ABSTRAK

ANALISIS SPASIAL PELAYANAN APOTEK MENGGUNAKAN *SERVICE AREA* DI KECAMATAN BAGIAN TIMUR KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2025

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Kecamatan Sukabumi dan Sukarame sebagai wilayah berpenduduk tertinggi di bagian timur Kota Bandar Lampung belum memiliki informasi spasial terkait distribusi apotek, sehingga menimbulkan kesenjangan akses dan ketidaktepatan perencanaan layanan kefarmasian. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai kesesuaian jumlah apotek berdasarkan standar *threshold* penduduk serta menganalisis luas pelayanan (*service area*) apotek menurut jangkauan wilayah.

Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa survei dan dokumentasi. Pengolahan data dilakukan melalui teknik *overlay* dan *network analyst* pada perangkat lunak *ArcGIS* untuk menghasilkan delineasi *service area* serta kategori keterjangkauan wilayah. Data jumlah apotek, lokasi, dan jumlah penduduk dianalisis berdasarkan *threshold* kebutuhan untuk menilai kecukupan layanan dan kesesuaian ketersediaan fasilitas dengan kebutuhan masyarakat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di kedua kecamatan terdapat 65 apotek, sementara kebutuhan ideal berdasarkan *threshold* hanya 7 unit untuk Kecamatan Sukabumi dan 6 unit untuk Kecamatan Sukarame, sehingga terjadi *oversupply* masing-masing 25 dan 30 unit. Dari total 36,05 km² wilayah bagian timur, luas area yang sangat terjangkau pelayanan apotek mencapai 14,47 km² (40,83%) dan yang tergolong terjangkau sebesar 7,68 km² (21,77%). Adapun 13,64 km² (37,34%) wilayah permukiman masih termasuk kategori tidak terjangkau sehingga menunjukkan bahwa distribusi pelayanan apotek belum merata.

Kata Kunci : apotek, wilayah layananan, jumlah penduduk

ABSTRACT

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF PHARMACY SERVICES USING SERVICE AREA IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN 2025

By

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The subdistricts of Sukabumi and Sukarame, as the most populous areas in the eastern part of Bandar Lampung City, do not yet have spatial information regarding the distribution of pharmacies, resulting in gaps in access and inaccuracies in pharmaceutical service planning. This study aims to assess the adequacy of the number of pharmacies based on population threshold standards and to analyze the service area of pharmacies according to their coverage. The method used is quantitative descriptive with data collection techniques in the form of surveys and documentation. Data processing is carried out using overlay and network analyst techniques in ArcGIS software to produce service area delineation and regional accessibility categories. Data on the number of pharmacies, locations, and population are analyzed based on the threshold requirements to assess service adequacy and the suitability of facility availability to community needs. The results showed that there were 65 pharmacies in both subdistricts, while the ideal requirement based on the threshold was only 7 units for Sukabumi Subdistrict and 6 units for Sukarame Subdistrict, resulting in an oversupply of 25 and 30 units, respectively. Of the total 36.05 km² of the eastern region, the area with highly accessible pharmacy services reached 14.47 km² (40.83%), and the area with accessible services was 7.68 km² (21.77%). Meanwhile, 13.64 km² (37.34%) of the residential area is still classified as unreachable, indicating that the distribution of pharmacy services is still inadequate.

Keywords: pharmacy, service area, threshold