescription, the administrative completeness of prescription writing as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 74 of 2016 regarding the standard of pharmaceutical services at the health center. As a result of incomplete administration of prescriptions it has a negative impact on patients, which is the initial screening stage to prevent medication errors.

Research results from fitria and puguh at the Shira Pharmacy Dhipa Denpasar Selatan involved 350 prescription sheets in January-May 2015 experiencing medication errors which detailed into patient age 62%, patient gender 100%, patient weight 100%, doctor SIP 100%, patient address 99.43%, doctor's initials 19%, as well as the prescription date of 1%. Evaluation of the completeness of the administrative prescription of the patient's name, doctor's name, doctor's address, has reached 100%. Problems in prescribing are one of the occurrences of medication errors. According to the Decree of the Minister of Health RI No. 1027/MENKES/SK/IX/2004 states that medication errors are events that are detrimental to patients due to drug use while being handled by health workers which can actually be prevented. The form of medication error that occurs is the prescribing phase, namely errors that occur during the process of prescribing drugs or writing prescriptions.

Based on this problem, an assessment was carried out on the administrative completeness of the recipe, whether it met the provisions for administrative completeness of the recipe according to Permenkes No. 74 of 2016. The research was conducted at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency, basically because the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency is a community health center located on the side of the North Sumatra highway and the only health center in Datuk Tanah Datar district.

The prescription administration and pharmaceutical aspects were chosen because they are the initial screening when prescriptions are served at the puskesmas. Administrative and pharmaceutical screening needs to be carried out because it includes all the information in the prescription relating to the clarity of drug writing, the legitimacy of the prescription and the clarity of the information in the prescription.

From the data above, it can be seen that errors in prescription writing still occur frequently in daily practice. Therefore, the authors are interested in examining how much the frequency of prescription writing errors occurs in pharmacies at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency in 2018.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Public health center

Based on Minister of Health Regulation No. 75 of 2014 concerning Community Health Centers Article 1 paragraph (2) That Community Health Centers, hereinafter referred to as Community Health Centers, are health service facilities that carry out community health efforts and first-level individual health efforts, by prioritizing promotive and preventive efforts, to achieve the highest degree of public health. -high in the working area.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 74 of 2016 concerning Standards for Pharmaceutical Services at Health Centers Article 1 paragraph (1) that Community Health Centers, hereinafter referred to as Health Centers,

are technical implementation units of district/city health offices that are responsible for implementing health development in a work area.

Pharmaceutical service standards at puskesmas are benchmarks used as guidelines for pharmaceutical staff in administering pharmaceutical services. (PMK No. 74 of 2016)

Pharmacy services at the health center are a direct and responsible service to patients related to pharmaceutical preparations with the aim of achieving definite results to improve the quality of life of patients. (PMK No. 74 of 2016).

Recipe

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 73 of 2016 explains that a prescription is a written request from a doctor or dentist, to a pharmacist, both in paper and electronic form to provide and deliver drugs to patients according to applicable regulations.

Some drugs cannot be handed over directly to patients or the public, but must be prescribed by a doctor (on medical prescription only). In the national drug distribution system, the role of doctors as "medical care" is to oversee the use of drugs by the community, the pharmacy as the organ of the leading distributor dealing directly with the public or patients, and pharmacists play the role of "pharmaceutical care" and drug informants as well as doing pharmacy work in pharmacies.

METHODS

Types of research

This type of research includes non-experimental research that is descriptive in nature, namely conducting analysis only at the description level or only describing the state of the object based on prescription data at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District in 2018.

Location and Time of Research

Location The research was conducted at UPT Petatal Outpatient Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency. This research was conducted from May to June 2019.

Population and Sample Research

a. Population

The population in this study were all outpatient prescription sheets from 2018 which were entered at the Petatal Health Center Pharmacy Unit, Datuk Tanah Datar District with a total of 8960 prescription sheets.

b. Sample

Determination of the sample used in this study using the Random Sampling technique, namely a random sampling technique, where it is assumed that the population

taken is homogeneous, so that each member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as a sample (Notoadmojo, 2010).

