

INTISARI

Ketersediaan obat terutama di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan merupakan salah satu faktor penentu akses obat. Masyarakat memiliki hak untuk mengakses obat khususnya obat-obat esensial dan akses tersebut harus dapat dijangkau oleh masyarakat secara luas. Utamanya obat kelas terapi hormon dan endokrin yang krusial digunakan untuk pengobatan. Ketersediaan obat dikaitkan pada ketersediaannya di Formularium Nasional (FORNAS) dan *e-catalogue*. Untuk program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) maupun program kesehatan lainnya, pengadaan obat dilaksanakan berdasarkan *e-catalogue* obat dengan menggunakan metode pembelian secara (*e-purchasing*) sebagaimana tercantum dalam *e-catalogue*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui gambaran ketersediaan dan harga obat FORNAS pada kelas terapi hormon dan endokrin di sistem *e-catalogue*, variasi harga obat kelas terapi hormon dan endokrin di Indonesia, dan perbandingan harga obat di *e-catalogue* dengan *The International Medical Products Price Guide* (IMPP) sebagai referensi harga eksternal.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observational statistik deskriptif yang dilakukan secara cross-sectional dengan model input-proses-output. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara observasional pada daftar obat Formularium Nasional 2019, *e-catalogue* 2020, dan *The International Medical Products Price Guide* sebagai ERP. Periode pengambilan data dari Januari 2021 hingga Maret 2021. Populasi penelitian adalah obat kelas terapi hormon dan endokrin. Analisis data disajikan pada tabel perbandingan yang dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan dalam periode pengambilan data dari Januari 2021 hingga Maret 2021, diperoleh hasil ketersediaan obat kelas terapi hormon dan endokrin di katalog elektronik hanya mencapai 30,36%. Tidak terdapat perbedaan harga obat antar region dengan nilai deviasi harga masing-masing region 0.00%. Perbandingan harga obat di Indonesia dengan ERP ditinjau dari sisi harga *buyer* maupun *supplier*. Sebesar 80% obat di Indonesia harganya lebih tinggi dari harga *supplier* dengan rasio perbandingan mencapai 2,85 kali lipat dan sebesar 86% obat harganya lebih tinggi dari harga *buyer* dengan rasio perbandingan lebih mahal 3,88 kali lipat dari harga *buyer* dalam IMPP.

Kata kunci: Ketersediaan, harga, *e-catalogue*, FORNAS, obat hormon, obat endokrin

ABSTRACT

The availability of drugs, especially in health care facilities, is one of the determinants of drug access. The community has the right to access medicines, especially essential medicines and this access must be accessible to the wider community. Mainly hormone and endocrine therapy class drugs are crucially used for treatment. The availability of drugs is related to their availability in the National Formulary (FORNAS) and e-catalogue. For the National Health Insurance (JKN) program and other health programs, drug procurement is carried out based on the drug e-catalogue using the e-purchasing method as stated in the e-catalogue. The purpose of this study is to describe the availability and prices of FORNAS drugs in the hormone and endocrine therapy class in the e-catalogue system, variations in the price of hormone and endocrine therapy class drugs in Indonesia, and the comparison of drug prices in the e-catalogue with The International Medical Products Price (IMPP) as an external price reference.

This research is a descriptive statistical observational research conducted in a cross-sectional manner with the input-process-output model. Sampling was done observationally on the 2019 National Formulary drug list, 2020 e-catalogue, and The International Medical Products Price Guide as ERP. Data collection period from January 2021 to March 2021. The research population is hormone and endocrine therapy class drugs. Data analysis is presented in a comparison table which is analyzed descriptively.

Based on research conducted during the data collection period from January 2021 to March 2021, it was found that the availability of hormone and endocrine therapy class drugs in the electronic catalog only reached 30.36%. There is no difference in drug prices between regions with a price deviation of 0.00% for each region. Comparison of drug prices in Indonesia with ERP in terms of buyer and supplier prices. 80% of drugs in Indonesia are priced higher than supplier prices with a comparison ratio of 2.85 times and 86% of drugs are priced higher than buyer prices with a comparison ratio of 3.88 times more expensive than buyer prices in IMPP.

Keywords: Availability, price, e-catalogue, FORNAS, hormone drugs, endocrine drugs