

ABSTRAK

Judul : Tinjauan Rasio Rujukan Non Spesialistik Peserta BPJS di Puskesmas Kelurahan Pondok Bambu Periode 2021

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Program Studi : DIII Rekam Medis dan Infomasi Kesehatan

Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan adalah suatu tempat yang digunakan untuk menyelenggarakan upaya pelayanan kesehatan, baik promotif, preventif, kuratif maupun rehabilitatif yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah, pemerintah daerah dan/atau masyarakat. Peserta BPJS harus mendapatkan rujukan terlebih dahulu jika ingin mendapatkan pelayanan di rumah sakit yang dituju. Sebelumnya, rujukan yang digunakan bersifat berjenjang. Peserta BPJS harus mendapatkan rujukan dari pelayanan tingkat pertama untuk mendapatkan pelayanan di tingkat kedua dan seterusnya, Sistem rujukan diselenggarakan dengan tujuan memberikan pelayanan kesehatan secara bermutu, efektif dan efisien, sehingga tujuan pelayanan kesehatan tercapai tanpa menggunakan biaya yang mahal. Namun, jika sistem rujukan di Indonesia tidak berjalan sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada akan memberikan dampak negatif bagi pemerintah. Metode penelitian penulis adalah deskriptif kuantitatif, Penelitian ini digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan berapa rasio rujukan non spesialistik di puskesmas pondok bambu dengan populasi seluruh pasien yang datang berobat ke puskesmas pondok bambu pada bulan April – Juni Tahun 2021 sebanyak 2265 pasien dengan total sampel sebanyak 99 pasien. Hasil penelitian didapatkan SPO Pelaksanaan rujukan non spesialistik tidak ada, selama ini SPO rujukan non spesialistik mengacu pada SPO rujukan secara umum. Rata – rata angka rasio rujukan non spesialistik di puskesmas kelurahan pondok bambu adalah 13,6%. Faktor yang menyebabkan tingginya rasio rujukan non spesialistik adalah sarana prasarana yang kurang memadai, keterbatasan obat dan alat kesehatanya terbatas. Penyakit Non Spesialistik yang terbanyak di rujuk adalah penyakit Essential (primary) hypertension (I10) sebanyak 13 rujukan dan penyakit sedikit di rujuk adalah penyakit Seborrhoeic dermatitis, unspecified (L21.9), Nonorganic insomnia (F51.0), Bronchitis not specified as acute (J40), Respiratory tuberculosis (A15), Typhoid (A01), Kwashiorkor (E40) sebanyak satu rujukan.

Kata Kunci: Rujukan, Jenis – jenis penyakit, Puskesmas

ABSTRACT

Title : Overview of the Non-Specialist Referral Ratio of BPJS Participants at the Pondok Bambu Village Health Center, 2021

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Study Program : DIII Medical Record and Health Information

Health Service Facility is a place used to organize health service efforts, whether promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative carried out by the government, local government and/or the community. BPJS participants must get a referral first if they want to get services at the destination hospital. Previously, the references used were tiered. BPJS participants must get a referral from the first level of service to get services at the second level and so on. The referral system is organized with the aim of providing quality, effective and efficient health services, so that the goals of health services are achieved without using expensive costs. However, if the referral system in Indonesia does not work in accordance with existing regulations, it will have a negative impact on the government. The author's research method is descriptive quantitative. This study was used to describe the ratio of non-specialist referrals at the Pondok Bamboo Public Health Center with a population of all patients who came for treatment at the Pondok Bamboo Public Health Center in April - June 2021 as many as 2265 patients with a total sample of 99 patients. The results of the study found that the SOP for non-specialist referrals did not exist, so far the SOP for non-specialist referrals refers to the SOP for referrals in general. The average ratio of non-specialist referrals in the village health center of Pondok Bamboo village is 13.6%. Factors that cause the high ratio of non-specialist referrals are inadequate infrastructure, limited medicines and medical equipment. The most referred non-specialist diseases were Essential (primary) hypertension (I10) with 13 referrals and the least referred diseases were Seborrhoeic dermatitis, unspecified (L21.9), Nonorganic insomnia (F51.0), Bronchitis not specified as acute (J40), Respiratory tuberculosis (A15), Typhoid (A01), Kwashiorkor (E40) as many as one referral.

Keywords: *Referrals, types of diseases, Puskesmas*