

**ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG
MEMPENGARUHI KEKOSONGAN OBAT DI
PUSKESMAS BLUD DAN NON-BLUD
KABUPATEN BINTAN**

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ABSTRAK

Ketersediaan obat merupakan indikator penting mutu pelayanan kefarmasian di Puskesmas. Ketidaktersediaan obat atau *stockout* dapat mengganggu proses pengobatan, menurunkan kepercayaan pasien terhadap fasilitas kesehatan, dan berpotensi menimbulkan dampak klinis serius akibat tertundanya terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kekosongan obat serta perbedaan penyebabnya antara Puskesmas BLUD dan Non-BLUD di Kabupaten Bintan. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel terdiri dari dua Puskesmas, yaitu BLUD Kijang dan Non-BLUD Sei Lekop, dengan total 77 responden. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner dan dokumen LP-LPO serta RKO, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Mann-Whitney. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat faktor yang mempengaruhi kekosongan obat di kedua Puskesmas BLUD dan Non-BLUD. Hasil uji *Mann Whitney-U Test* pada Puskesmas BLUD menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,590$ dan Puskesmas Non-BLUD menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,847$ dimana menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kekosongan obat antara Puskesmas BLUD dan Non-BLUD di Kabupaten Bintan.

Kata Kunci: Kekosongan obat, Puskesmas BLUD, Puskesmas Non-BLUD.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING DRUG
SHORTAGES IN BLUD AND NON-BLUD HEALTH
CENTERS IN BINTAN REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Drug availability is an important indicator of the quality of pharmaceutical services in community health centers. Drug shortages or stockouts can disrupt the treatment process, reduce patient confidence in health facilities, and potentially cause serious clinical consequences due to delayed therapy. This study aims to determine the factors that influence drug shortages and the differences in their causes between BLUD and Non-BLUD community health centers in Bintan Regency. This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The sample consisted of two Puskesmas, namely BLUD Kijang and Non-BLUD Sei Lekop, with a total of 77 respondents. Data were obtained through questionnaires and LP-LPO and RKO documents, then analyzed using the Mann-Whitney test. The results showed that there were no factors influencing drug shortages in both BLUD and Non-BLUD Puskesmas. The Mann-Whitney U Test results for the BLUD Puskesmas showed a p-value of 0.590 and for the Non-BLUD Puskesmas showed a p-value of 0.847, indicating that there was no significant difference in the factors affecting drug shortages between BLUD and Non-BLUD Puskesmas in Bintan Regency.

Keywords: Drug shortages, BLUD Community health centers, Non-BLUD community health centers.

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