

INTISARI

Kelas terapi analgesik, antipiretik, antiinflamasi nonsteroid, dan antipirai merupakan produk farmasetik yang penting dalam ketersediaan dan keterjangkauannya tetapi obat yang telah tercantum dalam formularium belum tentu harga pembeliannya terdapat di dalam katalog elektronik. Selain itu, terdapat perbedaan harga obat dengan efek terapi yang sama karena wilayah yang dipasok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan ketersediaan obat kelas terapi analgesik, antipiretik, antiinflamasi nonsteroid, dan antipirai antara yang tercantum di Fornas dan yang terdapat di katalog elektronik, mendeskripsikan variasi harga obat di katalog elektronik, dan membandingkan harga di katalog elektronik dengan *External Reference Price* (ERP).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan metode deskriptif melalui pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan observasi ketersediaan daftar obat di Fornas 2019 pada katalog elektronik obat tahun 2018 dan 2020 milik Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP) dan *The International Medical Product Price Guide 2015 Edition*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah obat kelas terapi analgesik, antipiretik, antiinflamasi nonsteroid, dan antipirai yang terdapat di Formularium Nasional tahun 2019. Data ketersediaan obat, variasi harga obat antar region, dan rasio perbandingan harga obat di Indonesia dengan ERP yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan diperoleh hasil ketersediaan obat kelas terapi analgesik, antipiretik, antiinflamasi nonsteroid, dan antipirai di katalog elektronik masih mencapai 78%. Terdapat perbedaan harga obat antar region dengan rerata persentase perbedaan harga minimal mencapai 3,3% dan harga maksimal mencapai 1,1 %. Perbandingan harga obat di Indonesia dengan ERP ditinjau dari sisi harga *buyer* maupun *supplier*. Sebesar 60% obat di Indonesia harganya lebih mahal dari harga *supplier* dengan rasio perbandingan mencapai 6 kali lipat lebih mahal dan sebesar 54% obat harganya lebih mahal dari harga *buyer* dengan rasio perbandingan lebih mahal 12 kali lipat dari ERP.

Kata Kunci: katalog elektronik, kelas terapi analgesik, antipiretik, antiinflamasi nonsteroid, dan antipirai, Harga Referensi Eksternal, Formularium Nasional

ABSTRACT

Analgesic, antipyretic, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and antigout therapy classes are pharmaceutical products that are important in their availability and affordability. However, that's drugs have been listed in the National Formulary may not necessarily have their purchase price displayed in the electronic catalogue. In addition, there were differences in the price of drugs with the same therapeutic effect due to the region supplied. This study aims to compare the availability of drugs in the class of analgesic, antipyretic, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory and antigout between those listed in National Formulary and those published in the electronic catalogue, to describe variations in drug prices in the electronic catalogue, and to compare prices in the electronic catalog with the External Reference Price (ERP).

The research was a descriptive study using a cross-sectional approach. Sampling was carried out by observing the availability of drug lists in 2019 National Formulary in the 2018 and 2020 electronic catalogue list drug belonging to the Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP) and The International Medical Product Price Guide 2015 Edition. The population in this study were the analgesic, antipyretic, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, and antigout therapy classes in the 2019 National Formulary. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively.

Based on the research conducted, it was found that the availability of drugs analgesic, antipyretic, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, and antigout therapy classes in the electronic catalogue reached 78%. There were differences in drug prices between regions with the average percentage difference in minimal price was 3,3% and the maximal price was reaching 1,1%. Comparison of drug prices in Indonesia and ERP in terms of buyer and supplier prices. As much as 60% of drugs in Indonesia were more expensive than supplier prices with a ratio of up to 6 times and 54% of drugs were more expensive than buyers' prices with a comparison ratio of up to 12 times than ERP.

Key words: electronic catalogue, analgesic, antipyretics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, and antigout therapy classes, External Reference Price, National Formulary