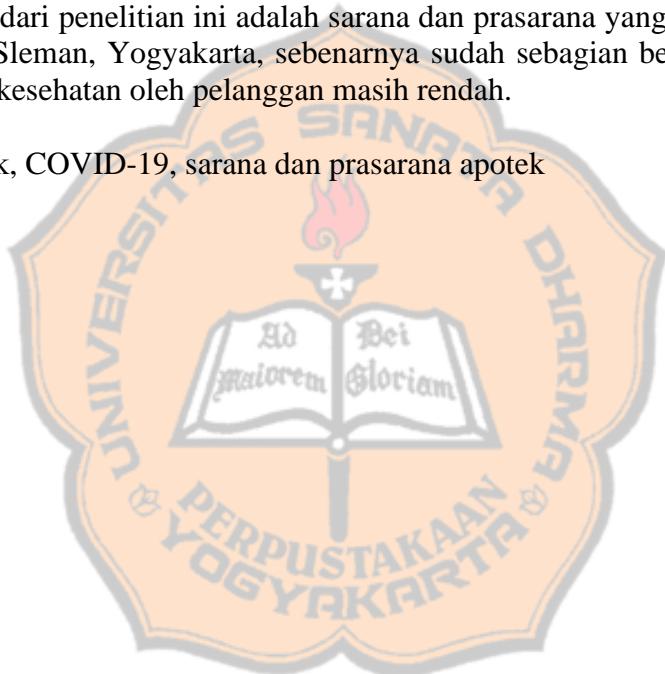


ABSTRAK

Apotek merupakan penyedia layanan kesehatan sehingga pencegahan penyebaran virus COVID-19 perlu dilakukan di apotek. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kesiapan sarana prasarana apotek di masa pandemi COVID-19. Jenis rancangan penelitian secara observasional deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* dan pendekatan secara kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian yaitu apoteker dengan ijin resmi dan bekerja di apotek area Depok Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara non random sampling dan menggunakan instrumen kuisioner. Analisis data menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif dengan teknik perhitungan persentase, lalu disajikan dalam bentuk tabel. Hasil penelitian mengenai kelengkapan sarana prasarana, diperoleh data yang tertinggi terkait apotek yang menyediakan hand sanitiser (97%), menggunakan larutan desinfektan standar (95%), dan tersedia pemisah limbah sampah (95%). Untuk hambatan penerapan sarana prasarana di apotek hasil hambatanya terkait pelanggan yang masuk apotek tanpa masker (95%), cara penggunaan masker tidak benar (92%), dan pelanggan tidak mencuci tangan setelah membayar di kasir (92%). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah sarana dan prasarana yang dimiliki apotek area kecamatan Depok, Sleman, Yogyakarta, sebenarnya sudah sebagian besar diterapkan, tetapi penerapan protokol kesehatan oleh pelanggan masih rendah.

Kata Kunci : apotek, COVID-19, sarana dan prasarana apotek



ABSTRACT

Pharmacies are health service providers so that prevention of the spread of the COVID-19 virus needs to be done in pharmacies. The purpose of this study was to determine the readiness of pharmacy infrastructure during the COVID-19 pandemic. The type of research design is descriptive observational with a cross-sectional design and a quantitative approach. The research subjects are pharmacists with official permits and work in pharmacies in the Depok area of Yogyakarta. The sampling technique was non-random sampling and used a questionnaire instrument. Data analysis used descriptive analysis method with percentage calculation technique, then presented in tabular form. The results of the research regarding the completeness of infrastructure, obtained the highest data related to pharmacies that provide hand sanitiser (97%), using standardized disinfectant solutions (95%), and available waste separator (95%). The obstacles to the implementation of infrastructure facilities in pharmacies are related to customers entering the pharmacy without a mask (95%), using masks incorrectly (92%), and customers not washing their hands after paying at the cashier (92%). Conclusion of this study is that the facilities and infrastructure owned by pharmacies in the Depok, Yogyakarta, have actually been mostly implemented, but the application of health protocols by customers is still low.

Keywords: pharmacy, COVID-19, pharmacy facilities and infrastructure

