

**PENGELUARAN PASIEN DAN UTILISASI PELAYANAN KESEHATAN PESERTA  
JAMINAN PEMELIHARAAN KESEHATAN BAGI KELUARGA MISKIN (JPK GAKIN)  
(Studi di Tiga Kabupaten Daerah Uji Coba JPK Gakin)**

Ristrini, Tety Rachmawati, Wasis Budiarto

**ABSTRACT**

The Health Minister Letter No. 78/Minister of Health/Decision Letter//2003 stated in 2003/2004 the Health Maintenance Organization for Poor Families (Jaminan Pemeliharaan Kesehatan bagi Keiuarga Miskin/JPK-Gakin) pilot projects were done in 3 Provinces and 13 Regencies in Indonesia. The study aimed to determine patient expenditures and health services utilization by members of the JPK-Gakin. It was an evaluation study using a cross sectional design conducted in 3 Regencies of the JPK Gakin pilot projects: Rembang, Pati, and West Lombok. Each Regency, 1 (one) health center and 1 (one) District Hospital were selected. This was conducted June to July 2004. The total respondents were 315 patients composed of 127patients from Pati, 99 patients from Rembang, and 89 patients from West Lombok Regency, respectively. Data were collected by indepth interview, questionnaires and secondary data. Analysis were done descriptively. Results showed that expenses claimed for medical operation in District Hospitals highly varied between the 3 (three) Regencies. The expenses for medical operations were Rp446,385,- per patient at Pati District Hospital, Rp281,938,- per patient at Rembang District Hospital and Rp428,421,- per patient at West Lombok District Hospital, respectively. Meanwhile the average expenses on laboratory examinations were Rp137,015,-at Pati District Hospital, Rp 109,500, at Rembang District Hospital and Rp92,730,- at West Lombok District Hospital, respectively. Roentgen examination were provided to 83.8% hospitalized patients, with average costs per patient were Rp63,121,- at Pati District Hospital, Rp56,954,- at Rembang District Hospital and Rp98,445,- at West Lombok District Hospital, respectively. Drug expenses covered by the JPK-Gakin were Rp897,329,- per patient at Pati District Hospital, only Rp221,562,- at Rembang District Hospital and Rp64,641,- at West Lombok District Hospital, respectively. For drugs purchasing for poor families at dispensary outside the Hospitals were Rp56,500,- at Pati District Hospital but Rp115,050,- at West Lombok District Hospital. The proportions of healthcare utilization ofHealth Services Organization (PPK) by poor families have not been achieved yet, only 2.7% at Rembang District Hospital, 4.58% at Pati District Hospital and 7.62% at West Lombok District Hospital, respectively. While the Utilization standard is 10%-18% from total poor families per month. Therefore the valid period for the JPK-Gakin program should be considered, especifically to empower poor families.

**Key words:** poor patients, expenses, health sciences, utilization

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.1-9)*

# PERBANDINGAN IDEAL ANGGARAN UPAYA KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT (UKM) DAN UPAYA KESEHATAN PERORANGAN (UKP) DI TINGKAT KABUPATEN/KOTA

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Yuyus Rusiawati, Riswati

## ABSTRACT

The Community Health Efforts (Usaha Kesehatan Masyarakat/UKM) and Individual Health Efforts (Usaha Kesehatan Perorangan/UKP) Programs were established to enhance services towards more promotive and preventive than curative and rehabilitative services. Accordingly, the budget allocated for the UKM should be more than or balanced with the UKP budget. Due to the absence of benchmark for ideal proportion of the UKM and the UKP budget at the District/Municipal levels, the budget allocated for both efforts were highly depending on decision of local authorities and the budget allocated by the Central level. This study aimed to determine the ideal proportion of UKM and UKP budget at the Districts/Municipalities having Index Poverty Level level equal or above 34.4. This was an observational study using a retrospective design. Data were collected at 6 (six) District/Municipal Health Offices on Health Budgets allocated during year 2003-2005 and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Results showed that the proportions of budget allocated for the UKM and UKP were varied from 49.9%-57.2% for the UKM and 42.8%-50.1% for the UKP. Eventhough there was an increased of UKM budget which meant more services toward promotive and preventive activities, the services provided by the UKM were more towards curative than preventive functions. Furthermore, both efforts have continuum services from promotive to rehabilitative services. To conclude, the concept of UKM and UKP needs to be redesign in order to accomplish the Department of Health Grand Strategy for promotive and preventive services before stating the benchmark for the UKM and the UKP budget proportions.

**Key words:** the UKM, the UKP, health-budget, districst, municipalities

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.10-15)*

**UPAYA MENINGKATKAN PEMANFAATAN PELAYANAN PERAWATAN  
PENAMBALAN GIGI TETAP PADA 7 PUSKESMAS DI KOTA SURABAYA  
BERDASARKAN ORAL HEALTH IMPACT PROFILE (OHI-P)**

Oktarina, Nyoman Anita Damayanti, SK. Poerwani

**ABSTRACT**

The target for ratio of dental filling to dental extraction by the Ministry of Health is 1:1. This ratio could be used to evaluate the performance of dental services at Public Health Centers (PHC)s. Data from dental clinics in 7 (seven) PHCs in Surabaya revealed the ratio between dental filling and dental extraction was 1: 5.9 during January to August year 2003. The objective of this study was to develop dental filling service utilization improvement efforts at PHCs in Surabaya, with reference to Oral Health Impact Profile (OHI-P). This was an observational study with a cross sectional design. It was carried out during 18<sup>th</sup> August to 18<sup>th</sup> September year 2003. There were 183 respondents selected from patients of dental clinics of the 7 (seven) Public Health Centers (PHC)s in Surabaya. Result showed there were 4 (57.1%) PHCs did not have clear and concise Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Sixty three point three percents, 63.4% respondents said did not agree if had to visit several times for dental cares and almost all, 95.1% respondents mentioned that expenses for the dental cares was costly. There were 51.4% respondents who said that they experienced painfull at the time of dental cares for filling permanent dents. Furthermore, 98.9% respondents mentioned that caries dents had impact disturbing on chewing functions. The factors for dentist-patient interactions revealed to be 69.4% on favourable. It recommends to enhance dental filling service utilization improvement efforts for PHC.

Key words: utilization, dental care, OHI-P

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.16-24)*

## INDIKATOR PERESEPAN OBAT PADA ENAM APOTEK DI KOTA BANDUNG, SURABAYA DAN MAKASSAR

Yuyun Yuniar, Rini Sasanti Handayani

### ABSTRACT

Irrational use of drugs is still a problem in Indonesia. Therefore since 1983 the National Drug Policy (KONAS) has been develop general drug policy participating by all pharmacy players in Indonesia. To overcome the problems of irrational drug use, it is important to determine problems to develop appropriate and effective strategies. There are some indicators could be used to find out levels of rational/irrational drug use in various health facilities, as one of them is prescribing indicator. This study aimed to determine levels of drug use at 6 (six) dispensaries in Bandung, Surabaya and Makassar cities by counting prescribing indicators. Data were selected from a research of the KONAS conducted in 2005 by center of Research and Development for Pharmacy and Traditional Medicine. Data were from 30 prescriptions in each dispensary retrospectively from the day of survey. Results showed that the average number of drugs prescribed was 2.66%, the percentage of patients receiving injections was 8.89%, the percentage of patients receiving antibiotics was 45%, the percentage of drugs prescribed by generic name was 20.65% and the percentage of drugs prescribed in accordance to the National Essential Drugs List (DOEN) was 33.43%. In comparasion to the previous available data, it could be assumed there were better rational uses of drugs as shown in the average number of drugs prescribed and percentage of patients receiving injection. The contvary conditions were for the percentage of patients receiving antibiotics, the percentage of drugs prescribed by generic names and percentage of drugs prescribed in accordance to the National Essential Drugs List. It recommends to provide continued information on the rational drug use in accordance to, KONAS, DOEN and socialization to private sectors such as dispensaries.

