

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Persalinan melalui *Sectio Caesaria* (SC) di Indonesia terus meningkat dari sekitar 5% pada tahun 1970 menjadi 50% pada tahun 2018 dan menyerap lebih dari 80% total biaya pelayanan persalinan dalam Program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN). Untuk memperkuat pelayanan maternal di Fasilitas Kesehatan Tingkat Pertama (FKTP), pemerintah menerbitkan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 3 Tahun 2023 yang meningkatkan tarif pelayanan persalinan normal di FKTP. Namun, peningkatan tarif tersebut belum diikuti oleh peningkatan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor fasilitas kesehatan primer yang berhubungan dengan pelayanan persalinan vaginal di FKTP pada Program JKN di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi retrospektif kohort menggunakan data sekunder BPJS Kesehatan tahun 2021–2024. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 450 FKTP yang bekerja sama secara kontinu dengan BPJS Kesehatan, memiliki sarana dan sumber daya manusia untuk pelayanan persalinan, serta memiliki data pelayanan persalinan yang lengkap. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan uji Chi-Square dan regresi logistik multivariat untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis FKTP dan jumlah peserta JKN terdaftar berhubungan signifikan dengan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP. Puskesmas Badan Layanan Umum Daerah (BLUD) memiliki probabilitas yg lebih besar untuk tidak mengalami peningkatan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan dibandingkan jenis FKTP lainnya. Begitupula FKTP dengan jumlah peserta terdaftar yang besar cenderung mengalami pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan yang tidak meningkat. Faktor-faktor lain seperti kualitas pelayanan, kapasitas fasilitas kesehatan, dan preferensi peserta diduga turut memengaruhi pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP.

**Kesimpulan:** Pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan vaginal di FKTP pada Program JKN di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan lebih dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik fasilitas kesehatan dibandingkan perubahan tarif pelayanan semata. Status Puskesmas BLUD dan jumlah peserta terdaftar merupakan faktor yang berhubungan signifikan dengan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP. Diperlukan penguatan kapasitas pelayanan maternal, optimalisasi distribusi peserta terdaftar, serta pengembangan indikator kinerja pelayanan maternal untuk meningkatkan pemanfaatan pelayanan persalinan di FKTP.

**Kata Kunci:** FKTP, Pelayanan Persalinan Vaginal, Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional, Puskesmas BLUD, Tarif Pelayanan Kesehatan.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The rate of Caesarean Section (CS) deliveries in Indonesia has increased substantially, from approximately 5% in 1970 to 50% in 2018, accounting for more than 80% of total maternity care expenditures under the National Health Insurance (JKN) Program. To strengthen maternal health services at Primary Health Care Facilities (FKTPs), the government issued Minister of Health Regulation Number 3 of 2023, which increased reimbursement tariffs for normal vaginal deliveries at FKTPs. However, the increase in tariffs has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the utilization of delivery services at FKTPs. This study aimed to identify primary health care facility factors associated with vaginal delivery services at FKTPs under the JKN Program in South Sulawesi Province.

**Methods:** This study employed a retrospective cohort design using secondary data from BPJS Kesehatan covering the period 2021–2024. The study sample consisted of 450 FKTPs that continuously contracted with BPJS Kesehatan, had the necessary facilities and human resources for delivery services, and possessed complete delivery service data. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square tests and multivariate logistic regression to identify factors associated with the utilization of delivery services at FKTPs.

**Results:** The study findings indicate that the type of Primary Healthcare Facility (FKTP) and the number of registered JKN participants are significantly associated with the utilization of delivery services at FKTPs. Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD) Community Health Centers (Puskesmas BLUD) were more likely to experience no increase in the utilization of delivery services compared with other types of primary healthcare facilities. Similarly, FKTPs with a larger number of registered participants tended to experience no increase in the utilization of delivery services. Other factors, such as service quality, healthcare facility capacity, and patient preferences, are also likely to influence the utilization of delivery services at primary healthcare facilities.

**Conclusions:** The utilization of vaginal delivery services at FKTPs under the JKN Program in South Sulawesi Province is influenced more by health facility characteristics than by tariff increases alone. BLUD status and the number of registered participants were significant factors associated with the utilization of delivery services at FKTPs. Strengthening maternal health service capacity, optimizing the distribution of registered participants, and developing maternal health service performance indicators are needed to improve the utilization of delivery services at FKTPs.

**Keywords:** Primary Health Care Facilities (FKTPs), Vaginal Delivery Services, National Health Insurance (JKN), BLUD Public Health Centers, Health Service Tariffs.