The Effect of Drug Variety And Brand on Patient Recovery Value (A Study at Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic Yakes Telkom Bandung)

Deden Romansyah[1], Feby Febrian[2], Agus Mulyana[3]
[1]Universitas Winaya Mukti, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, febunwim@gmail.com
[2]Universitas Winaya Mukti, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, obelix9008@gmail.com
[3]Universitas Winaya Mukti, Jawa Barat, Indonesia, amalagusmulyana@gmail.com.

Corresponding Author: obelix9008@gmail.com[2]

Abstract: Deden Romansyah, 2022. The effect of Variations and Barnds of Drug on the Patients Healing value a Study on Poliklinik Sentot Alibasyah Yakes Telkom Bandung. Under guidance of Prof. Dr. Hj. Ai Komariah, Ir., MS., CHRA and Dr. Hj. Winna Roswinna, SE., MM., CPM. This study aims to test whether there is an effect between variations and brands of drugs on the patient's healing value.The subjects of this study were patients at the Sentot Ali Basyah Polyclinic, Yayasn Kesehatan Telkom Bandung. It is important to do this to determine the effectiveness of providing variations and brands of drugs that have been carried out in the form of the Telkom Drug List. This study uses a survey research method with the type of research used is research to test hypotheses by collecting data in the field or verification research using descriptive analysis. The number of variations and brands of drugs may affect the patient's health value.

Keywords: Drug Variatio, Drug Brand, Patien Healing Rate

INTRODUCTION

Yayasan Kesehatan Telkom (Yakes Telkom) was established by PT Telkom to manage the health of retirees and employees and their families through a manager care system. The services provided include:
1. RJTP (First Level Outpatient) Service - TPKK: Specialized Health Services managed directly by Yakes Telkom - TPKU: General Health Services in collaboration with partners - TPKU location: Medan (Sena Polyclinic), Padang (Aur Duri Polyclinic), Palembang (Sudirman Polyclinic), Jakarta (State Printing Press Polyclinic, Gatot Subroto, Slipi), Bandung (Gegerkalong Polyclinic, Sentot Ali Basyah, Buah Batu), Semarang (Sriwijaya Polyclinic), Surabaya (Kanwa Polyclinic, Ketintang), Balikpapan (MT Haryono Polyclinic), Makassar (Petarani Polyclinic), Denpasar (Serma Tugir Polyclinic), Jayapura (BSG Polyclinic).
2. RJTL (Advanced Outpatient) Services - Services: Physiotherapy, Clinical physiology, Hemodialysis, Chemotherapy, Clinical laboratory, Optometry, Radiology, Dental technician, prosthesis - In collaboration with partners.
3. RI (Inpatient) Services - Cooperation with around 200 hospitals in various major cities in Indonesia.

4. Restitution Services - Reimbursement of medical expenses based on evidence submitted by participants.

RJTP services include doctor's examination, prescription, medical action, and referral. Average daily visits: 200 visits in general clinics and 50 visits in dental clinics. Yakes Telkom also provides the Telkom Medicine List as a reference for doctors. The variety of drugs and brands in it aims to help the patient's recovery, it is interesting to study the value of patient recovery related to the type and brand of drugs given.

Based on this, the researcher is interested in conducting a study with the title "The Effect of Drug Variations and Brands on Patient Recovery Value (A Study at Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic Yakes Telkom Bandung)". The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze The magnitude of the effect of drug variations and drug brands on the recovery value of patients at the Sentot Alibasyah Yakes Telkom Clinic simultaneously and partially.