**Key words:** prescribing indicators, rational use, drugs

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.25-30)*

## KESALAHAN DALAM PELAYANAN OBAT (MEDICATION ERROR) DAN USAHA PENCEGAHANNYA

Anny Victor Purba, Maratu Soloha, Ida Diana Sari

### ABSTRACT

Medication errors according to the National Coordinating Council Medication Error Reporting and Prevention (NCC MERP) are: as any preventable events that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication uses or harm to patients while the medications are in the control of health care professionals, patients, or consumers. In the United States it was estimated 7,000 deaths every year caused by medication errors, and caused the budget for treatments due to medication errors to almost \$ 2 Billion. This research aimed to determine types, frequencies, causes of errors in the pharmaceutical cares and the reporting systems. Data were collected using 4.9% patient names, 5.4% not giving information about the other effects of medicines prospectively for 3 (three) months with observation. Prescriptions were taken retrospectively 1 (one) month before the data collection. The research was conducted at 4 (four) big hospitals and 16 pharmacies in 4 (four) cities which had similarities in such errors as 86% prescribes who did not write patients' age, and 48.7% for weight. There were errors on 14.4% directions, 7.4% overdoses, 7.4% wrong dosages, and 1.8% drug interactions in the prescriptions. There were 14.9% no prescriber office addresses and 1.9% miscalculated the amount of medicines. In filling the prescription in pharmacies, 3.9% wrong amounts of divided powder were dispensed, 4.9% wrong names, 34% no precaution about side effects of the medicines. The prevention system is generally as follows: prescriptions are checked for the completeness; checked for patients' name, age, and weight; assessed patients' conditions if having any pregnancies, allergies, diseases and contraceptions. Doubted or unclear prescriptions were confirmed to the prescribers, refused to fill and returned to patients if the prescribers could not be reached. Each step of the process was checked double. If medication error occurs the pharmacist should contact the patient and correct the error. All medication errors were documented. Unfortunately the researchers had no access to these documents, either at the hospitals or the community pharmacies.

**Key words:** Medication error, pharmacies, hospitals, pharmacists

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.31-36)*

## HUBUNGAN UJI COBA PENGGUNAAN LP-LPO DENGAN KUALITAS VARIABEL PENGGUNAANNYA DI PUSKESMAS

Max Joseph Herman, Rini Sasanti Handayani

### ABSTRACT

A study to determine impacts of the implementation trial of Laporan Penggunaan-Lembar Permintaan Obat (LP-LPO) (Drug-use Report and Drug-request Form) upon the quality of its variables at Puskesmas (Health Centers) had been carried out in 1998. The location of the study were in (four) Districts. Pasaman and Pasuruan Districts where implementation trial had ever, and also Agam and Malang where had never, been done. It was conducted by visiting 40 health centers selected purposively for interview, observation and to obtain the LP-LPO data from 1997/1998. Data concerning the implementation of LP-LPO on variables in the year of 1997/1998 were collected. Fisher exact test was used to analyze the relationship between the trial of the LP-LPO implementation with quality of its variables.

Results showed that at most HCs drug supplies did not meet the request. The percentages of HCs in implementing the LP-LPO on variables of planning, scheduling, record keeping, time of reporting, methods and data resources ranged from 50%-80%. There were significant relationships between the implementation trial of LP-LPO with variables aboved.

**Key words:** primary health care, Laporan Penggunaan-Lembar Permintaan Obat, implementation trial

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.37-46)*

## OBAT DONASI PADA BEBERAPA FASILITAS KESEHATAN DI NANGGROE ACEH DARUSALAM

Sarjaini Jamal, Tengku Zulkarnain, Edwin

### ABSTRACT

On the 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, a big earthquake and tsunami destroyed coastal zones in the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province. Villages have disappeared all along the coast, especially in Aceh Besar, Aceh Jay a, and West Aceh Districts. The disaster damaged roads, devastated physical and human infrastructures, and also limited air assets posed huge challenges to early aids efforts. The transportation, telecommunication and many other public facilities including Health Centers, Drug warehouses, and Hospitals were damaged and destroyed. The tsunami killed nearly 200,000 people and about 100,000 people lost. In few days many Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and non NGOs and also foreign humanitarian organizations or from provinces of Indonesia arrived in Banda Aceh. They come as health teams completed with ambulances, drugs, foods and other medical apparatus and field clinics. At the same time, many drugs had been sent to Banda Aceh and distributed to health facilities. Then the problem was what happened about the drugs ? The issues were many of the donated drugs become inappropriate, overstock, expired or not according to EDL. To anticipated the issues, on May to June 2005 a team consists of staffs from PSF-CI in coordination with the Ministry of Health, PHO and FDA of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province conducted an assessment to the donated drug in 28 Health Centers, 5 District drug warehouses, and 5 District Hospitals. Results showed many varies of the donated drugs were inappropriate in all the public health facilities, 20%-80% were overstock, more than 20 items of the drugs were expired or would be expire within 3-6 months. It suggests that health programmers conduct training for prescribers on pharmacologies aspects and how to use the new and non EDL donated drugs. It should also use drug stock system, and apply the FIFO and FEFO mechanisms in drug inventory. The expired or damaged drugs must be destroyed by incenerator. In future it is suggested that the Ministry of Health compiles lists of drugs that would be donated in disasters.

**Key words:** inappropriate, overstock, expired, non EDL - drugs, health facilities, disasters

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.47-55)*

# LABELISASI HARGA OBAT DALAM RANGKA KOMPETISI HARGA OBAT YANG TRANSPARAN DAN AKUNTABEL

Martuti Budiharto

## ABSTRACT

The article reviewed some literatures and analyzed secondary data that acquainted with the labeling system on the maximal retail price of medicines which are transparant and accountable. Patients as consumers are not able to be familiar with commodities and services such as medicines and health services. The consumers just bought medicines cash at dispensaries and received receipts which showing prices of the medicines. They had some constrains to do so as they were eager to recover. Hence they made efforts to get money for paying the medicines. The Government have to be obliged to save patients, that means the patients must get attainable price due to rational calculation and optimal qualified services, based on the regulatory. The Letter of Decree No. 068/MenKes/SK/II/2006 signed by the Ministry of Health explains about labeling on maximal retail prices of medicines on packaging. It is one of government efforts to serve patients to be acquainted to transparency and accountable medical prices.

**Key words:** medicines, transparant, accountable, price

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.56-62)*

## **CHILD ABUSE, FENOMENA DAN KEBIJAKAN DI INDONESIA**

Suci Wulansari

### **ABSTRACT**

Research about child abuse in Indonesia done by United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) results a concerned condition. The same opinion is also declared by Indonesian Commission on Children Protection. The increasing number of child abuse in Indonesia is highlighted in international society. Child abuse causes many negative effects for physical, mental, and or sexual of children, that effect for the growth and development of child thus leads to rise the lost generation. Medical officers hope to be able to do an early diagnose, prevention, and right therapy to minimize the negative impacts that can happen. Raising competencies of health care providers and building more hospitals that can be an integrated crisis centre in child abuse is a must. The government has built some policies to prevent children from child abuse, that has to be socialized, implemented an evaluated. It is hoped that Health Department has to make a continued and integrated systems and make a standard procedures for all of health care providers to prevent and provide the right therapy for the victim of child abuse.

**Key words:** Child Abuse, growth and development, policies

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.63-70)*

**MATERI KESEHATAN DALAM MATA PELAJARAN SAINS DI SEKOLAH DASAR  
SEBAGAI ACUAN BAGI PETUGAS PUSKESMAS DALAM MEMBERIKAN  
PENYULUHAN KESEHATAN DI SEKOLAH DASAR**

Umi Muzakkiroh

**ABSTRACT**

The health education to elementary school students is a strategic step to enhance community health behaviors. The activity is one of the fundamental activities in Health Promoting School Programs and that should be conducted by schools and Community Health Centers (Puskesmas). The health education provided by schools is based on curriculum. It is different from the health education provided by the Community Health Centers (Puskesmas). There are not any fixed health topics which should be given to students. The Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) are more flexible to determine the health topics to be given to students at schools in their work areas in accordance to the local conditions and situations. To avoid overlapping on the health topics given by the Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) and the elementary schools, there should be a coordination between both institutions. Hence it should be concerned by the Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) to provide the health education in elementary schools is determining the health topics that have been taught by schools, the health problems that often occurred in the areas, the chances of the Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) to provide the health education to students and techniques for presentation on the health education.

**Key words:** health promoting school program, health education, elementary schools

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.71-75)*

**POLA PENANGANAN DIARE DAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE  
DI PUSKESMAS PALARAN KOTA SAMARINDA KALIMANTAN TIMUR  
(Studi Kasus di Ruang Rawat Inap Tahun 2004)**

Ergia Latifolia, Lestari Handayani

**ABSTRACT**

Diarrhea and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) need accurate and fast handling, especially in children because the related dehydration and shock conditions could caused mortality. The limited resources and facilities at Palaran Health Center, Samarinda, East Kalimantan required some new patterns in medical services, specifically for the majority of visits such as diarrhea and DHF cases. The new patterns were in the forms of automatic calculation templates for rehydration liquid in diarrhea and DHF cases among children by using computer softwares. It hopes that the application that is user friendly for trained paramedics. Hence the paramedics would feel more confidence to manage the cases. Besides, it would cause patients' satisfaction as they were promptly received services and that psychologically felt safe and comfortable because of the prompt management from health staffs. The patterns could be applied at other Health Centers which human resources and computer facilities are limited.

