

# Risiko dan faktor yang berhubungan dengan kasus terduga fraud klaim tindakan operasi PT.Jamsostek (Persero) Kantor Cabang Bekasi Oktober 2006-Maret 2007

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## Abstrak

Kecurangan yang menurut istilah asuransi disebut fraud telah terbukti berperan menimbulkan incfisicnsi pelayanan kesehatan di USA sebesar 10% dari total belanja kesehatan. Di Indonesia sulit mendapatkan angka pastinya karena terbatasnya penelitian tentang Baud. Untuk mendapatkan gambaran risiko fraud, dilakukan penelitian pada klaim pembedahan PT .Jamsostek (Persero) kantor cabang Bekasi periode Oktober 2006-Maret 2007. Kriteria fraud ditetapkan berdasarkan kesesuaian informasi di dokumen tagihan dan dokumen pendukung alih sena keterangan pasien. Sampel yang digunakan adalah total sampel dan terdapat 177 kasus dengan berbagai jenis pembeclahan. Diteliti berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya fraud. Diperoleh hasil risiko iiaud klaim pembedahan di PT .Jamsostek (Persero) kacab Bekasi sangat tinggi, terbanyak ketidaksesuai tagihan biaya dan tarif tindakan, sclariumya ketidaksesuaian diagnosis. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi fi-and diantaranya dokter bedah, rumah sakit, jenis spesialisasi, sifat dan klasifikasi pembedahan Serta kualitas verifikasiator klaim PT. Jamsostek (persero). Diperlukan kesadaran bersama untuk mengatasnya yaitu oleh organisasi profesi dokter untuk membina mom dan etika dokter, rumah sakit dengan pemberian sistem dan manajemen serta asuransi dengan peninglmtan kompetensi verifikator klaim.

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Fraud claim is one cause of inefficiency in health expenditure. In USA is reported 10% of health expenditure contain suspected fraudulent cost. Data for Indonesia is rare because study for health cost Baud in Indonesia is very limited. To get figure and risk on fraud in health cost or expenditure in Indonesia, a study has been run with sample of hospital surgery claim at PT. Jamsostek (persero) Bekasi branch office. Criteria for fraud suspected is inappropriate information that given' by hospital and seen at claim document or patient information. There are 177 cases that got surgery at 3 hospital in Bekasi on October 2006- March 2007. All of cases are non maternity surgery. Result of this study are; risk for liaud claim in PT Jamsostek (persero) Bekasi Branch office is 73,4% of total claim. Factors that related to ti-aud are type of surgeon specialist, classification of surgery in term oftariffclassification, urgency of surgery, and quality of verification person in Jamsostek. This study give information that fraud is potentially could make expenditure for health always increase constantly, because one of the cause is fraud. Fraud is related with moral and ethic of people, and doctors have obligation to avoid cheat patient or other party that responsible for claim payment. Doctors, hospital management and insurance company should work together to reduce risk of fraud and collaborate to make callly warning system to minimize impact of iiaud claim to health expenditure and quality of service. Awareness of people should be built to make every party in health service could avoid tiaud claim.