

## **ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI RENCANA KEBUTUHAN OBAT DAN *E-PROCUREMENT* DI RUMAH SAKIT DI INDONESIA**

### **INTISARI**

Pengelolaan obat bagi rumah sakit merupakan proses yang penting dan utama bagi kegiatan operasional rumah sakit. Keberlangsungan ketersediaan obat di fasilitas kesehatan khususnya rumah sakit di era JKN ini dipengaruhi oleh proses pengelolaan obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai adanya perbedaan penilaian antar karakteristik Apoteker, karakteristik rumah sakit dan wilayah regional jkn terhadap rencana kebutuhan obat dan *e-procurement* di Rumah Sakit, untuk menilai indikator yang mendominasi dari akurasi rencana kebutuhan obat dan kendala pengadaan obat melalui e-katalog yang dapat mempengaruhi rencana kebutuhan obat dan e-procurement di Indonesia.

Rancangan penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan menggunakan instrument kuesioner terkait dengan akurasi RKO dan kendala pengadaan obat melalui e-katalog. Uji validitas kuesioner menggunakan *content validity* bersama 14 panel ahli. Penyebaran kuesioner diberikan kepada apoteker pengelola obat di rumah sakit di Indonesia baik rumah sakit tipe A, B, C, D, serta rumah sakit milik pemerintah ataupun swasta. Penyebaran kuesioner dilakukan dari bulan juni 2021 sampai dengan mei 2022 secara online dengan menggunakan googleform. Data hasil kuesioner dianalisis secara deskriptif dan analitik dengan menggunakan *kruskall walis* dan *mann whitney*.

Responden penelitian didapatkan sebanyak 192 apoteker pengelolaan obat di rumah sakit tersebar di 5 wilayah regional JKN. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa setiap variabel pada karakteristik responden, karakteristik rumah sakit, dan wilayah regional terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada beberapa sub indikator. Indikator yang paling mendominasi pada akurasi RKO adalah indikator kebutuhan *accidental* dan indikator yang paling tidak mendominasi adalah SIM rumah sakit yang terintegrasi dan formula penyusunan RKO. Indikator yang paling mendominasi pada kendala pengadaan obat melalui e-katalog yaitu indikator e-katalog dan yang paling tidak mendominasi yaitu indikator supply obat yang tidak stabil.

**Kata kunci** : Rencana Kebutuhan Obat, *E-Procurement*, JKN, Rumah Sakit

## *Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Drug Plan And E-Procurement In Hospital in Indonesia*

### **ABSTRAK**

*Drug management for hospitals is an important and main process for hospital operational activities. The continuity of drug availability in health facilities, especially hospitals in the JKN era, is influenced by the drug management process. This study aims to assess the differences in the assessment between the characteristics of pharmacists, hospital characteristics and regional areas, not to the drug demand plan and e-procurement in hospitals, to assess the dominating indicators of the accuracy of the drug demand plan and the obstacles to drug procurement through e-catalog. which can affect the planned need for drugs and e-procurement in Indonesia.*

*The design of this research is descriptive analytic by using a questionnaire instrument related to the accuracy of RKO and the constraints of drug procurement through e-catalog. Test the validity of the questionnaire using content validity with 14 expert panels. The distribution of questionnaires was given to pharmacists managing drugs in hospitals in Indonesia, both type A, B, C, D hospitals, as well as government-owned and private hospitals. The distribution of the questionnaire was carried out from June 2021 to May 2022 online using Google Form. Data from the questionnaire were analyzed descriptively and analytically using Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney.*

*The research respondents obtained as many as 192 pharmacists managing drugs in hospitals spread across 5 JKN regional areas. The results showed that there are characteristics of respondents, types of agencies, and regional areas there are significant differences in several sub-indicators. Characteristics of respondents can affect the assessment of the accuracy of RKO factors and factors that constrain drug management through e-catalog. The indicator that most influences the RKO accuracy factor is the accidental need indicator and the indicator that has the least influence is the integrated health center driver's license and the formula for preparing the RKO. The indicator that has the most influence on the constraint factor in drug management through e-catalog is the e-catalog indicator and the least influential is the unstable drug supply indicator.*

**Keywords:** *Drug Plan; E-Procurement; JKN; Hospital*