**Key words:** new patterns, diarrhea, dengue hemorhagic fever, templates, health centers

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.76-85)*

**ALTERNATE MODEL REGRESI GROSS NATIONAL INCOME  
NEGARA-NEGARA ASIA TERHADAP HARAPAN HIDUP  
(Studi Hasil Regresi Data Frank J. Anscombe)**

Mochamad Setyo Pramono

**ABSTRACT**

Regression analysis is used to model relationships between variables and to determine the magnitude of the relationships. Then the models can be used to make predictions. Franc Anscombe, statistician gave case examples of regression analysis, which hypothetical data were in the forms of some independent variables and dependent variables. Interesting phenomenon from Anscombe's data were the result of data processing would produce the same statistical values although the data were different one from the other. Pursuant from regression results in the study of Frank Anscombe's data, this research compared the correct regression models between life expectancy with Gross National Income (GNI) among some countries in Asia. Results of scatter plots showed that the data pattern was not be obvious, if tending to be linear or quadratic. Therefore, both approaches were used in regression analysis to be compared. Analysis results showed that the linear regression model for Live Expectancy is  $= 63.46 + 0.00069 \text{ GNI}$  with  $R^2 = 68.27\%$  and the quadratic regression model for Live Expectancy is  $= 60.62 + 0.0015 \text{ GNI} - 2.94\text{E-}08 \text{ GNI}^2$  with  $R^2 = 73.51\%$ . If  $R^2$  as determinant to choose the best model, so the model of quadratic regression is chosen because it has bigger  $R^2$  than the  $R^2$  in the linear regression.

**Kow words:** Regression analysis, Frank Anscombe, life expectancy, Gross National Income

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 1 Januari 2007, p.86-91)*

# STUDI TENTANG REKRUITMEN, SELEKSI DAN ALOKASI KEGIATAN TENAGA KEPERAWATAN DI DAERAH TERPENCIL DI JATIM DAN NTT

Wasis Budiarto, Agus Suprpto, Ristrini

## ABSTRACT

The criteria of remote areas as difficult geographic areas to access that causes difficulty to reach out health centres including nearest hospitals and as consequences the health manpower development would be different from other areas. The study aimed to determine recruitment, selection and job allocation of nursing staffs at health centres in remote areas in the Provinces of East Java and East Nusa Tenggara. It was conducted in Sumenep Regency in East Java Province which consisted of 6 (six) health centres in remote islands, and South Central Timor Regency in East Nusa Tenggara Province consisted 11 (eleven) health centres in remote mountaineous. There were 34 nursing staff as respondents for each regency. Data collected by depth interview, questionnaires, secondary data and focus group discussion. The data were analyzed discriptively. Results showed that the distribution of nursing staffs were relatively inequity in Sumenep Regency whereas they were located evenly in South Central Timor Regency. Recruitment of the nursing respondents were in accordance to otherton remote areas that increasing by civil servant candidate (Calon Pegawai Negeri Sipil/ CPNS), yet the recruiment of CPNS in remote areas were not a priority. The rotation nursing staffs were not so high and most of them felt that their work did not comply with their expectation and competencies. They were just, 20,6%-23,5%, had continuing education in Diplomas (D3). They worked for treatment, mother and child health cares, in-patient cares and health promotion. The reward system was not good and financial incentives for remote areas was none anymore. It concludes that the recruitment of nursing staffs at health centers in remote areas did not have a specific pattern, not prioritizing local citizen and although the distribution was good but continuing education was still lack.

Key **words**: recruitment, job allocation, nursing staf, performance appraisal

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.93 -100)*

**TINJAUAN IMPLEMENTASI KARTU BEROBAT YANG DIJAMIN PEMERINTAH  
DI PUSKESMAS TAHUN 2005  
(Dalam Program Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat Miskin)**

Tati Suryati, Endang Indriasih

**ABSTRACT**

Implementation of the social health insurance based on the National Social Security Act/SJSN (Law No. 40/2004) was delegated to PTASKES by the Ministry of Health, to manage health care program for the poor since January 2005. There were 36 million poor people covered by the program at the first semester. The study design was cross-sectional with collection of qualitative and quantitative data to describe the implementation program at Puskesmas. The total samples were 800 respondents with health cards chosen randomly from 4 districts/city in 4 provinces with different level of development (based on Indonesian Human Development Index). There were Karangasem District, Bali; Padang City, West Sumatra; Ende District, East Nusa Tenggara and Lebak District, Banten. Total samples analyzed were 796 household/respondents. About 69% respondents, used askeskin cards at Puskesmas, which increased utilization of the card after 2<sup>nd</sup> period of the program (after July 2005). About 15% respondents visited health centres without health cards, 15% did not visit the health centres because lack of transportation budget. About 94% of health cards were distributed appropriately to the poor: 74% classified as very poor, 13% classified as poor and 7% classified as nearly poor. About 80% respondents had general clinic services and 30% had MCH services and only 7% visited dentist. They were served 50% by doctor, 45% by midwives and 20% by the nurses. About 20% respondents with health cards still shared budget for medicines. About 85% respondents were satisfied with Puskesmas services. We recommend that safeguarding mechanism should be implementing with all stakeholders, and socialization to health providers to the poor should be provided much more. Besides the standard implementation program should have several revisions.

**Key words:** social health insurance, program JKMM

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.101-108)*

**KEBIJAKAN DALAM UPAYA MENURUNKAN ANGKA KEMATIAN IBU DAN ANGKA  
KEMATIAN BAYI DI 5 KABUPATEN/KOTA PROVINSI  
KALIMANTAN SELATAN**

Turniani Laksmiarti, Betty Roosiermiatie

**ABSTRACT**

The Health development targets are to accelerate the decrease of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). In South Kalimantan Province since 1997 to 2000, some area, received Mothercare Programe trials, but the MMR and IMR remain so high. This study aimed to analyze policies issued by South Kalimantan Province in efforts to decrease the MMR and IMR, because the MMR and IMR are still high enough in comparasion to other provinces. It was a descriptive study that retrospectively analyzed policies issued in the past and are still in use. Results showed almost all policies on health in 5 (five) Districts in South Kalimantan Province were based on the national policies. The policies issued by the District Governments that have a direct association to decrease the MMR and IMR in year 1997 were the District Government Decision Letter on Safe Motherhood (GSI/Gerakan Sayang Ibu) with all the activities. The strategy on Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) has not been conducted in all study areas because the information was just received in 2004. The alternative policies recommended in efforts to decrease the MMR and IMR are 1. It needs a sustainable program in the internal of health sector in which the Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) could be used as basis of integrated efforts to decrease the MMR and IMR, 2. Because Safe Motherhood is well known in the community so it should be integrated to the MPS, 3. Data information should function more accurately, especially the MMR and IMR to be used for policies.

**Key words:** policy, retrospective, accelerating, decrease, MMR and IMR.

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.109-115)*

**PERSEPSI DUKUN BAYI TERHADAP KEMITRAAN DENGAN BIDAN DALAM  
PERTOLONGAN PERSALINAN DI PEDESAAN  
(Studi di Provinsi Jawa Timur dan Kalimantan Selatan)**

Rukmini, Ristrini

**ABSTRACT**

The partnership between Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and midwives is one of Government efforts to increase the coverage of safe deliveries and to improve the referral system by TBAs. This study aimed to determine TBA perceptions about the partnership with midwives in assisting child birth at villages. It was an observational study with a cross sectional approach. The perception of TBAs on partnership with midwives were collected by interview using questioners. There were 40 TBAs from eight Public Health Centers in four district in East Java and South Kalimantan Provinces as respondents. Results showed that 80%-100% TBAs had partnership and frequent partnership with midwives in East Java provinces better than that in South Kalimantan. In the partnership midwives provide more services and nursing at deliveries, whereas the traditional birth attendants gave more post delivery services in the post delivery period. TBAs responded that the health services by the midwives and their skill were good. The expenses for assisting birth was relatively cheap in both provinces. Therefore, TBAs and midwives partnership has to be improved since early pregnancy to delivery, post delivery services and nursing of babies, to prevent infant and maternal deaths.

**Key words:** Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), midwives, partnership, assisting deliveries

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.116-122)*

# ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TINGKAT KEPUASAN RESPONDEN PENGGUNA RAWAT JALAN RUMAH SAKIT PEMERINTAH DI INDONESIA

Suharmiati, Didik Budijanto

## ABSTRACT

Patient satisfaction is one of important components of health care quality. Based on the Indonesia National Health Survey 2004 data the association between the dominant risk factors and outpatient satisfactions at government hospitals were determined. The data was analyzed by descriptive statistics, simple and multiple logistic regression to develop a model of dominant factors to determine the probability outpatient satisfaction at government hospitals. Results of the study showed that the reliability (waiting time), tangible (hygiene conditions of health facilities) were significantly associated with the outpatient satisfaction at government hospitals. To enhance the outpatient satisfaction government hospitals, there were 2 (two) dominant factors that had to be managed seriously. The outpatient satisfaction could be achieved as if the waiting time and hygiene conditions of the health facilities were good, then the probability of the outpatient satisfaction was 78.24%. It hopes that the results could be used for planning and conducting programs to enhance the quality of outpatient health services at government hospitals in Indonesia.

