

Perubahan perilaku peresapan oleh dokter pada pasien thypoid sebelum dan saat Jaminn Kesehatan Nasioanal (JKN) dilaksanakan di Rumah Sakti Palang Merah Indonesia (RS PMI) Bogor tahun 2014 = Behavior changes prescribing by doctor in patients thypoid before and during nationalhealth insurance (JKN) executed in Indonesian red cross hospital RS PMI Bogor 2014

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) merupakan suatu program pemerintah yang sudah disiapkan dari tahun 2004. Implementasi atau pelaksanaannya di Januari 2014 ini menjadi tantangan besar bagi seluruh aktor didalamnya. Salah satu actor penting yaitu rumah sakit sebagai provider. Berdasarkan data empiris, pengeluaran obat berkisar antara 35% ? 40 % dari total pembiayaan. Oleh karena itu diperlukan kendali mutu dan kendali biaya dalam pengelolaannya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh peresapan oleh dokter terhadap total biaya obat sebelum dan saat JKN dilaksanakan di RS PMI Bogor. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu Kuantitatif cross sectional. Penelitian ini melihat perubahan perilaku dokter dalam menuliskan resep

khususnya pada kasus thypoid. Karakteristik dokter yang cukup berpengaruh yaitu masa bekerja dokter dan pelatihan yang diikuti dokter itu. Penulisan obat paten

>4item dalam 1 pengobatan memiliki 36,72% terhadap total biaya obat. Demikian pula dengan dokter dengan masa bekerja <12 tahun memiliki 36,9% terhadap total

biaya obat, lebih tinggi 6,9% dibandingkan dokter dengan masa bekerja >12 tahun. Dokter yang mengikuti pelatihan > 5 kali memiliki proporsi biaya obat yang lebih kecil dibandingkan dokter yang hanya mengikuti pelatihan < 5 kali. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian ini menggambarkan tidak adanya perbedaan yang signifikan baik pada

karakteristik pasien, karakteristik dokter maupun jenis obat sebelum dan saat JKN dilaksanakan. Penelitian ini menyarankan adanya proporsi biaya yang jelas bagi obat-obatan dan layanan kesehatan.

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ABSTRACT

The NationalHealth Insurance (JKN) is a government program that is set up from 2004. Implementation or implementation in January 2014 is a major challenge forall actorsin it. One of the important actors that hospital as aprovider. Based on empirical data, drug spending ranged between35% -40% of the total financing. It is therefore necessary quality control and cost control in its management. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of prescribing by physicians to the total cost of drugs before and while JKN implemented in RSPMI Bogor. The method used in this study is cross-sectional quantitative. The research looked at changes in the prescribing behavior of physicians, especially in the case of typhoid. Physician characteristics, namely the influential work of doctors and doctor training followed it. Writing patent medicine> 4item in 1 treatment had 36.72% of the total cost of the drug. Similarly, a doctor working

with the <12 years had 36.9% of the total cost of the drug, 6.9% higher compared with the physicians working > 12 years. The doctor who attended training > 5 times the proportion of drug costs less than the physicians who trained only <5 times. The conclusion of this study is overall, the results of this study illustrate the absence of significant differences both in patient characteristics, physician characteristics and the type of service before and during JKN implemented. This study suggests the existence of a clear proportion of costs for medicines and health services. The conclusion of this study is overall, the results of this study illustrate the absence of significant differences both in patient characteristics, physician characteristics and the type of drug before and during JKN implemented. This study suggests the existence of a clear proportion of costs for medicines and health services.;

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