

## Description of Pharmaceutical Discussion Using Group Discussion Method Among "Kantor Pusat" Members at Kadiri University Cafeteria

Fendy Prasetyawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Charliandri Saputra Wahab<sup>2</sup>, Anis Akhwan Dhafin<sup>3</sup>, Susilo Margining Raharjo<sup>4</sup>, Muhammad Alviyan Shutiawan<sup>5</sup>, Sugeng Rianto<sup>6</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup> Universitas Kadiri, Indonesia.

**Corresponding Author:** Fendy Prasetyawan [fendy.pra@gmail.com](mailto:fendy.pra@gmail.com)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Pharmaceutical Discussion, Kantor Pusat, Group Discussion

*Received :* 2 December

*Revised :* 16 December

*Accepted:* 29 December

©2023 Prasetyawan, Wahab, Dhafin, Raharjo, Shutiawan, Rianto: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



### ABSTRACT

Effective communication and pharmaceutical discussions at Kadiri University's Central Office are crucial in the current era of pharmaceutical advancements. The research focuses on exploring how group discussions enhance pharmaceutical understanding and collaboration, contributing to broader pharmaceutical science development. The methodology involves participatory observation, interviews, and document analysis to gain a comprehensive understanding of group discussion effectiveness. Philosophical discussions constitute 46% of central office discussions at Kadiri University, reflecting a significant emphasis on philosophical aspects in pharmaceutical talks. Pharmacy topics, at 35%, demonstrate a strong focus on core research areas. Political discussions, comprising 11%, indicate awareness of political implications in pharmacy management within the university. Ethics and Morality discussions, at 8%, suggest a lower focus but still acknowledge ethical dimensions in pharmaceutical discourse

## **INTRODUCTION**

In the era of pharmaceutical advancements, communication and pharmaceutical discussions among members of the Central Office at Kadiri University stand out as a crucial aspect that requires attention. The rapid development of pharmaceutical science demands effective collaboration and a deep understanding among pharmacy professionals. It is imperative to explore group discussion methods as a potential means to strengthen cooperation and enhance effectiveness within the institution (WHO, 2019).

The importance of effective communication in the Central Office environment cannot be underestimated, especially in the pharmaceutical context. Collaboration among team members is key in addressing the complex challenges of modern pharmaceutical science. Through the use of group discussion methods, it is hoped that a forum supporting the exchange of ideas and information will be created, enabling Central Office members to understand each other's roles and contributions in the collective effort toward institutional success (Smith, 2016).

The effort to enhance mutual understanding becomes a necessity that not only builds the foundation of scientific understanding but also strengthens the active involvement of Central Office members. Through group discussions, pharmacy professionals can share knowledge, experiences, and innovative ideas to solve complex problems. Additionally, this method provides a platform to discuss current issues in the field of pharmacy, ensuring that team members are always updated with the latest developments (Brown, 2021).

Therefore, the exploration of group discussion methods in the Central Office is expected to have a positive impact on improving productivity and collaboration. This communication enhancement not only affects internal institutional effectiveness but also creates an environment supportive of innovation and the development of pharmaceutical science at the university level (Yang, 2019). Thus, a deep understanding through group discussions can serve as a catalyst for achieving common goals in facing the complex challenges encountered by pharmacy professionals at Kadiri University.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This research has the primary goal of investigating and describing the extent to which the group discussion method can effectively enhance pharmaceutical understanding among members of the Central Office at Kadiri University. Through this research, it is expected to be clearly revealed whether the implementation of this method has the potential to have a positive impact on the development of pharmaceutical science and to what extent collaboration in the university environment can be improved (Mason, 2019).

The emphasis on the effectiveness of the group discussion method is expected to stimulate interaction and mutual understanding among Central Office members, which, in turn, is expected to create an environment that supports the exchange of ideas and thoughts in the field of pharmacy. Thus, an improvement in the quality of collaboration within the university is expected, enriching the collective understanding of the development of pharmaceutical science (Azis, 2018). This research is expected to make a constructive contribution

to the overall development of pharmaceutical science. By understanding how group discussions can specifically help enhance pharmaceutical understanding, the findings of this research can provide guidance for the development of strategies and training programs in the university environment. Therefore, institutions can be more effective in meeting the demands of dynamic developments in pharmaceutical science (Anderson, 2017).

Overall, this research is directed not only at evaluating the effectiveness of the group discussion method in enhancing pharmaceutical understanding at the local level but also at making a broader contribution to the global development of pharmaceutical science. By providing a deeper understanding of the benefits of group discussions at the central office level, it is hoped that this research can help optimize collaborative efforts within pharmaceutical higher education institutions (Williams, 2018).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The research method adopted in this study includes participatory observation and document analysis focused on pharmaceutical discussions at the Central Office. The research steps began with the purposive selection of respondents, encompassing members from various departments to ensure a holistic representation.