**Key words:** dominant factors, respondents, outpatient service, government hospitals, satisfaction risks

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.123 -130)*

## **PRIORITAS PASIEN AKAN KEBUTUHAN PELAYANAN INFORMASI OBAT DI APOTEK JAKARTA**

Andi Leny Susyanty, Sri Hayanti

### **ABSTRACT**

Pharmacists assure that patients have all supplies, necessary information and knowledge of medicine to carry out the medicine therapy plan. Pharmaceutical cares consist of medicine managing and medicine information. The pharmaceutical cares will work well if patients realized that the pharmaceutical cares, especially the medicine information is important and take it as the pharmaceutical main care need. For the reasons, patient needs and wants for the pharmaceutical cares at dispensaries had been studied. This was a descriptive study with a cross sectional design. The study was conducted during 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> May 2003, at 3 (three) dispensary in North and East Jakarta. There were 270 patients selected. Data were analyzed quantitatively. Results of the medicine information needs compared with other pharmaceutical care factors at dispensaries. From the 270 respondents at the 3 (three) dispensaries showed 6.1% patients realized needs for medicine information that was lower than the needs for quick services, 28.4%, for medicines availability 21.80%, and for availability of facilities at dispensaries, 31%. It concludes that patient priority for medicine information services was lower than other pharmacy services. It needs a special attention and socialization from the pharmacists to patients on pharmacy services, especially about the benefit of medicine information services.

**Key words:** pharmaceutical cares, consumer, dispensaries, medicine information

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.131 -137)*

## **GAMBARAN FARMASIS YANG MEROKOK DI ENAM KOTA BESAR DI INDONESIA**

Any Victor Purba, Ida Diana Sari, Bryan Mario Isakh

### **ABSTRACT**

National Health Survey 2004 reported the prevalence of active smokers aged 10 years and above was 30%. In 2004, among other countries in the world, Indonesia ranked the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in tobacco consumption. Cigarette smoke produces lung carcinogens, which in America causes 3000 deaths yearly due to lung cancer to adults who are non-smokers. About 300,000 children who are passive smokers inflict a lower respiration infection such as bronchitis and pneumonia, and ±1,000,000 asthma sufferers are inflicting an increase in episodes and worsening of symptoms. Damage mucosa of the lungs caused by smoking causes the smokers to easily get infections such as TB. Pharmacists can be as health educators, who are directly in contact with patients, are in unique position to give support and as motivators for patients to stop smoking. This research aimed to provide a description about pharmacists (smoking/non-smoking), their opinions and knowledge about smoking, drugs that help stop smoking and their role in helping patients stop smoking. As an instrument for collecting data, questionnaires were used by pharmacists in 6 (six) big cities namely Jakarta, Solo, Surabaya, Medan, and Makassar. Over 711 pharmacists become respondents consisting of 271 (33.75%) men and 440 (66.25%), women. Pharmacists who smoked were 21.7% all were males. And 10.5% tried to seriously quit smoking. Pharmacists who did not smoke in the last 6 months were 12.2% and 9.5% were still smoking. Almost 93% pharmacies did not provide an area for smoking and only 7% provided it. Some reasons why pharmacists did not completely quit smoking were that they did not want to quit, environmental reasons and also it's not a process in which you can just suddenly stop and it needs motivation.

**Key words:** smoking, tobacco, nicotine, lung carcinogen, pharmacists

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.138 -144)*

**PERAN SERTA MASYARAKAT, LINTAS SEKTOR DAN SWASTA DALAM  
REVITALISASI POSYANDU  
(Studi kasus di Kabupaten Karanganyar, Mojokerto dan Pasuruan)**

Herti Maryani, Rukmini, Yurika Fauzia Wardhani

**ABSTRACT**

To conduct the revitalization of Integrated Health Service (posyandu), it is a need to consistently involve community empowerment. This study aimed to analyze the community participation, interrelated sectors and private sectors for the revitalization of posyandu that composed of leadership, organizational and contribution aspects of the posyandu. Data were collected by depth interview with questioner guides and secondary data from District Health Offices, Health Centers, and the Posyandu. Respondents were selected purposively in Karanganyar, Mojokerto and Pasuruan Regencies, at 7 (seven) Posyandu by interviewing Health Office staffs of Community Health Services (UKM), Sub Health Office Community Empowerment (PM), Heads of Health Centers, midwives, and nutrition staffs of the Health Centers, cadres/Family Welfare (PKK). The interrelated sectors in Sub Districts Offices were staffs of Field Officer of Planning Family (PLKB), Field Officers of Health Education (PPL), Social Welfare, Head Section of Social Affair, and also staffs of Agriculture Office, Plantation Office and Forest Office. The Private Sectors were represented by the company staffs or company doctors. Data were analyzed descriptively. Results showed that the revitalization of posyandu, especially since the presence of posyandu revitalization fund in 2005, there were increases of some posyandus Activities, The community participation such as presence of cadres, fund collecting by "jimpitan", and providing place of the posyandu were thought to be very supporting. The participation of interrelated sectors in sub district levels such as for health education, empowering of the community and also distributing crop seeds, have been done some years but still incident or that it was usually becoming active if there were competitions. The private companies provided contributions in the forms of money, milk, eggs, place for the posyandu, or providing additional food to posyandu located nearing the companies. The revitalization of posyandu still needs some efforts as for recruiting new cadres, training the cadres routinely, adding incentive for cadres, enhancing roles the interrelated sectors, approach the private companies such by inviting them at interrelated sector meeting and efforts to collect community fund.

**Key words:** revitalization, Integrated Health Post, community participation, interrelated sectors, private companies

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.145-150)*

**PENGEMBANGAN *DISTRICT HEALTH COMMITTEE***  
**(Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara dan Bojonegoro)**

Setia Pranata, Umi Muzakkiroh

**ABSTRACT**

Development of health could not be conducted by the government itself but needs active participation from various sectors. District/municipality governments should mobilize potential resources in the areas so the actively involved in the development of health. Hence the district/municipality governments urge to facilitate development of District Health Committee (DHC) as a media composed of all parties that actively involved in the development of health. This is in accordance to the Ministry of Health Letter Number 004/Menkes/SK/I/2003 on policy and strategies on decentralization in health. The study aimed to determine policy about DHC, to facilitate for development DHC and to determine dynamics in the development of DHC in Kutai Kartanegara District, East Kalimantan Province and Bojonegoro District, East Java Province. Data were collected by depth interview from staffs at District Health Offices, Health Profession Organizations, Non Government Organizations, academics, and the social organizations. Results showed in Kutai Kartanegara District there was institution named District Health Assembly. The institution was formed by the requirement from Asian Development Bank, the funding agency to Decentralized Health Service (DHS) Project in Kutai Kartanegara District. The institution has not yet functioned properly and its existence was not socialized widely. In Bojonegoro District, the DHC was thought as an ideal condition in the development of health which existence is needed by some institutions. As the District Health Office was not sure for it hence the development of DHC was assumed not in need.

Key words: development of health, District Health Committee, District Health Assembly

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.151-157)*

**PENERAPAN TERAPI MENULIS UNTUK MENURUNKAN AGRESI PADA  
REMAJA DENGAN LAMBAT BELAJAR  
(Studi Kasus pada Seorang Remaja Putri yang Tinggal di Panti Asuhan)**

Yurika Fauzia Wardhani

**ABSTRACT**

The teenager period is important in development of personality. Normally someone can easily adapt to the surrounding environment, but not for a teenager with special needs such as a slow learning teenager. A slow learning teenager frequently feels difficulty in adapting to the surrounding community, and the difficulty can be reflected as aggressive behaviors. A special treatment should be applied so that a teenager can adapt to the surrounding community. The treatment is specific for each type of disorder. The research aimed to asses the application of writing therapy to reduce aggressive manners on a slow learning teenager lived in an orphan's home. This was qualitative research with a case study. The subject of the research was a slowly learning girl studying at grade 2 Senior High School, living at an orphan's home with aggressive behaviors. Observation results on her showed that she regularly wrote a diary. Based on the results, writing therapy was decided to be applied in reducing the aggressive behaviors. Observation on the end session of therapy showed that the aggressiveness of the subject reduced and her capabilities to express her ideas and feelings in writing increased. The capabilities to shift her aggressive behaviors into writing activities expressing her ideas and feelings come to the conclusion that the therapy gave positive result. The expected final result in this research to reduce the aggressiveness of the subject has been achieved. Hence this therapy is recommended.

