

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** RSUD Kabupaten Bangka Tengah adalah rumah sakit rujukan tipe C. Kekurangan obat masih merupakan masalah yang dihadapi, padahal sudah ada Formularium Nasional yang menjadi acuan dalam pengadaan obat untuk menjamin ketersediaan obat.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Untuk mengetahui penerapan Formularium Nasional, kerasionalan persepen, ketersediaan obat dan mengetahui pemahaman *provider* kesehatan tentang Formularium Nasional.

**Metode Penelitian :** Jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan di RSUD Kabupaten Bangka Tengah melalui observasi dokumen resep pasien Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional sebanyak 1.200 lembar resep dan wawancara.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Peresepan obat yang sesuai Formularium Nasional di RSUD Kabupaten Bangka tahun 2015 pada resep penyakit dalam sebesar 71,35%, resep anak sebesar 65,89%, resep dokter umum sebesar 72,55% dan resep rawat inap sebesar 68,19%. Berdasarkan indikator persepan, masih ada persepan obat yang tidak rasional di RSUD Kabupaten Bangka Tengah tahun 2015, yaitu pada rata-rata item obat per resep, persentase obat yang diresepkan dengan nama generik dan persentase obat yang sesuai Formularium Nasional. Ketersediaan obat yang sesuai Formularium Nasional masih terbatas. *Provider* kesehatan belum sepenuhnya memahami Formularium Nasional.

**Kesimpulan :** Penerapan Formularium Nasional belum optimal dan persepan obat yang tidak rasional dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan obat yang terbatas dan kurangnya pemahaman *provider* kesehatan tentang Formularium Nasional.

Kata kunci : Formularium Nasional, pasien Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional, RSUD Kabupaten Bangka Tengah

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Central Bangka General Hospital was a Type C Referral Hospital. Shortage of medicines in stock remained a problem, despite the availability of National Formulary as reference of medicine procurement to ensure medicine availability.

**Objective:** To understand the implementation of National Formularies, prescribing rationalities, medicine availability, and to understand the health providers understanding about National Formularies.

**Method:** This research was a descriptive research with case study research design. Data was collected in Central Bangka General Hospital through observation of the prescription document for National Health Insurance's patients as much 1,200 sheets of recipes and interviews.

**Result:** Medicine prescriptions which appropriate to National Formularies in Central Bangka Regional General Hospital in 2015 were 71.35% for internal disease prescriptions, 65.89% for pediatric prescriptions, 72.55% for general practitioners prescriptions, and 68.19% for inpatient prescriptions. Based on the prescribing indicators, there were irrational medicine prescriptions in Central Bangka Regional General Hospital in 2015, especially on the average of medicine per medical prescriptions, the percentage of medicine which was written of generic name, and the percentage of medicine based on National Formularies. The availability of medicine which appropriated to National Formularies was still limited. Health providers also did not fully understand well about the National Formularies.

**Conclusion:** The implementation of medicine prescribing in National Health Insurance's patients in Central Bangka General Hospital was not optimal and irrational prescribing affected by the limited availability of medicine and lack of understanding the health provider about National Formularies.

**Keyword(s):** National Formularies, National Health Insurance's Patients, Central Bangka General Hospital