METHOD

This research is a type of quantitative research, which is a research method in which many numbers are used. Starting from the data collection process to its interpretation. Quantitative research has an important purpose in making measurements which are the center of measurement. This is because the results of measurements can help in seeing the fundamental relationship between empirical observations and the results of data taken quantitatively. Another goal is to help determine the relationship between variables in a population. The independent variables used are Drug Variations (X1), Drug Brands (X2) and the dependent variable is the Cure Value (Y). The data source of this study were patients who visited the Sentot Alibasyah Yakes Telkom Polyclinic on Monday as many as 30 participants. The techniques used in collecting data are literature studies and field studies. validity and reliability testing of data is carried out, then the design and analysis of hypothesis tests are carried out by path analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Effect of Drug Variety and Brand on Patient Recovery Rate
Validity Test

The validity test is a test that serves to see whether a measuring instrument is valid (valid) or invalid. The measuring instrument referred to here is the questions in the questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire can reveal something that is measured by the questionnaire. For example, we want to measure Employee Performance. To see the level of employee performance, the employee is given five questions, then the five questions must precisely reveal how the employee's performance. In the validity measurement test there are two types, namely First, correlate between the scores of the question items (items) with the total items. Second, correlate between each item indicator score with the total construct score.

The test criteria are:

H0 is accepted if r count> r table, (the measuring instrument used is valid or valid)

H0 is rejected if r statistics ≤ r table. (the measuring instrument used is not valid or valid)

How to determine the value of the R table

R table = df (N-2), two-way test significance level. For example R table = df (13-2, 0.05). To get the value of R table we have to look at thick R.

Correlations

		X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10
X1	Pearson Correlation	1	,911**	,861**	,827**	,640**	,618**	,618**	,619**	,619**	,844**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X2	Pearson Correlation	,911**	1	,946**	,914**	,741**	,659**	,659**	,546**	,546**	,872**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,001	,001	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X3	Pearson Correlation	,861**	,946**	1	,974**	,813**	,782**	,782**	,574**	,574**	,922**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X4	Pearson Correlation	,827**	,914**	,974**	1	,839**	,810**	,810**	,596**	,596**	,930**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X5	Pearson Correlation	,640**	,741**	,813**	,839**	1	,949**	,949**	,672**	,733**	,926**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X6	Pearson Correlation	,618**	,659**	,782**	,810**	,949**	1	1,000**	,689**	,746**	,916**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X7	Pearson Correlation	,618**	,659**	,782**	,810**	,949**	1,000**	1	,689**	,746**	,916**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X8	Pearson Correlation	,619**	,546**	,574**	,596**	,672**	,689**	,689**	1	,938**	,793**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,001	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X9	Pearson Correlation	,619**	,546**	,574**	,596**	,733**	,746**	,746**	,938**	1	,815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,001	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X10	Pearson Correlation	,844**	,872**	,922**	,930**	,926**	,916**	,916**	,793**	,815**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

INDICATOR	SIGNIFICANT	TERM OF SIGNIFICANT	DESCRIPTION
X1	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X2	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X3	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X4	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X5	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X6	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X7	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X8	0,00	< 0.05	VALID
X9	0,00	< 0.05	VALID

Reliability Test

Reliability test Reliability comes from the word reliability. The definition of reliability is the constancy of measurement (Walizer, 1987). Sugiharto and Situnjak (2006) state that reliability refers to an understanding that the instruments used in research to obtain information used can be trusted as data collection tools and are able to reveal actual information in the field. Ghozali (2009) states that reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of variables or constructs. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answer to a statement is consistent or stable over time. The reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictive power, and accuracy. Measurements that have high reliability are measurements that can produce reliable data.

The basis for the reliability test decision is V. Wiratma Sujarweni 2014, SPSS for Research (Yogyakarta New Library Press, Page -193). Explaining that the Reability Test can

be carried out jointly on all items or question items in the questionnaire (questionnaire). The basis for decision making is as follows:

a. If the Cronbach's Alpha value> 0.60, then the questionnaire or questionnaire is declared reliable or consistent

b. If the Cronbach's Alpha value <= 0.60, then the questionnaire or questionnaire is declared unreliable or inconsistent.

This study must carry out a reliability test to measure whether the questionnaire in the study is consistent or not used to measure the effect of variable X with variables Y1 and Y2. Before reliability testing is carried out, there must be a basis for decision making, namely alpha of 0.60. Variables that are considered reliable if the variable value is greater than> 0.60 if it is smaller then the variable under study cannot be said to be reliable because <0.06. The results of the reliability test on this Research Variable are as follows:

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,964	9

From the SPSS results, it is found that Alpha is 0.964, meaning that the questionnaire is declared reliable.

