

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Rumah sakit sebagai fasilitas rujukan tingkat lanjut memiliki peran penting dalam implementasi program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN). Untuk pembayaran pelayanan kesehatan bagi peserta JKN yang dirawat di RS, BPJS melakukan pembayaran berdasarkan tarif Indonesian *case based groups* (INA-CBGs). Pemberian pelayanan kesehatan tindakan medis operatif pada pasien Jamkesmas ada kecenderungan merugi bagi rumah sakit karena besar biaya tindakan tidak sesuai dengan tarif INA-CBGs.

Tujuan: Mengevaluasi kesesuaian tarif rumah sakit dengan klaim akhir INA-CBGs di RSUD Nganjuk pada pasien fraktur tertutup

Metode: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode *deskriptif* analitik dan rancangan *crosssectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan studi dokumentasi pada 92 berkas rekam medis fraktur tertutup kriteria eksklusi berkas rekam medis tidak ditemukan dan program aplikasi INA-CBGs.

Hasil: Jumlah pasien fraktur tertutup BPJS sebanyak 92 dengan distribusi jenis kelamin pasien laki-laki (68,5%) perempuan (31,5%), pasien dengan kelompok umur <40 tahun (73,9%). Lama dirawat terbesar ≤7 hari sebesar 83,7%. Persentase diagnosa utama terbesar "*fracture of shaft of femur*" dan "*fracture of shaft of tibia*" (9,7826%). Diagnosa sekunder "*multiple open wound, unspecified*" sebesar 5,4348%. Terdapat kesesuaian tarif rumah sakit terhadap klaim akhir INA-CBGs sebesar 69 (75%) sesuai, lama hari rawat pasien tidak berhubungan dengan kesesuaian tarif rumah sakit dengan klaim akhir INA-CBGs.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas kesesuaian tarif rumah sakit dengan klaim akhir INA-CBGs sesuai

Kata kunci: fraktur tertutup, tarif rumah sakit, kesesuaian klaim, INA-CBGs

ABSTRACT

Background: *The hospital as an advanced referral facility has an important role in the implementation of the National Health Insurance (JKN). For the payment of health services for JKN participants treated at the hospital, BPJS makes payments based on Indonesian case based groups (INA-CBGs) rates. In giving operative medical treatment for Jamkesmas patients, there is a tendency to lose money for the hospital because the cost of the action does not match the hospital bills of INA-CBGs.*

Objectives: *To evaluation the conformity percentage hospital bills closed fracture patient based on final claim INA-CBGs in RSUD Nganjuk.*

Method: *The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with descriptive analytical method and crosssectional design. Data collection was done by documentation in 92 medical record closed fracture with criteria exclusion medical record not found and application program INA-CBGs.*

Result: *The amount of closed fracture patient that covered by BPJS as much as 92 with distribution type sex patient male (68.5%) women (31.5%), patients with group age <40 years (73.9%). The longest treatment is ≤7 days at 83.7%. The largest percentage of major diagnoses of "fracture of shaft of femur" and fracture of shaft of tibia "(9,7826%). The secondary diagnoses of "multiple open wound, unspecified" amounted to 5.4348%. There is conformity hospital bills with final claim INA-CBGs by 69 (75%) corresponding, length of stay patient closed fracture not with the conformity of hospital bills with final claim INA-CBGs*

Conclusion: *Majority conformity hospital bills with final claim INA-CBGs is corresponding*

Keyword: *closed fracture, hospital bills, conformity claim, INA-CBGs*