Types and Methods of Data Collection

a. Data Type

The type of data, namely secondary data, is obtained from existing data or has been collected by the Puskesmas in the pharmacy room which is a prescription in 2018.

b. Methods of Data Collection

1. The researcher made a schedule to visit the puskesmas to conduct research.
2. The researcher obtained a doctor's prescription that had been collected by the puskesmas from January to December 2018, with the number of samples determined by the researcher.
3. The researcher then checked the completeness of the recipe.

Data Management and Analysis

a. Data Management

Data processing is carried out using the following stages:

1. Recipe Completeness Screening

After sampling, the recipe is then observed one by one by recording all aspects of the completeness of the recipe in accordance with Minister of Health Regulation No. 74 of 2016.

2. Furthermore, the data is entered into the table format that has been provided.
3. After the prescriptions are screened, they are then grouped and summed to find out the doctor's prescriptions that fulfill complete and incomplete requirements.
4. Data is made in tabulation according to the aspects of the completeness of the recipe observed using the tables that have been arranged in the table
5. Furthermore, an analysis of the results of observations is carried out.

b. Data analysis

The research results obtained were assessed on each aspect using the Guttman scale, namely getting a firm answer to a problem stated as "Yes-No" (Sugiyono 2013). Assessment is given with a score (1) for a complete recipe and a score (0) for an incomplete recipe. The data obtained was then analyzed, data analysis was used using the Microsoft Office Excel 2013 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This research was carried out in May 2018 at UPT Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency. In this study, the number of prescription samples was 384 recipes. By calculating the percentage of the data, the results of the percentage of administrative completeness of doctor's prescriptions from January to December 2018 are described as follows:

Table 1. Overall Recipe Administrative Completeness

Recipe Administrative Completeness	Amount	Percentage
Complete	0	0
Incomplete	384	100

Table 2. Administrative Completeness of Doctor's Prescriptions at the Petatal Period Health Center January-December 2018

No	Recipe Writing Format	Completeness Administrative	Number of Recipes		Percentage	
			Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete
1	Inscriptio	Doctor Name	275	109	71,61	28,39
		SIP Doctor	-	384	-	100
		Doctor's Address	-	384	-	100
		Recipe Writing Date	384	-	100	-
2	Invocatio	R/ sign	384	-	100	-
3	Prescriptio	Medicine name	384	-	100	-
		Drug Amount	384	-	100	-
		Dosage Form	239	145	62	38
4	Signature	Sign MethodUse	384	-	100	-
		Dose	384	-	100	-
5	Subscriptio	Doctor initials	-	384	-	100
6	Pro	Patient's name	384	-	100	-
		Patient Age	210	174	54,69	45,31
		Patient Address	212	172	55,21	44,79

Discussion

This research was conducted to find out how the administrative completeness of prescriptions was carried out on 384 prescription sheets at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk

Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency in January - December 2018. In reviewing these recipes, guidelines were used, namely Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 74 of 2016 concerning pharmaceutical service standards at the Community Health Centers where administrative review of prescriptions is seen. Through observations of 384 prescription sheets, it is known that there are still many incomplete prescriptions written every day.

In table 4.1 the overall administrative completeness shows the percentage of incomplete prescriptions at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batubara Regency in 2018, namely 0% complete recipes and 100% incomplete.

Based on table 4.2, the percentage of incomplete prescriptions at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District, Batu Bara Regency from the doctor's name inscriptio format is 28.39%, the doctor's SIP is 100%, the doctor's address is 100%, the date of writing the prescription is 0%, the invocatio is the R/O mark. , Prescriptio The name of the drug, the number of drugs shows 100% but not the number of drugs, the number of drugs still shows incomplete results of 38%, Signatura signs for how to use the drug and dosage show results that are 100% complete and incomplete 0% in the signature format, the doctor has works well, Subscriptio, namely the doctor's initials here shows the number 100% which means it is incomplete, Pro The patient's name shows the number 0% which means that all prescription sheets are complete, the patient's age is 45.31%, the patient's address is 44.79%.

From table 4.2 the doctor's name is the most important thing in the prescription, the doctor's name must be included so that the pharmacist or pharmaceutical technician knows which doctor the patient is from and if something goes wrong the pharmacist or pharmaceutical technician goes straight to the doctor. However, in reality, in the field, there were still 109 prescription errors out of 384 total prescriptions.

