

An analysis on the policy implementation of antibacterial resistance control at the hospital

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Abstrak

In order to control Antibacterial Resistance at the hospital in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia established an Antibiotics Resistance Control Committee and issued a Regulation from the Ministry of Health, regulation no 8/2015 on an antibiotics resistance control program at the hospital. This is an investigation on the Antibacterial Resistance Control Program (ARCP) at the Hospital, which compares its implementation at a government hospital and a private hospital, Persahabatan Central General Hospital (CGH) and Bogor Indonesian Red Cross Hospital (BIRCH). This was a descriptive study with a qualitative analysis obtained through indepth interviews and documentary research. We discovered that the ARCP was implemented better at Persahabatan CGH compared to BIRCH. Problems include ineffective communication, limited resources, lack of an antibiotic guideline (at BIRCH), lack of coordination between organizations, lack of supervision from the government, and the lack of motivation to implement the policy. These issues can be solved by intensifying the socialization of the policy, conducting more workshops and trainings for private and government hospitals that has not received any, providing an incentive for them to implement the program, such as including ARC into hospital accreditation indicators, and clarifying the benefits of the program to the stakeholders.

<hr>Salah satu upaya pengendalian resistensi antibiotika di Indonesia adalah pembentukan pembentukan Komite Pengendalian Resistensi Antibiotika (KPRA) dan diterbitkannya Permenkes no. 8 Tahun 2015 tentang program pengendalian resistensi antibiotika (PPRA) di rumah sakit (RS). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali lebih dalam terhadap implementasi kebijakan PPRA di RS dibandingkan antara RS pemerintah dengan RS swasta yaitu RS Persahabatan dan RS PMI. Metode penelitian merupakan studi deskriptif dengan analisis kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam dan telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan PPRA di RS Pemerintah lebih baik dari RS Swasta. Saran yang diajukan adalah mempercepat peningkatan kesadaran akan pentingnya PPRA, terutama bagi RS.