



Study of Narcotics Management in One of the Private Pharmacies in Makassar City

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ABSTRACT

Drug management is an important aspect of management, because its inefficiency will have a negative impact on health facilities both medically and economically. Drug management includes the stages of planning, procurement, receipt, storage, delivery, destruction, control, recording and reporting. The purpose of this research is to determine the suitability of the management of Narcotic drugs in one of the Makassar City Pharmacies with the regulations stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation No.73 of 2016 concerning pharmaceutical service standards in Pharmacies and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency No.4 of 2018 concerning management supervision drugs, medicinal substances, narcotics, psychotropics and pharmaceutical precursors in pharmaceutical service facilities. The type of research used was descriptive using interview and direct observation methods at one of the Makassar City pharmacies. From the results of interviews and observations, the management of narcotic drugs in pharmacies is in accordance with the regulations stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 73 of 2016 concerning standards of pharmaceutical services in pharmacies and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency No. 4 of 2018 concerning supervision of the management of drugs and materials. drugs, narcotics, psychotropics and pharmaceutical precursors in pharmaceutical service facilities.

Keywords: Narcotics Drugs, Drug Management, Pharmacy

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1. Introduction

The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (2018) states that drugs are substances or combinations of substances including biological products that are used to influence or investigate physiological systems or pathological conditions in the context of establishing diagnosis, prevention, healing, recovery, health improvement and contraception for humans. Based on BPOM head regulation no. 7 of 2016, states that certain classes of drugs that are misused are drugs that work on the central nervous system.

This is regulated in Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Article 1 states that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of pain and can cause dependence.

Based on Minister of Health Regulation no. 20 of 2018 concerning changes in the classification of Narcotics. The list of narcotics is divided into three groups (class I, class II and class III). The management of narcotic drugs is very important because narcotic drugs can be detrimental if misused or used without strict control and supervision. Drug abuse is a problem that often occurs in society today. Drug abuse is a violation of humanity which can have an impact on the destruction of the nation's generation (Silvi Wulandari, 2017).

To prevent drug abuse, good drug management must be carried out or in accordance with established regulations. Drug management is a series of activities involving aspects of drugs that are managed optimally to ensure that the specified quantity and type of pharmaceutical supplies are achieved. Basically, all management and distribution of these medicines has been regulated in BPOM head regulation No.7 of 2016.

The standards for pharmaceutical services in pharmacies are stipulated in the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Regulation No. 73 of 2016. Article 3 states the standards for pharmaceutical services in pharmacies which include the management of pharmaceutical preparations, medical devices and consumable medical materials where planning, procurement, storage receipt, destruction, control and recording/reporting are carried out.





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One of the places where medicine is distributed is the pharmacy. A pharmacy is a type of retail business whose merchandise (commodities) consist of pharmaceutical supplies (drugs and medicinal ingredients) and health supplies (medical devices) as well as cosmetics to final consumers or direct users (end users) (Umar, 2013). Good drug management will produce good pharmaceutical services for pharmacy patients as stipulated in BPOM regulation no. 4 of 2018.

A pharmaceutical technical staff must understand and be aware of the types of drugs, including over-the-counter, restricted-free, hard drugs, narcotics, psychotropics, phyto-pharmaceuticals and must know and understand how to manage each type of drug as described in PPRI NO. 51 of 2009 concerning pharmaceutical work.

2. Research Method

The type of research used in this research is descriptive non-experimental research using qualitative methods, namely based on data collection. Qualitative data collection was obtained from interviews and observations. The research will take place in March-June 2019. The research location will be carried out at Pharmacy x Makassar City.

Data Type. Primary data in this research is data obtained by researchers directly through observation and field data collection in the form of interviews, while secondary data is data obtained by researchers from existing sources in the form of government regulatory documents regarding the management of narcotic drugs.

3. Results And Discussions

According to Anief (2003), drug management is how to manage the stages of these activities so that they can run well and complement each other so that the goal of effective and efficient drug management can be achieved so that the drugs needed by doctors are always available whenever they are needed in sufficient quantities and Guaranteed quality to support quality service. Efficient drug management really determines the overall success of pharmacy management, to avoid inaccurate and irrational drug needs, so appropriate drug management needs to be carried out. Narcotics management is specifically regulated to avoid the possibility of drug abuse.

a. Planning





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Planning for pharmaceutical supplies at Pharmacy X has been said to be good because it is in accordance with established regulations. Where it has been stipulated in Minister of Health Regulation NO. 73 of 2016 and BPOM No. 4 of 2018.

Pharmaceutical supplies planning is a process of selecting pharmaceutical supplies to determine the correct quantity, type and time, which will be ordered from distributors or PBF (Pharmaceutical Wholesalers) for certain period of time needs. Planning in pharmacy supplies in Pharmacy X refers to needs, patterns of disease, defects and with sales data or product pareto. Pharmacy X uses the pareto procurement system A, B, and C, in addition to the proton method, the pharmacy also uses other methods such as using frequently used drug data, disease patterns consisting of seasonal and environmental, empty rejection items. Pharmacy supplies are planned to prevent a vacuum in the pharmacy.

b. Procurement

Procurement of pharmaceutical supplies in Pharmacy X has been said well because in accordance with the regulations established, where it is said in BPOM No.4 Year 2018 that the provision of drugs Narcotics must come from the PBF (Big Pharmaceutical Trader) and must be accompanied with SP (order letter) that is based on the data recorded in the defect book, that is, on the basis of data of stockpiles that are almost exhausted or already exhaustive.

