

INTISARI

Sejak tahun 2014, pemerintah mulai memberlakukan e-katalog obat sebagai pengendali harga dengan daftar item yang mengacu pada Formularium Nasional (Fornas) sebagai pengendali mutu. Kelas terapi antineoplastik, imunosupresan, dan obat untuk terapi paliatif merupakan obat yang perlu diperhatikan terkait harga dan ketersediaannya. Pada proses implementasi e-katalog, banyak kendala yang dialami terutama dari sisi ketersediaan dan harga obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran ketersediaan obat Fornas kelas terapi antineoplastik, imunosupresan dan terapi paliatif pada sistem e-katalog, mendeskripsikan variasi harga obat pada regional tertentu di Indonesia dan membandingkan harga obat dengan *External Reference Price* (ERP).

Penelitian ini merupakan suatu penelitian observasional dengan metode deskriptif melalui pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui observasi daftar obat di Fornas 2019, e-katalog 2020, dan *External Reference Price*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah obat kelas terapi antineoplastik, imunosupresan dan terapi paliatif. Data yang dikumpulkan merupakan kesesuaian ketersediaan daftar obat di Fornas dengan e-katalog, variasi harga obat di e-katalog dan perbandingan harga e-katalog dengan *External Reference Price*. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ketersediaan obat Fornas kelas terapi antineoplastik, imunosupresan, dan obat untuk terapi paliatif di e-katalog tergolong rendah yaitu sebesar 44,44% hingga bulan Maret 2021. Macam obat merek dagang (69,92%) yang tayang lebih banyak dibanding obat generik (30,08%) begitu pula obat impor (62%) yang lebih banyak dibanding obat lokal (38%). Tidak terdapat variasi harga obat yang lebar pada 5 regional di Indonesia dengan rerata persentase deviasi harga obat minimum sebesar 0,64% dan maksimum sebesar 0,40%. Dari hasil perbandingan harga obat tidak terdapat perbedaan harga untuk obat generik dan merek dagang begitu pula untuk obat lokal dan obat impor dengan rerata persentase deviasi minimum 0,42% dan maksimum 0,32%. Secara umum, harga obat lebih mahal dibandingkan ERP dengan rerata perbandingan 2,67 untuk harga *supplier* dan 2,13 untuk harga *buyer*. Tidak terdapat perbedaan perbandingan harga macam obat (generik, merek dagang, lokal, dan impor) dengan ERP. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dibutuhkan upaya untuk menjamin dan meningkatkan ketersediaan obat di e-katalog sebagai sistem pengadaan obat JKN. Pemerintah, industri farmasi, dan fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan dapat bekerjasama dalam pengendalian dan rasionalisasi harga obat agar akses obat kepada masyarakat lebih luas dan menyeluruh.

Kata kunci : ketersediaan obat, Fornas, e-katalog, *External Reference Price*, antineoplastik imunosupresan dan terapi paliatif.

ABSTRACT

Since 2014, the government has started to impose drug e-catalogue as price control with a list of items that refer to the National Formulary (Fornas) as quality control. The therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants, and palliative therapy are drugs that need attention regarding their price and availability. In the implementation of e-catalogue, many obstacles were experienced, especially in terms of availability and price of drugs. This study aims to describe the availability of Fornas drugs in the therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants and palliative therapy in the e-katalog system, to describe the variations in the price of drugs for the therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants and palliative therapy in certain regions in Indonesia and to know the price comparison of drugs for the therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants, and palliative therapy in Indonesia with an External Reference Price (ERP).

This study is an observational study with a descriptive method through a cross-sectional approach. Data is collected through observation of the drug list at Fornas 2019, e-katalog 2020, and External Reference Price. The population in this study are drugs in therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants and palliative therapy. The data collected is the suitability of the availability of drug lists in Fornas with e-katalog, variations in drug prices in e-katalog and comparison of e-katalog prices with External Reference Prices. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively.

The results of this study indicate that the availability of Fornas drugs in therapeutic class of antineoplastic, immunosuppressants, and palliative therapy in e-catalogue is low that is 44,44% until March 2021. Kind of branded drugs (69,92%) have higher availability than generic drugs (30,08%) as well as imported drugs (62%) which were more than local drugs (38%). There is no wide variation in drug prices in 5 regions in Indonesia with the average minimum percentage deviation is 0,64% and the maximum is 0,40%. From the comparison of drug prices, there is no difference in prices for generic drugs and branded drugs as well as for local drugs and imported drugs with the average minimum percentage deviation is 0,42% and the maximum is 0,32%. In general, drug prices are more expensive than ERP with a mean ratio of 2,67 for supplier prices and 2,13 for buyer prices. There is no difference in the comparison of drug prices (generic, branded, local, and imported) with ERP. This study shows that it needs actual efforts to assure and improve drug availability in e-catalogue as a JKN drug procurement system. The government, pharmaceutical industries, and health care facilities can work together in controlling and rationalize drug prices so drug access to society can be wider and comprehensive.

Keywords: drug availability, FORNAS, e-katalog, External Reference Price, antineoplastic immunosuppressant and palliative therapy.