

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** KRIS JKN merupakan perintah dari regulasi Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan prinsip ekuitas. Ketentuan tersebut menyatakan bahwa peserta JKN yang memerlukan pelayanan rawat inap di RS diberikan kelas standar. Dorongan regulasi agar pemerintah mengimplementasikan KRIS JKN, hasil survei yang dilakukan Kemenkes dan beberapa lembaga, serta hasil dari rekredensialing BPJS Kesehatan KC Kisaran, menimbulkan potensi celah ketidaksiapan RS milik pemerintah dan swasta di Kabupaten Asahan.

**Metode :** Merupakan penelitian dengan metode campuran (*mixed methods*) dengan pendekatan studi kasus, pengumpulan data berasal dari data hasil kuesioner sesuai 12 indikator KRIS JKN, studi literatur termasuk regulasi-regulasi mengenai kebijakan KRIS JKN dan wawancara mendalam terhadap direktur dan pemilik RS milik pemerintah dan swasta.

**Hasil :** Penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa kriteria KRIS JKN yang telah dipenuhi pada lebih besar dari 60% ruang rawat inap RS milik pemerintah dan swasta di Kabupaten Asahan masih berada di angka lebih kecil dari 50%. Kendala yang dihadapi oleh RS berkaitan dengan masalah sumber pendanaan, waktu pentahapan implementasi dan dampak renovasi bangunan bagi RS yang telah beroperasi.

**Kesimpulan :** RS belum siap mengimplementasi KRIS JKN, faktor-faktor yang menjadi kendala adalah masalah sumber pendanaan, waktu pentahapan dan dampak perbaikan bangunan bagi RS yang telah beroperasi, sehingga diperlukan pertimbangan dari pemerintah terkait regulasi dan dukungan dari seluruh pemangku kepentingan untuk upaya strategis dalam pemenuhan kriteria KRIS JKN.

**Kata kunci:** kelas rawat inap standar, 12 indikator, kesiapan

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background :** National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes is an order from the National Social Security System regulations which is implemented based on the principle of equity. This provision states that National Health Insurance participants who require inpatient hospital services are given a standard class. The regulatory push for the government to implement National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes and the results of surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health and several institutions have created a potential gap in the unpreparedness of government-owned and private hospitals in Asahan Regency.

**Method :** This is a mixed methods research with a case study approach, data collection comes from questionnaire data according to the 12 National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes indicators, literature studies including regulations regarding the National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes policy, and in-depth interviews with directors and owners of government and private hospitals.

**Results :** This research shows that the National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes criteria which have been fulfilled in greater than 60% of inpatient rooms in government and private hospitals in Asahan Regency are still at less than 50%. The obstacles faced by hospitals are related to funding sources, implementation phasing times, regulatory certainty, and the impact of building renovations on operational hospitals.

**Conclusion :** Hospitals are not yet ready to implement National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes, the factors that become obstacles are funding sources, phasing time and the impact of building improvements for hospitals that are already operational, so consideration is needed from the government regarding regulations and support from all stakeholders for strategic efforts in fulfilling the National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes criteria.

**Keywords:** National Health Insurance Standard Inpatient Classes ; 12 indicators ; readiness