Narcotics drug procurement system uses a special form that uses an order letter (SP) 4 fold. The order letter is kept in each pharmacy as an archive, Health Service, POM Agency, and Big Pharmacy Dealers (BPD). The orders are made by each pharmacy to BPD Chemia Farma through a specific Order Letter (SP) which must be signed by the Pharmacy Administrator (PA). Purchases are intended to order or hold a planned drug to the Big Pharmacy Dealers (BPD).

c. Reception

The acceptance of goods at the X Pharmacy has been said to be good because it is in accordance with the established rules. Where in BPOM No. 4 it is said that the receipt of goods must be based on the purchase invoice.





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The pharmaceutical supplies ordered will be shipped to the pharmacy with an invoice. Then the pharmacist inspects the goods received including name, packaging, quantity, expiration date, batch number, and quality of goods and makes a match between the invoicing and the order letter which includes names, packages, quantities, prices, discounts as well as the name of the distributor. When it is in accordance with the invoice, the recipient will sign the item, giving the date of receipt and the number of the receipt unit as well as the stamp of the pharmacy on the original invoicing and the copy of the bill.

The original invoice is returned to the delivery officer or distributor to be used as proof when billing the payment. Next, the petugs of the pharmacy record the goods that come in the receipt book according to the invoice. If the goods are not in conformity with the SP or there is physical damage then the Pharmacy can make a return letter and return the item to the BPD Chemical Farm.

d. Storage

Storage of Narcotic Drugs in Pharmacy X is in accordance with the prescribed regulations, which are stipulated in BPOM No.4 Year 2018 and Permenkes 73 year 2016, that is where storage of narcotic drugs in pharmacy X are stored in a special closet that has 2 doors, and has 2 keys where the key is held by the pharmacist responsible and the assistant assistant of the pharmacy.

This is done for the purpose of caution against narcotic drugs. Since narcotics should not be handed over or given anywhere to the patient, Narcotics drugs must be given with a complete prescription from a doctor and who must give the drug is the pharmacist.

Drug storage is organized alphabetically by applying the FEFO (First Expired First Out) and FIFO (first in first out) systems where the first-expired medicines are stored in the front to be used first, and if the time or date of expiration is the same, then the first items are kept on the front and the new ones on the back. The drug boxes in the shelves are identified by the name of the drug, the dosage, and are also equipped with the stock card of each drug to record the entry and exit of the goods. The storage





methods of medicines are very careful, so it is easy to take medicines and see medicines that are approaching their expiration time, and can know the types of drugs.

e. Submission

Delivery of Narcotic drugs in Pharmacy X is in accordance with the regulations which are stipulated in BPOM No. 4 Year 2018 that the person who is obliged to hand over Narcotics drugs is a Pharmacist or a person in charge who is already trusted. At the time of drug delivery, the pharmacist performs a screening of prescriptions before giving the drug to the patient. Prescription screening is carried out to see if the prescription below by the patient is appropriate. At the time of delivery, the pharmacist provides KIE (Communication, Information and Education) to the patient, so that the patient better understands the medication prescribed by the doctor.

f. Annihilation

Where the destruction at Pharmacy X has been in accordance with the regulations established, in the BPOM Regulations No. 4 of 2018 and Permenkes No. 73 of 2016. Where the medicines that have expired or are damaged are destroyed by burning, planting or otherwise according to the type of medicines which are to be eliminated. Destruction for prescriptions that have been stored for more than five years, carried out by the pharmacist and witnessed by the district/ city health service by means of burning and proved by the news bulletin of the prescription destruction event.

g. Control

The controls at the X Pharmacy are in accordance with the established regulations where the controls in the X pharmacy are already in conformity with the Health Minister's Regulation No. 73 of 2016. It is done by means of "testing spots and stock opname" which aims to match the physical quantity of goods and data present on the computer system. Point tests are performed daily and weekly when there is a difference between the physical quantity of goods and the data stock on the computer, while the stock opname is performed once in three months.

h. Recording and reporting





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Printing and reporting at the X Pharmacy is in accordance with the established rules. It is carried out in a way conducted every month by the pharmacist to the district/city health department online using the SIPNAP (Narcotic and Psychotropic Reporting System) application with a link to the provincial health departments and the Drug and Food Supervision Agency (BPOM).

The results of the reporting are printed and archived in the chemical pharmaceutical outlet. The reporting is carried out in order to ensure the transparency of the sale legally in accordance with the prescription of the doctor, reporting also is done no later than the 10th of each month, if there is an error in entering the amount of the drug in the SIPNAP system (Narcotics and Psychotropics Reporting System) then the Pharmacy can contact the local district/ City Health Department, then Health Service will reset the data so that the pharmacy can replenish the Narcotics drug reporting. The reports include reports of drug use where they are in accordance with the established regulations.

4. Conclusion

- a. As for the conclusion of this study, the management that is done in Pharmacy X is good where the management is carried out from planning to reporting in a way that is in accordance with the established regulations which are set out in the Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 73 of 2016 on the standards of pharmaceutical services in pharmacies and Regulations of the Drug and Food Supervisory Body No. 4 of 2018 on the supervision of the management of drugs, medicinal substances, narcotic drugs, psychotropic and pharmacy precursors in the facilities of pharmacy services.
- b. As for the advice that can be given from researchers is that it is expected for future researchers to carry out research in pharmacies that are in the area / countryside on drug management Narcotics.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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