

## INTISARI

Peningkatan prevalensi penyakit kronis di Indonesia mengharuskan adanya perhatian khusus terhadap ketersediaan obat esensial. Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) melalui Program Rujuk Balik (PRB) berupaya memastikan akses yang optimal terhadap obat-obatan tersebut. Namun, kekurangan ketersediaan dan kecukupan obat di beberapa fasilitas kesehatan masih menjadi masalah. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis ketersediaan dan kecukupan obat penyakit kronis bagi peserta JKN di rumah sakit dan apotek PRB di Kota Yogyakarta untuk memberikan rekomendasi peningkatan pengelolaan logistik obat.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang disajikan dengan metode deskriptif observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Pada penelitian ini, data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder retrospektif pada 16 item obat penyakit kronis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan di rumah sakit dan apotek PRB yang dipilih secara *purposive* di Kota Yogyakarta.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat ketersediaan obat di fasilitas yang diteliti cukup baik, dengan persentase ketersediaan rata-rata di atas 90%. Namun, terdapat masalah kecukupan, terutama *overstock* pada beberapa item obat di rumah sakit dan apotek, yang berisiko menyebabkan penumpukan atau kerusakan obat. Di sisi lain, kekosongan stok ditemukan pada beberapa obat tertentu akibat perencanaan pengadaan yang kurang optimal. Penelitian ini menekankan perlunya perbaikan sistem manajemen logistik obat, evaluasi berkala, dan pelatihan pengelola stok untuk meningkatkan efisiensi untuk memastikan kecukupan obat di fasilitas kesehatan.

**Kata kunci:** ketersediaan, kecukupan, penyakit kronis, Program Rujuk Balik, obat.

### **ABSTRACT**

*The increasing prevalence of chronic diseases in Indonesia requires special attention to the availability of essential medicines. The National Health Insurance (JKN) through the Referral Program (PRB) seeks to ensure optimal access to these medicines. However, the lack of availability and adequacy of medicines in several health facilities is still a problem. This study aims to analyze the availability and adequacy of chronic disease medicines for JKN participants in PRB hospitals and pharmacies in Yogyakarta City to provide recommendations for improving drug logistics management.*

*This study is a quantitative study presented using a descriptive observational method with a cross-sectional research design. In this study, the data used were retrospective secondary data on 16 chronic disease medicine items. Data collection was carried out at PRB hospitals and pharmacies selected purposively in Yogyakarta City.*

*The results showed that the level of drug availability in the facilities studied was quite good, with an average availability percentage above 90%. However, there were problems with adequacy, especially overstock on several drug items in hospitals and pharmacies, which risked causing accumulation or damage to drugs. On the other hand, stock shortages were found in several specific drugs due to less than optimal procurement planning. This study emphasizes the need for improvement of drug logistics management systems, periodic evaluations, and training of stock managers to increase efficiency in ensuring drug adequacy in health facilities.*

**Keywords:** *availability, adequacy, chronic disease, Referral Program, medicine.*