

ABSTRAK

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 Program Studi : Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat
 Judul : Determinan Pemanfaatan Fasilitas Kesehatan Tingkat Pertama dan Lanjutan oleh Penderita Skizofrenia dalam Skema Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional: Analisis Data BPJS Kesehatan Tahun 2024

Latar belakang: Skizofrenia merupakan gangguan kesehatan jiwa dengan beban signifikan. Indonesia mencatat 594.383 kasus teregistrasi (2022–September 2024), mewakili 94% dari total 631.211 kasus Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa berat. Meskipun JKN mencapai cakupan Universal Health Coverage 98,46% dengan keaktifan peserta 80%, disparitas dalam pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan mental tetap signifikan dan dipengaruhi faktor sosioal ekonomi, demografis, dan geografis.

Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi determinan pemanfaatan FKTP dan FKRTL oleh penderita skizofrenia dalam sistem rujukan berjenjang JKN.

Metode: Cross-sectional analitik pada 17.000 peserta JKN menggunakan data BPJS Kesehatan 2024. Analisis univariat, bivariat dengan chi-square, dan multivariat menggunakan ordinal logistic regression dengan persamaan:

$$P(Y = 1 | X) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4) / [1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4)]$$

Hasil: 65,44% memanfaatkan kombinasi FKTP-FKRTL. Determinan utama: usia produktif (OR=2,58; 95%CI: 2,04–3,26), segmen PBPU (OR=1,36), status menikah (OR=0,89), dan disparitas geografis Regional 3 (OR=0,76) dan Regional 5 (OR=0,86). Model signifikan (LR $\chi^2=598,21$; $p<0,001$; Pseudo $R^2=0,0273$).

Rekomendasi: Implementasi telemedisin kesehatan mental di Regional 3-5 tanpa co-payment, pilot WHO mhGAP di 30–50 puskesmas, standarisasi protokol rujukan, dan peningkatan literasi kesehatan mental komunitas.

Kata kunci: Skizofrenia; JKN; Disparitas Ekuitas; Determinan Sosial Ekonomi; Sistem Rujukan Berjenjang; Ordinal Logistic Regression

ABSTRACT

Name : Khoerul Amri
 Study Program : Master of Public Health
 Title : Determinants of Health Facility Utilization Among
 Schizophrenia Patients in the National Health Insurance
 Scheme: Analysis of BPJS Health Data 2024

Background: Schizophrenia is a mental health disorder with significant burden. Indonesia recorded 594,383 registered cases (2022–September 2024), representing 94% of 631,211 severe mental health cases. Despite the National Health Insurance (JKN) achieving Universal Health Coverage of 98.46% with 80% participant activation, disparities in mental health service utilization remain significant and are influenced by socioeconomic, demographic, and geographic factors.

Objectives: To identify determinants of primary health facility (FKTP) and advanced health facility (FKRTL) utilization among schizophrenia patients within JKN's referral system.

Methods: Cross-sectional analytic study on 17,000 JKN participants using BPJS Health 2024 data. Univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi-square, and multivariate analysis using ordinal logistic regression with the equation:

$$P(Y = 1 | X) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4) / [1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4)]$$

Results: 65.44% utilized combined FKTP-FKRTL services. Main determinants: productive age group (OR=2.58; 95%CI: 2.04–3.26), non-wage worker segment (OR=1.36), married status (OR=0.89), and geographic disparities in Region 3 (OR=0.76) and Region 5 (OR=0.86). The model was significant (LR χ^2 =598.21; p <0.001; Pseudo R^2 =0.0273).

Recommendations: Implementation of mental health telemedicine in Regions 3-5 without co-payment, pilot WHO mhGAP in 30–50 selected health centers, standardization of referral protocols, and improvement of community mental health literacy.

Keywords: Schizophrenia; National Health Insurance; Health Equity Disparities; Socioeconomic Determinants; Referral System; Ordinal Logistic Regression