In table 2 Writing a doctor's license to practice (SIP) is an element that is not suitable, in the prescription it is mandatory to include the doctor's SIP to ensure patient safety, that the doctor concerned has rights and is protected by law in providing treatment for his patient and has met the requirements to carry out practice as stipulated by law and to guarantee that the doctor is legally recognized in the practice of the profession of a doctor. The minister of health regulation also states that doctors, dentists and veterinarians are required to have a SIP (Permit to Practice). However, in reality there are still many doctors who do not include SIP, which can be seen from the prescriptions received and served by the Petatal Health Center. From the results of research in the field showed that the total number of incomplete SIP doctors was 384 out of 384 prescriptions or 100% incomplete. The doctor's address must be stated clearly and is necessary because if a written prescription is unclear or doubtful, you can directly contact the doctor in question, this will also expedite patient service at the time of dispensary. From the results of research at the Petatal Health Center, the doctor's address incompleteness was 384 out of 384 prescriptions or it was 100% incomplete.

Inclusion of the doctor's initials also plays an important role in the prescription so that it can guarantee the authenticity of the prescription, functions as the legality and validity of the prescription and can be accounted for so that it is not misused in the general public. This is related to writing prescriptions for narcotics and psychotropics. However, in the field there are still many cases where doctors do not include initials when writing prescriptions. There were 384 prescriptions with incomplete doctor's initials from 384 prescriptions or 100% occurrence of errors.

The date of writing the prescription is included for patient safety in terms of taking the drug. The pharmacist can determine whether the prescription can still be served at the pharmacy or recommended to return to the doctor regarding the patient's condition, although in Indonesia there is no provision for a maximum limit for prescriptions that can be served at a pharmacy. The inclusion of the date of writing the prescription that had been carried out by the doctor had all of the 384 prescriptions out of 384 prescriptions or 100% of the prescriptions that entered the pharmacy have completely written the date of the prescription.

The R sign which means take it is one aspect of the completeness of the recipe called invocatio. In table 4.2 it is known that all recipe sheets have fulfilled this completeness because the R / sign has been printed.

Drug names and drug quantities have been fulfilled 100% or 384 prescriptions out of 384 total prescriptions. In table 4.2 the dosage forms in the prescriptions were not fulfilled, out of 384 recipes, only 239 recipes fulfilled the aspects of writing dosage forms. Drug dosage forms need to be written down, especially for drugs that have various dosage forms. The method of use and dosage has shown 100% completeness, this means that the doctor has fulfilled the aspects in writing the method of use and dosage.

If viewed from the patient's identity error, the inclusion of the patient's name in the prescription is very useful to avoid the exchange of drugs with other patients during service at the pharmacy. The results showed that the completeness of the patient's name listed was 100%. The patient's address is often ignored by the prescriber (doctor), the patient's address is useful as the patient's identity if an error occurs in administering the drug at the pharmacy or the drug is exchanged with another patient and this is very necessary in the prescribing service process as a differentiator when there is the same patient name so that There was no medication error in the patient. From the results of the study, it was found that there were 212 prescriptions out of 384 total prescriptions or 44.79% of cases of incomplete writing of patient addresses.

In addition to the patient's name, patient data such as the patient's age in prescribing is quite important which is useful in terms of dosage calculation because many formulas are used for calculating doses using the patient's age, the patient's age is also related to the suitability of the dosage form. There were 210 prescriptions out of a total of 384 prescriptions taken or 45.31% of cases of incomplete inclusion of the patient's age. Age in

writing prescriptions is very necessary because to be able to find out whether the dose given is appropriate or not.

From the data obtained, writing errors that cause medication errors are the patient's age. If the patient's age is not stated, it is very dangerous in prescription services, especially in these pediatric patients.

CLOSING

Based on the results of an overview of the completeness of Administrative and Pharmaceutical Prescriptions at the Petatal Health Center, Datuk Tanah Datar District in 2018, out of 384 total sheets of recipes, 0% were complete and 100% were incomplete. It can be concluded that there are still many prescriptions that do not meet the completeness aspects of the prescription written in Permenkes Number 74 of 2016, as many as 7 out of 14 aspects of prescription completeness do not contain information, namely doctor's name (28.39%), drug dosage form (28%), patient's address (45.31%), patient's age (44.79%) and the highest errors were in the doctor's SIP, doctor's address and doctor's initials 100%. This shows that the completeness of the prescription at the Petatal Health Center is still incomplete.

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