**Key words:** teenager, aggressive, slow learning, orphan's home, writing therapy

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.158-166)*

# OBSERVASI KLINIS EKSTRAK BUAH MAHKOTA DEWA UNTUK PENGOBATAN DIABETES MELLITUS KAPSUL

Lestari Handayani, Suharmiati, Lusi Kristiana, Betty Roosiermiatie

## ABSTRACT

Mahkota Dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa* (Scheff.) Boerl.) have used by traditional healers to treat diabetes patients, but there is no clinical evident to prove its safety and efficacy. This was a clinical observation study 17 diabetes patients who treated using raw extract of Mahkota Dewa fruit in capsule preparation have been observed for 4 (four) week in the year of 2005. The diabetes treatment of as the study aimed to determine the safety and the efficacy of Mahkota Dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa* (Scheff.) Boerl.) to decrease the blood glucose titers in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients. It was a clinical observation study. The clinical observation were conducted to 17 DM patients treated with extract of the Mahkota Dewa fruit in capsule preparation the same as therapy procedures by the traditional healers at traditional clinics in Surabaya year 2005. The DM patients were given the therapy as follows: at the 1<sup>st</sup> week: 1 time \* 1 capsule, at the 2<sup>nd</sup> week: 2 times \* 1 capsule, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> week: 3 times \* 1 capsule per day. Anamnesis, the physical and laboratory evaluations were conducted at visit in every week. Results showed that the therapy with Mahkota Dewa extract for 4 (four) weeks is not effective to decrease the blood glucose. Only 1, 5.9%, patient with Diabetes Mellitus become normal blood glucose at the end of the therapy. The laboratory results of liver (SGOT, SGPT) and kidney (BUN, creatinin serum) functions showed that the Mahkota Dewa capsules were safe for 4 (four) weeks consumption, no toxicity effects for the liver and kidney. Furthermore the SGOT and SGPT tended to decrease. It recommended not to use the Mahkota Dewa extract as a single therapy to treat DM patients because of the unproven efficacy.

**Key words:** Mahkota Dewa (*Phaleria macrocarpa* (Scheff.) Boerl.), extract, clinical observation, Diabetes Mellitus

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.167-174)*

# PERAN POS KESEHATAN PESANTREN DALAM MENINGKATKAN KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI REMAJA

Khrisma Wijayanti

## ABSTRACT

In 2006 the Ministry of Health declared to empower the health by Islamic boarding schools or Pos Kesehatan Pesantren (Poskestren), The one of activities poskestren is education about reproductive health for teenagers because almost all members of the islamic boarding schools are teenagers. On the other hand, information on the reproductive health is difficult to get for teenagers because many think that it is a "taboo". The article presents about islamic boarding school, definition of poskestren, the activities of poskestren, the definition of teenagers, problems of reproductive health for teenagers, and the activities of PHBS that suitable health reproductive for teenager. The Poskestren could function as to enhance the information on reproductive health for teenagers by counseling. Although the reproductive health for teenagers is concerned as a "taboo" but some islamic boarding schools in Pematang District, Central of Java Province and in Lampung Province have developed the health education methods on the reproductive health for teenagers by discussion and counseling to peers. By the peer education method it is expected that all teenagers in islamic boarding schools could get the right information and knowledge about health reproductive through santri cadres which have been developed by health workers from health center.

**Key words:** poskestren, teenagers, reproductive health, health education

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 2 April 2007, p.175 -180)*

# PERAN DINAS KESEHATAN PROVINSI DALAM UPAYA PEMBINAAN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN MUTU LAYANAN RUMAH SAKIT

SK. Poerwani, Evie Sopacua

## ABSTRACT

A Province Health Office has an important role to conduct post hospital accreditation survey monitoring. In Indonesia the hospital accreditation survey was implemented since 1994, but most of the accredited hospitals had not yet received post survey monitoring from Province Health Offices. Actually this monitoring was a part of the accreditation cycle that has purpose for continuing quality improvement at the hospitals. The reason for not yet optimal performances was differences of perception about the Hospital Accreditation concept among the Province Health Office personnels who have the capability to do the monitoring. This is why Hospital Accreditation socialization still seriously needed to develop an understanding of the concept among the Province Health Office personnels so that monitoring the activities of the post accreditation surveys can be done continuously.

**Key words:** Province Health Offices, monitoring, post hospital accreditation survey

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.181-190)*

# INTERNAL QUALITY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE: CASE STUDY AT THREE INDONESIAN NURSING SCHOOLS

Siti Sundari

## ABSTRACT

This paper describes internal quality system performance at three Indonesian nursing schools and examines the match of the existing accreditation programmes with the developing internal quality system. A cross sectional study is used with self-administered questionnaires and applied to selected nursing schools. The questionnaire was designed according to categories of framework of total quality management model. Interview and discussion with respondents including snowball sampling to other teachers and staffs were performed to clarify and validate data and to enriched the information. The activities measured were the enabling and the results factors. The enablers were including Leaderships, strategy, resources, human resources, educational management, teaching learning process, research and development and also evaluation mechanism, while the results were covering students and personnel satisfaction and partnership.

Results shows that some enabling factors were not included in the accreditation, while several indicators in the sub component of accreditation did not explicitly reflect internal quality system performance. The school stratum as the outcome result of a quality measure is analogue to customer satisfaction, which would depend on direct influence of internal factors such as quality of schools leadership, strategy and educational management. Since the total accreditation score affects school strata and public recognition, it is necessary to use more objectives and relevant indicators by incorporating the internal and external factors as a measure of school quality performances.

**Key words:** accreditation, education, quality system evaluation, nursing

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.191-199)*

# PATIENT CHARACTERISES AND PHYSICIAN FACTORS DETERMINING THE UTILIZATION OF AUTOMATIC CLINICAL ANALYZER

Tri Juni Angkasawati, Wahyu Dwi Astuti

## ABSTRACT

The changing of disease patterns from infectious diseases to heart, cancer, and degenerative diseases needs advanced technologies to support diagnosis and to give therapies. The Automatic Clinical Analyzer (ACA) is one of modern laboratory equipments which continuously developed to enhance patient service outcomes. Previous researches showed its utilization rates varied 20-46.6% from total capacities per year. It indicated low utilization problems. So this research aimed patient characteristics and physician factors determining the utilization of the ACA. This was a descriptive study with a to-cross sectional design. Data were collected by interview to patients visited laboratories and physicians who referred patients for determine laboratory examinations using the ACA. The study was conducted in 2 (two) public hospital laboratories and 4 (four) private clinical laboratories in Surabaya and Malang, East Java Province. Data were analyzed descriptively. Results showed that the patient characteristics who used ACA were higher proportion of those with older aged, women and senior high school to above education levels. Access to the services was also a determining factor of the ACA use because further distance increased transportation cost to reach the facilities. It also showed that the higher patient income received more services from the ACA and likely to visit private laboratories. From the physician viewpoints, the factor determining the ACA use were that examination results supported diagnosis, quickly be knew or received and easy to get. The study recommends to conduct further ACA studies associated with feasibility and effective cost to respond equity problems and the efficiency of ACA use.

**Key words:** utilization, Automatic Clinical Analyzer, patients, physicians

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.200-206)*

# ANALISIS SITUASI PENGELOLAAN OBAT DI PELAYANAN KESEHATAN KABUPATEN ADMINISTRASI KEPULAUAN SERIBU

Rini Sasanti Handayani, Andi Leny Susyanti, Max Joseph Herman, Sudibyo Supardi

## ABSTRACT

Drugs as an essential element in health care must be available at the time they are needed. Accessibility to essential drugs is a public right, therefore it's the government responsibility to make them available. Kepulauan Seribu, previously one of sub-districts in North Jakarta covering hundreds of islands, became formally an administrative district according to Law No. 22/1999 (Undang-undang No. 22 tahun 1999). As a new district it is quite probable that not all things yet well done such as drug management in public health care. Health facilities in existence are Public Health Care (Puskesmas) and their sub-units (Puskesmas Pembantu dan Puskesmas Keliling), whereas hospital building is still in progress. Furthermore, neither pharmacy nor drug store exists yet. In this study the effectiveness and efficiency of drug management in Kepulauan Seribu District was assessed using Guidelines on Supervision and Evaluation of Public Drug and Health Supplies Ditjen Yanfar dan Alkes, as well as Rapid Pharmaceutical Management Assessment, an Indicator Approach by PAHOAA/HO 1995 to determine patient access, use of drugs and ability to pay. Results showed: 1) Despite of moderately high monthly drug availability in Kepulauan Seribu District, the percentage of essential drug availability and appropriateness of drugs to diseases pattern were inadequate 69% and 79% respectively, 2) Drug affordability was good concerning distribution, distance and time for most of the people, as the ability to pay, 3) No expired or damaged drugs were found for 26 items of drug studied, but non-prescribed drugs amounted to 37%, 4) Rational drug use for non-specific diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infection (non-pneumonia) and myalgia was low (23.36%), 5) Drug management was performed by nurses whom competency for drug providers. Recommends to describe that Pharmacist Assistant is needed to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of drug management. Besides, monitoring and training on drug management help improve rational drug use.