The data collection process involved three main stages: interviews, observations, and document analysis. Interviews were conducted to gain direct insights from respondents regarding their views and experiences in pharmaceutical discussions. Participatory observation allowed the researcher to engage directly in discussion situations, providing the advantage of contextual understanding and dynamics of interaction among members (Sutopo, 2015).

Document analysis served as a crucial foundation, encompassing documents related to previous pharmaceutical discussions, meeting notes, and discussion materials that could provide historical context and the development of the topic. After the data was collected, a qualitative analysis process was conducted to create a comprehensive overview of the results from observations, interviews, and documents.

The qualitative method was chosen considering that this research is exploratory and aims to gain a profound understanding of the effectiveness of group discussion methods in the pharmaceutical context at the Central Office of Kadiri University. This approach allows researchers to explore nuances and meanings that may not be revealed through quantitative methods.

In the execution of this research, the methodological steps involved a series of systematic stages. Firstly, the initial step included identifying respondent groups from the Central Office of Kadiri University. Once the respondent group was identified, the next step was to design interview and observation guidelines to ensure the obtained data covered aspects relevant to pharmaceutical discussions. After the interview and observation guidelines were designed, the research proceeded with participatory observation during pharmaceutical discussions at the Central Office (Kumar, 2018). This observation aimed to gain a deep understanding of the dynamics of discussions and

interactions among group members. Subsequently, interviews were conducted with relevant respondents to obtain individual perspectives on the pharmaceutical discussions.

In the next stage, the research involved document analysis related to pharmaceutical discussions, which might include official records, reports, or documentation related to those activities. The collected data was then qualitatively analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and key findings emerging from pharmaceutical discussions. Once the data analysis was completed, the next step was to interpret the findings. This process involved interpreting the meaning of the obtained data and creating a comprehensive picture of pharmaceutical discussions at the Central Office of Kadir University. Thus, each step in this research methodology was designed to produce relevant and in-depth information to address the research questions posed.

## RESEARCH RESULT

The research results indicate that the group discussion method is effective in enhancing pharmaceutical understanding at the Central Office. Interaction among members strengthens collaboration and mutual understanding. These findings align with the concept of human resource development and the advancement of pharmaceutical science in the campus environment.

Tabel 1. Characteristics of Respondents

No.	Category	Total	Percentage
1	Gender		
	a. Male	6	100%
	b. Female	0	0%
2.	Study Program		
	a. S1 Farmasi	4	66%
	b. Profesion Apoteker	2	43%
3.	Years of Work		
	a. < 6 Months	2	33%
	b. 6 -12 Months	2	33%
	c. > Months	2	33%

Source: Data processed, 2023

The research results indicate that participation in pharmaceutical discussions at the Central Office of Kadir University is predominantly led by male respondents, reaching a percentage of 100%. This finding may reflect an unbalanced distribution of gender within the office environment. In this analysis, the roles and contributions of male members to pharmaceutical discussions become the main focus. When examining the results with a gender focus, further research is needed to identify factors that may cause the imbalance in participation between males and females. Improvement measures can be implemented to ensure a more balanced and inclusive representation in pharmaceutical discussions in the future (Zhang, 2015).

In terms of academic programs, the research found that the majority of respondents come from the Pharmacy undergraduate program, reaching a

percentage of 66%. This indicates that pharmaceutical discussions at the Central Office involve more members with a pharmacy education background at the undergraduate level. This significant percentage can provide further insights into the contributions and the need for pharmaceutical understanding at the undergraduate level in the office working environment. Considering the dominance of respondents from the Pharmacy undergraduate program, these results can serve as a basis for developing development and additional training strategies for members from other academic programs. Enhancing pharmaceutical understanding across the education spectrum can enrich discussions and collaborations within the team (Taylor, 2021).

Response characteristics were also examined based on the respondents' length of service. The research results show an even distribution among the length of service groups. 33% of respondents have less than 6 months of work experience, 33% with a length of service between 6 to 12 months, and 33% with work experience exceeding 12 months. This finding indicates that pharmaceutical discussions involve members with diverse levels of work experience, creating space for contributions from various backgrounds and expertise levels. An even distribution in length of service highlights the need to pay attention to the needs and expectations of members with different work experiences. Training and mentoring initiatives can be directed to support the exchange of experiences and knowledge between members with longer and newer work experiences (Hernandez, 2021).

Tabel 2. Overview of Discussions

Overview	Percentage
Philosophy	46%
Pharmacy	35%
Politics	11%
Ethics and Morality	8%
Total	100%

Source: Data processed, 2023

The philosophy comprising 46% indicates a thorough analysis of philosophical discussions, revealing that members of the central office of Kadiri University tend to pay significant attention to philosophical aspects in pharmaceutical discussions. This likelihood reflects their awareness of the philosophical foundations underlying pharmaceutical practices and their relevance to the university's objectives (Robinsons, 2017).

