

Evaluasi akses obat selama isolasi mandiri pada Pasien COVID-19 periode Januari 2021 - Maret 2022 di Jabodetabek = Evaluation of drug access during self-isolation for COVID-19 Patients for the period January 2021 - March 2022 in Jabodetabek

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Abstrak

Peningkatan angka kasus COVID-19 yang tidak terkendali mengakibatkan fasilitas kesehatan di Indonesia kurang mampu untuk menampung seluruh pasien yang terinfeksi COVID-19. Sementara itu, pasien COVID-19 harus mendapatkan pengobatan dan perawatan. Salah satu upaya untuk yang dilakukan adalah isolasi mandiri bagi pasien tanpa gejala dan bergejala ringan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengeksplorasi akses pasien COVID-19 untuk memperoleh obat saat isolasi mandiri di rumah serta kendala yang dialami saat isolasi. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang dikembangkan oleh peneliti berdasarkan studi literatur dan telah divalidasi dua tahap. Kuesioner disebar secara online dan mendapatkan 115 responden sebagai subjek penelitian. Butir pertanyaan kuesioner memuat tentang data sosiodemografi, gambaran keadaan subjek saat melakukan isolasi mandiri, dan aspek – aspek akses obat (aksesibilitas, ketersediaan, keterjangkauan). Sebagian besar responden melakukan isolasi mandiri pada periode Januari – Maret (53,2%). Persebaran responden paling banyak melakukan isolasi mandiri di Jakarta (45,22%). Ditinjau dari persentase tertinggi setiap aspek, 71,3% mengatakan sangat mudah dalam aspek aksesibilitas, 48,7% mengatakan ketersediaan obat cukup baik, dan 41,7% mengatakan harga obat cukup terjangkau. Adapun kendala yang terjadi selama isolasi mandiri, seperti kemacetan lalu lintas sehingga membutuhkan waktu lebih untuk ke fasilitas kesehatan, informasi obat tidak valid, serta harga antivirus mahal dengan ketersediaan yang minim. Uji komparatif dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi akses obat dan terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada variabel periode COVID-19 ($p=0,003$). Dari hasil analisis skor akses obat, disimpulkan bahwa akses obat saat isolasi mandiri mudah (89,6%) bagi pasien COVID-19 di Jabodetabek.

.....The number of COVID-19 cases that increased uncontrollably cause the health facilities in Indonesia being unable to accommodate all patients infected with COVID-19. Meanwhile, patients must receive treatment and care. One of the efforts to do is self- isolation for asymptomatic patients and mild symptoms. This study was conducted with the aim of exploring the accessibility of COVID-19 patients to obtain medication during self-isolation at home and the obstacles experienced during isolation. The research instrument used a questionnaire developed by the researcher based on a literature study and was validated in two stages. The questionnaire was distributed online and got 115 respondents as research subjects. Questionnaire items contain sociodemographic data, a description of the subject's condition when doing self-isolation, and aspects of drug access (accessibility, availability, affordability). Most of the respondents self-isolated in the January – March period (53.2%). The distribution of respondents who mostly self- isolated in Jakarta (45.22%). Judging from the highest percentage of each aspect, 71.3% said it was very easy in terms of accessibility, 48.7% said the drug availability was quite good, and 41.7% said the price of the medicine was quite affordable. The Obstacles that occur during self-isolation, such as traffic jams that require more time to go to health facilities, invalid drug information, and expensive antivirus prices with minimal

availability. A comparative test was conducted to determine the factors that influence drug access and there was a significant difference in the COVID-19 period variable ($p=0.003$). From the results of the analysis of drug access scores, it was concluded that access to drugs during self-isolation is easy (89.6%) for COVID-19 patients in Jabodetabek.