

Praktik Kerja Profesi Apoteker di PT Beta Pharmacon Periode Mei-Juni 2024, Kimia Farma Trading & Distribution Periode Juli 2024, dan Apotek Wellings Periode Agustus 2024 = Pharmaceutical Internship at PT Beta Pharmacon on May-June 2024, Kimia Farma Trading & Distribution on July 2024, and Wellings Pharmacy on August 2024

Annisa Hayatunnufus, author

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Abstrak

PT. Beta Pharmacon berencana membangun fasilitas baru, Plant C, untuk meningkatkan kapasitas produksi sediaan tablet dan kapsul. Penerapan Quality Risk Management (QRM) menjadi esensial dalam memastikan mutu produk serta mengidentifikasi dan mengendalikan potensi risiko selama proses produksi. Proyek ini menggunakan metode Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA) untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis risiko berdasarkan parameter Severity (S), Probability (P), dan Detectability (D). Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi literatur, observasi langsung, serta diskusi dengan pihak terkait di PT. Beta Pharmacon. Identifikasi risiko dilakukan pada berbagai tahap proses produksi dan non-produksi, dengan total 149 risiko terdeteksi. Sebanyak 124 risiko dikategorikan sebagai low risk, sementara 25 risiko dikategorikan sebagai medium risk, yang memerlukan tindakan pengendalian sebelum diterima. Tidak ditemukan high risk dalam analisis ini. Implementasi control action berhasil menurunkan sebagian medium risk menjadi low risk. QRM dengan metode FMEA terbukti efektif dalam mengidentifikasi, mengevaluasi, dan mengendalikan risiko dalam perencanaan Plant C di PT. Beta Pharmacon. Diharapkan penerapan QRM ini dapat membantu perusahaan dalam menjaga kualitas produk farmasi serta meningkatkan efisiensi pengelolaan risiko di masa depan. Pelaporan narkotika, psikotropika, dan prekursor (NPP) merupakan kewajiban bagi Pedagang Besar Farmasi (PBF) sesuai dengan regulasi yang berlaku di Indonesia. Laporan ini membahas proses pelaporan NPP periode Juni 2024 yang dilakukan di PT Kimia Farma Trading & Distribution (KFTD) Cabang Jakarta 2 menggunakan sistem E-Report yang dikelola oleh Kementerian Kesehatan. Metode yang digunakan dalam laporan ini mencakup pengumpulan data pemasukan dan penyaluran NPP dari sistem internal KFTD, pengolahan data menggunakan analisis deskriptif kuantitatif, serta pelaporan melalui sistem E-Report. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa Fentanyl citrate injeksi 2 mL merupakan produk narkotika yang paling banyak disalurkan, Phenobarbital tablet 30 mg merupakan produk psikotropika yang paling banyak disalurkan, dan Molexflu kapsul merupakan produk prekursor yang paling banyak disalurkan. Kesimpulan dari laporan ini menekankan pentingnya pelaporan yang akurat dan sistematis dalam memastikan distribusi NPP yang terkendali serta sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan. Selain itu, integrasi antara sistem E-Report Kementerian Kesehatan dan E-Was BPOM dapat meningkatkan efisiensi dalam pelaporan NPP di masa mendatang. Hipercolesterolemia merupakan salah satu faktor risiko utama penyakit kardiovaskular yang dapat dicegah dengan peningkatan kesadaran dan edukasi masyarakat. Laporan ini membahas upaya peningkatan pengetahuan tentang hipercolesterolemia melalui perancangan dan penyampaian brosur kepada pengunjung Apotek Wellings cabang Veteran. Tujuan utama dari kegiatan ini adalah menyediakan alat bantu edukasi yang informatif dan mengevaluasi dampak edukasi terhadap pemahaman masyarakat mengenai hipercolesterolemia. Metode yang digunakan dalam kegiatan ini mencakup penyusunan brosur berbasis literatur, edukasi langsung kepada pengunjung apotek,

serta evaluasi peningkatan pengetahuan melalui pre-test dan post-test prospektif yang akan dianalisa menggunakan metode two-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya peningkatan skor rata-rata pengetahuan, meskipun secara statistik tidak signifikan karena keterbatasan jumlah sampel. Kesimpulan dari laporan ini menegaskan bahwa edukasi menggunakan brosur dapat membantu meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat tentang hipercolesterolemia. Namun, efektivitasnya dapat lebih ditingkatkan dengan cakupan peserta yang lebih luas dan pendekatan edukasi yang lebih interaktif. Oleh karena itu, disarankan agar kegiatan serupa di masa mendatang dilakukan dengan jumlah sampel lebih besar dan metode evaluasi yang lebih komprehensif.

.....PT. Beta Pharmacon plans to establish a new facility, Plant C, to increase the production capacity of tablet and capsule dosage forms. The implementation of Quality Risk Management (QRM) is essential to ensure product quality and to identify and control potential risks during the production process. This project employs the Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA) method to identify and analyze risks based on the parameters of Severity (S), Probability (P), and Detectability (D). Data collection was conducted through literature studies, direct observation, and discussions with relevant stakeholders at PT. Beta Pharmacon. Risk identification was carried out across various stages of production and nonproduction processes, detecting a total of 149 risks. Among them, 124 risks were categorized as low risk, while 25 risks were classified as medium risk, requiring control measures before being deemed acceptable. No high-risk findings were identified in this analysis. The implementation of control actions successfully reduced some medium-risk items to low risk. QRM using the FMEA method has proven effective in identifying, evaluating, and mitigating risks in the planning of Plant C at PT. Beta Pharmacon. The application of QRM is expected to support the company in maintaining pharmaceutical product quality and enhancing risk management efficiency in the future. The reporting of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and precursors (NPP) is a mandatory obligation for pharmaceutical distributors (PBF) in accordance with Indonesian regulations. This report discusses the NPP reporting process for the June 2024 period, conducted at PT Kimia Farma Trading & Distribution (KFTD) Jakarta 2 Branch using the E-Report system managed by the Ministry of Health. The methods used in this report include collecting data on the procurement and distribution of NPP from KFTD's internal system, processing the data using quantitative descriptive analysis, and reporting it through the E-Report system. The results show that Fentanyl citrate injection 2 mL was the most distributed narcotic product, Phenobarbital 30 mg tablet was the most distributed psychotropic product, and Molexflu capsule was the most distributed precursor product. The conclusion of this report emphasizes the importance of accurate and systematic reporting to ensure controlled NPP distribution in compliance with regulations. Additionally, the integration between the Ministry of Health's EReport system and BPOM's E-Was system can enhance the efficiency of NPP reporting in the future. Hypercholesterolemia is one of the major risk factors for cardiovascular disease, which can be prevented through increased awareness and public education. This report discusses efforts to enhance knowledge about hypercholesterolemia through the design and distribution of brochures to visitors at Wellings Pharmacy, Veteran branch. The primary objective of this activity is to provide an informative educational tool and evaluate the impact of education on public understanding of hypercholesterolemia. The methods used in this activity include the development of literature-based brochures, direct education for pharmacy visitors, and an evaluation of knowledge improvement through a prospective pre-test and post-test, which was analyzed using the two-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The analysis results showed an increase in the average knowledge score, although it was not statistically significant due to the limited sample size. The conclusion of this report

emphasizes that education through brochures can help raise public awareness about hypercholesterolemia. However, its effectiveness can be further improved by expanding the participant coverage and adopting a more interactive educational approach. Therefore, it is recommended that similar activities in the future be conducted with a larger sample size and a more comprehensive evaluation method.