**Key words:** drug management, public health care, effectiveness, efficiency

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.207-215)*

## **ANALISIS BIAYA OBAT UNTUK PENYAKIT KEBIDANAN RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT (SEBELUM DAN SELAMA KRISIS)**

Martuti Budiharto, Tati Suryati, Ingan Tarigan

### **ABSTRACT**

An explorative survey on obstetrics drug cost had been conducted in three hospitals, in Jakarta. The three hospitals were type B governmental hospital, private hospital (I) has 200 beds hospital and private hospital (II) has 170 beds respectively. Medical record data were collected. They were collected purposively 10% of population number, started from January-May 1997 (before crisis) and January-May 1998 (during crisis). The sample size both at the Governmental hospital and at the private hospital were (I) before crisis 112, and during crisis 113, at the private hospital (II) both of before and during crisis 75 samples respectively. Results showed that the quality of medical records in 3 hospitals selected still have not clear, complete and correct yet. Drug services profile showed that there's no significant differences between before and during crisis at the governmental hospital. It was identified that drug supplied 1-3 items, 4-6 items and more than 7 items. Meanwhile at the private hospital (I) showed that there's significant differences, especially when drug supplied 1-3 items increase from 31,8% before crisis, up to 53,4% during crisis. Evenly, the private hospital (II) drug supplied 1-3 items increased from 47,4% before crisis, up to 63,7% during crisis. Obstetrics drug cost for 7 item drugs supplied increased from Rp. 74.000,- (before crisis) up to Rp. 152.000,- (during crisis). Similarly at the private hospital (II) the drug cost for obstetrics cases increased by two times for 7 item drug supplied, that was Rp.198.000,- to Rp.406.000,-. There's no difference between before and during crisis for generic drug utilization even at the Governmental Hospital or private hospitals. Since drug cost of some diseases might be compared by a different period, the samples must be in a sizeable for getting a responsible value.

**Key words:** expenses, drugs, obstetrics

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.216-222)*

# **KINERJA BIDAN DI DESA DALAM PENGISIAN KARTU IBU PADA PELAYANAN ANTENATAL CARE DI KABUPATEN PROBOLINGGO, PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**

Oktarina, Indah Sri Wahyuni

## **ABSTRACT**

Village midwives' main role is to support the government in reducing maternal mortality. In Probolinggo District, village midwives have been allocated in almost all villages, but their performances were not optimal. In order to improve the village midwife performances, a cross sectional study was conducted in year 2003. The respondents were 35 village midwives. Data were analyzed descriptively and Spearman's correlation test was used. Results showed in Probolinggo District the management factor, training variable had never been trained about filling up mother cards and to do standard ANC. Moreover for midwife factor such as motivation, attitude and knowledge variables, the results showed that most respondents with adequate and lack of knowledges didn't fill up the mother cards. Then for village midwife work factor which consisted of midwife tasks, work plans and schedules showed that all respondents had made the schedule. But not all schedules were done in accordance to the plans because every village had different situation and condition hence the schedule had to be adapted. Besides, there were lack of mother cards at village delivery posts, lack of supervision by district programmers and lack of training for village midwives to fill up the mother cards properly, especially for new midwives.

Key words: village midwives, filling up, mother cards

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.223-230)*

## ANALISIS PEMBIAYAAN PROGRAM KESEHATAN IBU DAN BAYI DI KABUPATEN/KOTA

Ni Ketut Aryastami, Ratih Ariningrum

### ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Health had set target it and obligatory for minimum health standard (KW-SPM) that has to be implemented in each district/municipality. Maternal and neonatal health (MNH) services is one of the services in district health system that has to be delivered by puskesmas to improve the maternal and neonatal health towards reducing the maternal and neonatal mortality. It was a cross sectional study on health policy and financing. The study was conducted in three districts/ municipality, namely Badung District, Bali; Tanah Datar District, West Sumatera and Kupang Municipality in East Nusa Tenggara. Time of the study was February to November 2006. Results showed that the highest allocation of budgetting according to the district health competency was for basic health services, the preventions of communicable diseases, and nutrition program. Budget allocation for investation in maternal and neonatal health was relatively low, only 2-7%, except for Badung District that was 47.2%. The allocated budget for the basic health services has a similar pattern among the areas under study, except for Tanah Datar District, the proportion of operational costs for immunization seem lower than two other districts. There, gap between budget allocation and budget necessity. The budget was hardly used to serve the community. Indirect budget, most of provided for staff trainings, building capacity, as well as facility improvements. Per capita allocation for MNH varied among the districts/municipality. Badung District got the lowest (Rp. 20,000) per capita allocation, albeit it had the highest fiscal capacity; meanwhile Tanah Datar District, the middle fiscal capacity had the highest (Rp. 47,000). Kupang Municipality, the lowest fiscal capacity had the middle per capita allocation, which was Rp. 40,000. According to the health services function, the proportion allocating for training was the highest, more than 70% (Kupang and Tanah Datar Districts), and basic health services achieving 50% of the budget was in Badung. In conclusion, budget allocation was varied among the districts, the proportion was burden to public administration and only small part for the operational. Of the total health budget, the highest proportion or 30-35% was financing to the MNH programs. Unfortunately, the allocation was not so specified, distributed to other programs and tended for routine activites.

**Key words:** Optimalization, budget allocation, maternal and neonatal health, financing.

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.231-238)*

**PEMAHAMAN PROVIDER DALAM PENYAMPAIAN INFORMASI  
PELAYANAN KELUARGA BERENCANA BERKUALITAS PADA  
PUSKESMAS DAN RSU DI KABUPATEN MALANG  
DAN KABUPATEN TRENGGALEK**

Bambang Wasito, Evie Sopacua

**ABSTRACT**

The married women with unwanted children to delay the next children but did not using family planning method is defined as not fulfilled or unmet need for family planning . The unmet need could be due to unadequacy acces to information on family planning services. Good knowledge is achieved by adequate information so consideration on decide to select rational contraception for users could be fulfilled. This research aimed to determine health providers in providing qualified family planning services in health centers and district hospital. It was a descriptive study, located in Malang and Trenggaiek District in East Java Province. In each District, 1 (one) urban health center, and 1 (one) rural health center and also 1 (one) district hospital were selected purposively. The population of the study were family planning providers selected health centers and district hospitals for MCH/FP services programmers and providers for FP services at HC, sub HC , village delivery Health and also programmer and provider of FP services at the District Hospitals. Data were collected by interview with qustionair guide with variables adopted from self assessment instrument they were analysed descriptively. Results should that the understanding of FP service provider at HCs for information on FP method was at the average good, meanwhile at Malang and Trenggaiek District Hospital was low. Furthermore, the understanding of FP provider at HC for the information on informed choice, informed consent and client formedicai (feasibility) at the average was good but at the district hospital was low. It suggests to enhance the understanding of FP service providers at HCs, and District Hospitals on contraceptive methods, informed choice, informed consent to provide qualified FP services.

Key words: understanding, provider, information family planning

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.239-248)*

**KEKERASAN TERHADAP PEREMPUAN DAN DAMPAKNYA BAGI KESEHATAN**  
**(Analisis Data Sekunder di RS Sukanto, Jakarta dan RS Panti Rapih, Yogyakarta)**

Ririn Habsari, Harimat Hendarwan, Martuti Budiharto

**ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to describe problems which caused by violence against women (VAW), contribution of VAW to woman's health status and to identify factors influencing the occurrence of health probleming related with VAW. It was a descriptive study using secondary data from 1 (one) crisis center hospital Sukanto Police Hospital in DKI Jakarta and 1 hospital in DI Yogyakarta (Panti Rapih Hospital). The number of eligible patient status cards were 294. The study also conducted by indepth interviews with some victims to support quantitative findings. Results in showed most of victim women who seeking health care on the 2 (two) hospitals were relatively younger, higher educated, and student. Head was the most common target but not many psychological, behavioral and chonical disturbancies had been found. Its also cited that most cases did by known persons, and most of violence happened in the house. It recommends to develop a global strategy to arise attention violences against women as a public health issue, needs to collect morbidity and mortality data due to VAW cases. Furthermore, it needs to conduct an assessment on economical impact for the country as a result of VAW cases, and to have a frame of advocacy strategy to support the development of policy instruments which concern on the victim rights. It is also important to conduct further prospective study with a better methodology.

