

INTISARI

Obat saluran cerna merupakan obat yang harus dijaga ketersediannya karena merupakan penyakit yang umum diderita oleh masyarakat. Meskipun pemerintah sudah menetapkan kebijakan penetapan Fornas sebagai kendali mutu dan *e-catalogue* sebagai kendali biaya, dalam pelaksanaannya masih terdapat permasalahan seperti kekosongan obat dan harga obat yang mahal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan ketersediaan obat kelas terapi obat untuk saluran cerna yang tercantum dalam Fornas dengan ketersediaan obat di *e-catalogue*, mendeskripsikan variasi harga obat antarregional di Indonesia, dan membandingkan harga obat di *e-catalogue* dengan *External Reference Price* (ERP).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan metode deskriptif melalui pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan observasi pada daftar obat di Fornas 2019, *e-catalogue* tahun 2018 dan 2020 milik Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah (LKPP) dan *The International Medication Product Price* (IMPP) tahun 2015. Data yang diambil berupa ketersediaan obat saluran cerna dalam Fornas 2019 dan di *e-catalogue*, variasi harga obat antarregion, dan perbandingan harga obat di *e-catalogue* dengan ERP. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan diperoleh hasil ketersediaan obat saluran cerna di *e-catalogue* masih rendah yaitu 68,63%. Sebanyak 87,23% item obat saluran cerna dalam *e-catalogue* memiliki perbedaan harga antarregion dengan rerata deviasi obat terendah sebesar 2,50% dan tertinggi sebesar 1,20% terhadap median harga obat antarregion. Dari 51 % obat yang tersedia di *e-catalogue*, harga obat saluran cerna di Indonesia memiliki harga *supplier* lebih mahal 0,53 kali dan harga *buyer* 0,67 kali lebih mahal dari ERP. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa, Indonesia sebagai negara berkembang belum efisien dalam penetapan harga obat saluran cerna dibandingkan harga yang direferensikan secara internasional.

Kata kunci : Formularium Nasional, ketersediaan obat, *e-catalogue*, obat saluran cerna, *External Reference Price*

ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal medicine is a drug that must be maintained because it is a common disease. Even though the government has established a policy of determining Fornas as quality control and e-catalogue as cost control, in its implementation there are still problems such as drug vacancies and expensive drug prices. This study aims to compare the availability of drug therapy class drugs for the gastrointestinal tract listed in Fornas and e-catalogue, to describe the variation in interregional drug prices in Indonesia, and to compare drug prices in e-catalogue with External Reference Price (ERP).

This research is an observational study with a descriptive method through a cross-sectional approach. Data collection was carried out by observing the list of drugs in Fornas 2019, e-catalog in 2018 and 2020 belonging to LKPP and IMPP 2015. The data taken was in the form of gastrointestinal drug availability. in Fornas 2019 and e-catalogue, variations in drug prices between regions, and comparison of drug prices in e-catalogue with ERP. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptive.

Based on the research that has been done, the results of the availability of gastrointestinal drugs in the e-catalogue are still low, namely 68.63%. A total of 87.23% of gastrointestinal drug items in the e-catalogue have price differences between regions with the lowest average drug deviation of 2.50% and the highest of 1.20% of the median drug price between regions. Of the 51% of drugs available in the e-catalogue, the supplier's price is 0.53 times more expensive and the buyer's price is 0.67 times more expensive than ERP. This shows that, as a developing country, Indonesia has not been efficient in pricing certain channel drugs compared to internationally referenced prices.

Keywords: *Formularium Nasional, drug availability, e-catalogue, gastrointestinal drugs, External Reference Price.*