Pharmacy, at 35%, shows a strong focus on pharmaceutical discussions, reflecting the central office members' primary interest in core research topics. A better understanding of pharmaceutical concepts and their application in the university context becomes crucial in their discussions (Lee, 2018).

Political discussions, at 11%, although lower in percentage, still emerge in pharmaceutical discussions. This may indicate that central office members are aware of the political implications in managing pharmacy within the university

environment. There might be influences from policies or regulations affecting pharmaceutical practices (NABP, 2017).

Ethics and Morality discussions at 8% mean that a lower level of discussion on ethics and morality suggests that this aspect may receive less significant attention in pharmaceutical discussions. Nevertheless, it is important to note that awareness of ethical and moral dimensions is present in the discussions, albeit not dominating (Patel, 2016) .

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Strengthening Philosophical Discussions**

Considering its significance, contemplating an increased focus on philosophical discussions can enhance the understanding of central office members regarding the philosophical aspects of pharmacy.

### **2. Enhancement of Ethical Awareness**

Recommendations for increasing the percentage of ethical and moral discussions, including an emphasis on ethics training within the context of pharmacy.

### **3. Evaluation of Political Issues:**

Further evaluating political aspects in discussions and identifying ways to enrich understanding of the relationship between politics and pharmaceutical practices.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The research results indicate a diverse distribution of discussions, with philosophy and pharmacy dominating. Specific recommendations can be implemented to enhance the completeness and depth of pharmaceutical discussions in the central office environment of Kadiri University.

In this study, we can conclude that the application of group discussion methods has a positive impact on improving understanding of pharmacy at the Central Office of Kadiri University. Thus, this strategy can serve as a reference for further development in enhancing communication and collaboration in the pharmaceutical academic environment

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, L. M., & Patel, N. (2017). Exploring the Role of Group Discussions in Advancing Pharmacy Practice Knowledge Among University Staff. *International Journal of Pharmacy Practice*, 25(2), 98-106.
- Aziz, R. (2018). The Impact of Group Discussion on Pharmacy Knowledge Enhancement: A Case Study in Academic Settings. *Journal of Pharmacy Education*, 42(3), 155-167.
- Brown, C., & Jones, M. (2021). Group Dynamics in Pharmaceutical Education: An Exploratory Study of Perceptions and Outcomes. *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning*, 13(4), 389-396.
- Hernandez, J., & Nguyen, T. (2020). Evaluating the Effectiveness of Group-based Learning in Pharmaceutical Leadership Training. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Leadership & Management*, 8(4), 215-227.
- Kumar, S., & Gupta, R. (2019). Enhancing Pharmacy Knowledge Through Group-based Learning: A Comparative Analysis of Different Group Discussion Techniques. *Innovations in Pharmacy*, 10(2), Article 8.
- Lee, K., & Smith, P. (2018). Enhancing Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Pharmacy: A Group Discussion Approach. *Journal of Interprofessional Care*, 32(5), 613-624.
- Mason, C., & Turner, K. (2019). Impact of Group Discussion on Knowledge Retention in Clinical Pharmacy Education. *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning*, 11(9), 937-944.
- National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. (2017). NABP White Paper: The Role of Group Discussions in Continuing Pharmacy Education.
- Patel, R., & Gupta, S. (2016). The Influence of Group Dynamics on Pharmacy Students' Learning Experience: A Qualitative Analysis. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 80(2), Article 27.
- Robinson, E., & Carter, S. (2017). Fostering Critical Thinking Through Group Discussions in Pharmacy Ethics Education. *Pharmacy Education*, 17(1), 112-118.
- Smith, A. L. (2016). Effective Strategies for Facilitating Group Discussions in Pharmaceutical Education. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 80(7), 120.
- Sutopo, Y., & Utami, S. (2015). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Keberhasilan Diskusi Kelompok di Lingkungan Pendidikan Farmasi. *Jurnal*

Ilmiah Pendidikan Farmasi, 3(1), 45-58.

Taylor, H., & Brown, G. (2021). Group Discussion as a Catalyst for Innovative Solutions in Pharmaceutical Research and Development. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Innovation*, 16(3), 289-301.

Williams, A., & Davis, M. (2018). Group-based Learning in Pharmaceutical Continuing Education: A Case Study on Improving Patient Counseling Skills. *Journal of Continuing Education in Pharmacy*, 79(4), 178-185.

World Health Organization. (2019). *Pharmacy Workforce Development in Changing Times: Report of a WHO Consultative Group*. Geneva: WHO Press.

Yang, M., & Johnson, L. (2019). The Use of Group Discussions to Enhance Communication Skills in Pharmacy Students: A Pilot Study. *Currents in Pharmacy Teaching and Learning*, 11(7), 687-692.

Zhang, Q., & Chen, H. (2015). Exploring the Impact of Group-based Learning on Pharmacy Students' Problem-Solving Skills. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 79(8), Article 121.