**Key words:** violence against women, descriptive, secondary data, in-depth interview

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.249-259)*

# PERAN ORGANISASI MASYARAKAT DALAM UPAYA PERAN SERTA MASYARAKAT (PSM) TERKAIT AKSELERASI PENURUNAN ANGKA KEMATIAN IBU DAN ANGKA KEMATIAN BAYI

Ninieck L Pratiwi, Setia Pranata, Astridya Paramita, Linda Nilawati

## ABSTRACT

This research analyzed roles of community organizations in efforts to accelerate the decrease of maternal and infant mortality rates (MMR and IMR). This was an explorative study using qualitative and quantitative data. It was conducted in four provinces: Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central and East Java Provinces in which for each Province, two districts were selected with criteria of high MMR and IMR and also low MMR and IMR. Results showed that the roles of community organizations to accelerate the decrease of MMR and IMR limited in promoting and providing education to overcome four very (4 Terlalu) and three delayed (3 Terlambat) conditions. The organizations considered these roles were not enough and the utilization of budget to these activities was not optimal. In future the community organizations applying community participation should enhanced the member senses of belonging by active participation in planning process starting from problems identification until factual contributions to achieve higher social concerns so that the five step changing of an innovation could be achieved.

Key **words**: community, organization, powerful! community

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 3 Juli 2007, p.260-267)*

# ANALISIS SITUASI PENGELOLAAN OBAT PUBLIK DI BEBERAPA KABUPATEN/KOTA

Max Joseph Herman, Rini Sasanti Handayani, Martuti Budiharto

## ABSTRACT

Drugs as an essential element in health care must be available at the time they are needed. Accessibility to essential drugs is a public right, therefore it is the government responsibility to make them available. Before the era of regional autonomy, public drug management in all districts/cities was performed by the so-called District Pharmaceutical Warehouses (Gudang Farmasi Kesehatan). However, at present the situation has changed because of differences in vision and perception of each regional government on the past warehouses. Some public drug management units in certain districts/cities are not functioning optimally. Inefficient drug procurement on numbers and kinds of drugs as well as timeliness result in gap between drug needs and procurement. Furthermore, loosening in drug supply procedure makes essential drugs more unavailable to public. On the other hand, decentralization policy in drug management also undeniably provides advantages to districts, for example capacity building in drug procurement, increasing capability in budget management and negotiation with district decision makers as well as enhancing regional economic activity. In revitalizing district pharmaceutical warehouses as to attain minimal health care standards in districts/cities (Keputusan MenKes No. 1457 tahun 2003), baseline data in drug management and financing in several districts/cities should therefore give a valuable contribution. A cross sectional descriptive study had been carried out during July to December 2006 in 26 districts/cities out of 11 provinces. Samples were 26 district health offices (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten/Kota), 26 district pharmaceutical warehouses (GFK) and 52 primary health cares (Puskesmas), i.e. two PHCs from each district, where as respondents were heads of drug section, heads of warehouse and drug provider, respectively.

Data were collected by structured questionnaires and analysis of effectiveness and efficiency of district drug management were using the evaluation guidelines issued by Directorate General of Pharmaceutical Care And Medical Devices. Results showed 1) Almost all districts drug procurement was conducted by open tender (90.5%); 2) Timely reporting from primary health cares was 68.7%; 3) The average percentage of drug budget allocation from 21 district health offices was only 12.06%; 4) The average drug budget per capita was Rp2,670,- whereas average drug expenditure per capita was slightly higher, Rp2,817,-; 5) All district warehouses use price guidelines of PHC and Programme drugs; 6) The average percentage of drugs included in essential and/or generic drug list and in appropriateness with morbidity pattern were 87.47%, 85.22%, and 147%, respectively; 7) The average drug availability in 24 district warehouses was slightly higher than 18 months and the average percentage of safely stock drug was 79.0%; 8) The average time out of stock drug in a year was 24 days, while the average percentage of expired drugs was 9.51% (average value Rp5,328,615,-) and the average of damaged drugs was 4.18% (average value Rp7,154,779,-). A part from the achievement of predetermined indicators stated in minimal health care standards in districts/cities, drug management in general has been performed well.

**Key words:** District Pharmaceutical Warehouse (GFK), public drugs, drug management

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.283-290)*

**PROTOTYPE PENANGANAN BENCANA BIDANG KESEHATAN  
BERDASARKAN *LESSON LEARNED* DI PROVINSI NANGROE ACEH  
DARUSSALAM, KABUPATEN NIAS DAN KABUPATEN ALOR**

SK Poerwani, Siswanto, Evie Sopacua, Betty Roosihermiatie

**ABSTRACT**

A disaster is incident which can be avoided although it is naturally. But if it happened, there are extra ordinary activities which should be managed as an emergency state. Disasters which happened in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Nias and Aloris a lesson learned process that in health mechanism of emergency response there are things that can be anticipated. Mobilization of sources included health personnels could be done by provinces, districts or municipalities which were nearest to the disaster areas. This mechanism is built with management and operational tasks which is clearly explained, what should be done in the emergency response. This is a case study which data were collected through interviews and secondary data. The respondents were purposively selected. Analysis was to answer the objectives of the study that is to develop a health mechanism prototype in disaster as lesson learned on Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Nias and Alor cases. The prototype of health mechanism in disaster was developed on lesson learned from interviews and secondary data in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Nias and Alor. The prototype is developed with consideration on local specific disasters. The document of this prototype should be added with policies, including mapping and identification of local specific disasters. These all would be things that could be completed in preparedness, mitigation and prevention of disaster.

**Key words:** Prototype, health mechanism, disaster

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.291-293)*

# EVALUASI KEGIATAN POSYANDU DI KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO, JOMBANG, SIKKA DAN CIANJUR

Siswanto, Nirmala Ma'ruf

## ABSTRACT

Since economic crisis in 1997 there has been a slowdown of community based health services, especially 'posyandu'. The study aims to evaluate 'posyandu' activities with the approach of input, process and output. This is an evaluative study, with the design of a cross-sectional survey. Sample of regencies was selected purposively, i.e. Jombang, Bojonegoro, Sikka and Cianjur Regencies. Each regency was taken 2 health centers, and then 5 villages were selected randomly. Each village was taken 3 'posyandu' randomly as well. Data were collected by structured questionnaire, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion, analyzed in a descriptive way. The study has shown that the largest proportion of posyandu's chief was active household wives, with the education level of elementary, junior and senior high school. The assessment found the lack of posyandu's appliances (weighting scale, scale pants, healthy cards, SKDN graphs, medicines, and posters), the inadequacy of health center's and intersectoral personnel's commitment (supervision of 'posyandu' assigned to village midwives), the decline of five-program posyandu's activities (those routines were underfive weighting, educational food supplementation, and immunization), the decline of posyandu's supporting activities ('BKB', 'TOGA', 'UKGMD', health fund, etc.), as well as, the low achievement, of posyandu's targets (seen from SKDN indicators and MCH coverage). The study recommends that central and local government continue to conduct posyandu's revitalization programs, by strengthening input and process aspects for achieving a better population coverage and performance.

**Key words:** posyandu, evaluative study, input, process, output

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.300-308)*

**KARAKTERISTIK KONSUMEN SUSU FORMULA BALITA (Studi Kasus di Cibinong  
Kabupaten Bogor tahun 2006)**

Ratna Dewi Pangestuti, Mochamad Setyo Pramono, Adianti Handayani

**ABSTRACT**

Plenty of milk formula brands for children under five years which are circulating on markets in recent day, make consumers especially parents have more choices to determine which milk formula brands they will buy. Many different information and sources about knowledge of choosing milk formula, easier to get, either from health staffs, media prints and television advertising, leaflets, neighbourhood information or other mother experiences. The study aimed to determine consumer characteristics on formula milk for children under five year. It was conducted in sub-city of Bogor, Cibinong. Results showed that the majority education of respondents were high school (80%), family income was distributed almost evenly starting below Rp1,000,000 to Rp3,000,000 per month. The need of most consumers for milk formula was high for 3,000 grams and above per month and the most common brand of milk formula was 32% Dancow. Factors determining on choosing milk formula products were mostly, 32% for the contents and 25% for less expensive. 64% consumers mentioned that they had changed the milk formula brand because of some reasons, as their children under five year having digestive troubles. The children didn't want the milk anymore or to find cheap milk formula. Sources of information related to the milk formula products, the majority of consumers mentioned from televisions and relatives/friends for 30%, respectively.

