

INTISARI

Pengadaan obat secara *E-Purchasing* berdasarkan *E-Catalogue* merupakan sistem pengadaan obat yang relatif baru di Indonesia. *E-Purchasing* obat bertujuan untuk meningkatkan transparansi, efektifitas dan efisiensi proses pengadaan obat di era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN). Dampak kendala *E-Purchasing* obat banyak dirasakan satuan kerja di bidang kesehatan maupun fasilitas kesehatan, termasuk di Jawa Tengah. Penting untuk mengetahui hambatan yang terjadi pada pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing* obat dan dampaknya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui permasalahan yang menjadi hambatan pada pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing* obat dan dampaknya terhadap ketersediaan obat dan efisiensi biaya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental observasional studi kasus yang disampaikan secara deskriptif analitis. Data yang digunakan berupa data retrospektif dan prospektif. Data retrospektif tahun 2015 yaitu data rencana pengadaan, data realisasi pengadaan *E-Purchasing*, data realisasi pengadaan *Non E-Purchasing* dan data ketersediaan obat. Pendalaman terkait hambatan pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing* obat dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam. Penelitian dilakukan pada 35 Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten/Kota di Jawa Tengah. *Content analysis* dilakukan untuk menganalisis hambatan pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing*. Data kuantitatif diolah dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel yang menginformasikan ketidaksesuaian pengadaan, ketersediaan obat dan potensi penghematan biaya obat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 45,3% obat indikator yang di *E-Purchasing* oleh 34 Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten/Kota, adanya realisasi obat yang tidak sesuai rencana sebesar 23,9%. Realisasi obat yang tidak sesuai rencana menunjukkan adanya hambatan pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing*. Hambatan terbesar adalah ketidakmampuan suplai oleh industri farmasi penyedia. Hambatan pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing* berdampak pada pengurangan ketersediaan obat dan mengurangi efisiensi biaya obat. Pelaksanaan *E-Purchasing* yang berjalan lancar akan menimbulkan potensi penghematan biaya obat sebesar 19,1%.

Kata kunci : *E-Purchasing*, hambatan, ketersediaan obat, efisiensi biaya obat, Dinas Kesehatan

ABSTRACT

Procurement of medicine by E-Purchasing based on E-Catalogue is a new medicines procurement system in Indonesia. Medicines E-Purchasing is aimed to improving transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of medicines procurement process in the era of National Health Insurance (UHC). Impact of E-Purchasing constraints perceived medicinal work units in the field of health and health care facilities, including in Central Java. Therefore it is important to identify the impediments that occur in the implementation of the E-Purchasing medicines and its effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the problems those are be impediments on the implementing medicines E-Purchasing and their impact on medicines availability and cost efficiency.

This study is a non-experimental observational case studies presented by descriptive analysis. Study on the medicines indicator. Data used in the form of data retrospectively and prospectively. The retrospective data included is procurement plan data, E-Purchasing procurement realization data, Non E-Purchasing procurement realization data and availability of medicines data of the year of 2015. Deepening related impediments E-Purchasing implementation of medicine by depth interviews. The study was conducted at 35 District Health Offices/ Municipalities in Central Java. Content analysis was applied to determine the impediments to the implementation of E-Purchasing. Quantitative data is processed and presented in tables informing mismatch of procurement, availability of medicine and potential medicines cost savings.

The results showed that 45.3% of medicines indicators in the E-Purchasing by 34 District Health Offices. The realization of medicines that is not according to plan amounted to 23.9%. The realization of medicines that do not fit the plan shows the implementation of E-Purchasing impediments. Impediments of E-Purchasing reduced the availability of medicine and reduced the efficiency of medicine costs. Implementation of E-Purchasing leads to potential savings in medicines costs by 19.1%.

Keywords: E-Purchasing, impediments, medicine availability, efficiency of medicine cost, Health Office