**Key words:** milk formula, consumers, children under five years

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.309-314)*

## **ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO KETIDAKLENGKAPAN IMUNISASI DASAR PADA BAYI DI KECAMATAN SUKA MAKMUR KABUPATEN ACEH BESAR**

Syafie Ishak, Zailani MA, Lestari Kanti Wilujeng

### **ABSTRACT**

In Indonesia the immunization program is resolved to achieve the universal child immunization (UCI). In 1990 the international agreement was made to give the complete immunization to all children. The children with incomplete immunization status could increase the KLB PD31 opportunities. The purpose of the research was to achieve the illustration of incomplete baby immunization and to determine factors related to the incomplete child immunization in Sub district Suka Makmur, Aceh Besar District. It was an analytic study using a cross sectional design. The respondents were 96 mothers who had 12-23 month babies. The risk factors were age, education, occupation, income, knowledge on immunization, age at the first time contact. Data were collected by structured interview and analyzed by Odds Ratio (OR). Results showed the prevalence of incomplete immunization child status was about 38.6%. The age of first time contact, the mother's knowledge about immunization and the distance between the house and the immunization service centre were associated with the child immunization status.

**Key words:** risk factors, universal child immunization, immunization status

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.315-320)*

**AKSES INFORMASI DAN PELAYANAN KELUARGA BERENCANA BERKUALITAS  
DALAM RANGKA PENURUNAN ANGKA KEMATIAN IBU DAN BAYI  
(Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Klungkung dan Kabupaten Buleleng, Provinsi Bali)**

Made Asri Budisuari

**ABSTRACT**

Family planning is dealing with many matters and focusing on birth planning. The access on information and qualified family planning service are needed to accelerate the decrease of mother and infant mortalities. The research is to determine access on information and qualified family planning services in public health centers and General hospitals. This Research was use "purposive sampling". It was conducted in Bali at sub-province Buleleng and Klungkung. Institution selected were public health centers, general hospitals, public health services, Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Daerah (BKKBD) or Family planning Coordination and couples on fertility ages and adolescents related four too conditions (too many bearing a child, too near having birth, too young has a child, too old has a child). Data were collected by interview, structured interview, observation, and secondary data. Data were analyzed descriptively. Results indicated that providers who provide information about family planning so that the information is acceptable, and attractive were very few. Acceptors aged below fertility age couples and adolescents to avoid pregnancy related the four too conditions were 15-36% for age group below 35 years child and too near having a child, 6-58% for older group having children, 50-100% for having many children. Providers having understanding about family planning methods showed mostly having enough or low score and on about Informed Choices and Client screaning. Delivery family planning for Gakin by "BKKB, Kependudukan dan Catatan sipil (Dukcapil)" is provided in public health centers based on the regulation of public health services. The condition is available to poor families by the support from the family health insurance until the family planning appliances for poor family could be provided by public health centers according to need. Meanwhile fornnon poor family the needs are provided by APBD.

**Key words:** accesses information, family planning service, four very conditions

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.321-330)*

**ASSESSMENT BUDAYA ORGANISASI PUSKESMAS DENGAN  
PENDEKATAN *COMPETING VALUES FRAMEWORK*  
(Studi di Puskesmas Sanan Kulon, Kabupaten Blitar)**

Christine Indrawati dan Agung Dwilaksono

**ABSTRACT**

Performances of health service are very determined by Health Centers (Puskesmas). So, making the Puskesmas performance good and maintaining to be good is a compulsion. The main issue associated with organizational culture is linkage with organizational performance. The relationship between organizational culture and performance has been established. This study aimed to determine the dominant culture type of a Puskesmas. It was a descriptive study with a cross sectional design. The study was conducted during February to March 2007, at Sanan Kulon Health Center, in Blitar District. There were 38 personnels of Sanan Kulon Health Center selected by total sampling technique. Data were analyzed quantitatively. Results showed that the dominant culture at Puskesmas Sanan Kulon was cultural type of clan (53%). It concluded that the dominant culture type based on demographic characteristics (gender, age, position, years of employment) at Sanan Kulon Health Center, Blitar District dominated by cultural type of clan. The dominant Culture of Sanan Kulon Health Center, Blitar District for the current situation and preferred situation showed that the dominant culture were the clan type.

**Key words:** organization culture, health services, health center

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.340-347)*

**PERSEPSI ORGANISASI MASYARAKAT TENTANG KONSEP PERAN  
SERTA MASYARAKAT DAN KONTRIBUSI ORGANISASI MASYARAKAT  
TERKAIT UPAYA AKSELERASI PENURUNAN ANGKA KEMATIAN IBU  
DAN ANGKA KEMATIAN BAYI**

Astridya Paramita, Niniek Lely Pratiwi

**ABSTRACT**

Community participation is very important to decide the success and continuity of health development. One of the potential local community resources which can improve community participation is community organization. This study aimed to determine the perception of community organization regarding community participation concept and efforts to accelerate the decrease of maternal and infant mortality rates (MMR and IMR). It was an explorative research using qualitative and quantitative data, located at 4 (four) provinces: Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central and East Java. In each province, two districts were selected with criteria of high MMR, IMR, and also low MMR and IMR respectively. Results showed that perception of community organization regarding community participation concept were the effort to move society to be caring and involved in handling problem of health. To accelerate the decrease of MMR and IMR, participation of community organization manifested with caring, involvement, cooperation, and partnership with governmental institutions. Partnership with governmental institutions only limited on providing socialization and education. In future, the perception of community participation concept requires to be formulated by more concrete by assessing self-supporting society value for healthy life.

**Key words:** community organization, community participation

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.348-355)*

# KEBIJAKAN PEMBERANTASAN PENYEBARAN VIRUS FLU BURUNG DAN EKSISTENSI BUDAYA MASYARAKAT

Weny Lestari, Astridya Paramita

## ABSTRACT

Avian Influenza disease has been spread out in Indonesia since August 2003 and every year Avian Influenza patients prevalence has increased. Until August 2007, Avian Influenza cases in Indonesia had cumulated to 105 cases, and 84 people had died. Avian Influenza cases of 70 people died, had been occurred in Java Island. The policy on stamping out bird races at certain radius in regions which Avian Influenza virus has been detected, and bird compensation policy that cost low for a bird have many feedbacks from the community who owns birds, as denies these cases. In Indonesian culture, especially the Javanese, people live very close to the bird races. The Javanese culture see that the bird races are not just an ordinary herd, but they are taking care bird races because they like very much and as a social symbol status in the social life. The bird races have a highest point in economic and social status. The condition shows that there are dilemma in health point of view that the bird races could be the source of avian influenza virus spread out. In the other hand the economic and social status on bird races have a precious point in the Javanese culture.

**Key words:** Avian influenza, the stamping out policy, the compensation policy, Javanese culture, bird races

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.356-364)*

## MUNGKINKAH PENIS DIPERBESAR

Bambang Wasito

### ABSTRACT

A man frequently complains many matters on his sexual functions. Sometime people care with the penis diameter than the length. Here no physiological reason on diameter that influences sensation during coitus. Vagina can amazing and accomodating the present object to a size of one finger until a baby head. The size phallus is an attractive attention as to increase the number of men who looking for penis enlargement, some men ask penis enlargement for functional reasons; nevertheless, the majority are for the purpose of esthetics as to have "macho" image for sex matters. Patients asking penis elongation must realize that possibly there is no penis elongation result after the amputation of suspensory ligament and sometimes can make a shorter than a longer. A result of 1 cm elongation that assumes to be surgical operation successfulness, even does not produce self esteem or sexual performances. Lastly, every enlargement or elongation case must be managed individually before a surgery as to avoid disappointment rather than an amazing outcome.

**Key words:** Enlarge penis diameter, lengthen penis

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.365-370)*

## EVALUASI 4 TAHAP DARI KIRKPATRICK SEBAGAI ALAT DALAM EVALUASI PASCA PELATIHAN

Evie Sopacua, Didik Budijanto

### ABSTRACT

This article describes the theory of Kirkpatrick on 4 level evaluation as a tool to measure a post training evaluation. The implementation on a post evaluation of research methodology training was conducted to 13 study program lecturers of health polytechnics in Surabaya. Development instruments to measure each level evaluation according to the Kirkpatrick guidance was done. The validity and reliability test for development instruments showed significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The Kirkpatrick 4-level evaluation can be used as a tool to measure objectives of a training program, especially for post training evaluation on participants and also the post training on participants in their daily works. The development instruments to measure each of the level could not be separated from goals to be achieved of the training that has been planned in a comprehensive training program.

**Key words:** Kirkpatrick 4 levels evaluation, post training, evaluation

*(Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan, Vol. 10 No. 4 Oktober 2007, p.371-379)*