Path Analysis Test

"Path analysis is an extension of multiple linear regression, and allows the analysis of more complex models" (Streiner, 2005).

"Path analysis is a technique for analyzing the causal relationship that occurs in multiple regression if the independent variable affects the dependent variable not only directly but also indirectly". (Robert D. Retherford 1993).

David Garson (2003) from North Carolina State University defines path analysis as "An extended regression model used to test the alignment of a correlation matrix with two or more models of causal relationships compared by the researcher. The model is depicted in the form of a circle and arrow drawing where a single arrow indicates a cause. Regression is imposed on each variable in a model as the dependent (responding) variable while the others are the causes. The regression weights predicted in a model are compared with the observed correlation matrix for all variables and a statistical alignment test is calculated.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that path analysis can actually be said to be an extension of multiple regression analysis, although based on history there is a basic difference between path analysis which is independent of statistical procedures in determining causal relationships; while linear regression is indeed a statistical procedure used to analyze causal relationships between the variables studied.

To reveal the effect of a variable or a set of variables on other variables, the Path Analysis developed by Sewall Wright can be used. In this path analysis, the magnitude of the influence of a variable on other variables, both direct and indirect, can be known. Before making a decision regarding the magnitude of the influence of a variable on its variable, hypothesis testing is first carried out, either testing as a whole or individually, namely the Varisai and Drug Brands affect the Patient's Recovery Value at the Sentot Alibasyah Yakes Telkom Polyclinic, carried out using path analysis and the software used is SPSS release 20. The steps are to calculate the correlation between variables as shown in the table below:

Testing the Relationship between Variable X (X1 and X2)

Table 3 Table Matrix for Korelasi between Variable

	VARIASI OBAT	MERK OBAT

VARIASI OBAT	Pearson Correlation	1	,768**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	35	35
MERK OBAT	Pearson Correlation	,768**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	35	35

Based on the table above, it is a correlation matrix between variables that shows the magnitude of the relationship between fellow variables, both independent and dependent. The proportion for the path diagram is two independent variables (X1 and X2) that have a relationship between variables, and each independent variable (X), as well as the correlational relationship of the outside variables (X1 and X2) residues to the independent variable (Y).

The basis for decision making on the Correlation Test between Variables is as follows: If the Significance Value is <0.05, then it means correlated If the Significance Value is> 0.05, then it means not correlated From the SPSS results above, we know that the Significance value is 0.0. That means that the significance value is below 0.05 **so that Variable X1 and Variable X2 are interconnected or correlated**.

Testing the Relationship Between Variable X (X1 and X2) with Variable Y\

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,708a	,502	,487	,968

a. Predictors: (Constant), Relegiusitas

The basis for making decisions on the X Variable Test with Variable Y is that the R Square value must be above 0.50 or above 50%. Looking at the data above, the measurement results through SPSS the R Square value is 50.2%. This means that the effect of variables X1 and X2 together on variable Y is 0.502 or 50.2% of variables X1 and X2 together affect Y, and the remaining 0.498 or 49.8% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the study. Based on the theoretical framework that there is a positive influence between Drug Variety and Brand on performance, then we will test the overall hypothesis in the following form.

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31,108	1	31,108	33,230	,000b
	Residual	30,892	33	,936		
	Total	62,000	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Agresifitas
b. Predictors: (Constant), Religisitas

From the table above, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 33,230. with sig. Level of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the simultaneous test results are **proven or significant**, so that it can be continued in further analysis with partial testing. While the results of the causal relationship or direct influence of X1 and X2 on Y, can be seen in the table below.

Interpretation of Path Analysis

Description	Effect	%
Effect X_1, X_2 to Y	0,502	50,2
Outside Effect between X_1 and X_2	0,498	49,8
Total	1	100

From the test results, it can be seen that the Variety and Brand of Drugs affect the Healing Value, which is 50.2%, while the remaining 40.8% is influenced by other factors not examined by the author. However, when viewed partially, drug variations affect the Patient's Healing Value than drug brands, as shown in the table below:

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2,366	,958		2,469	,019
	Variasi Obat	,063	,091	,128	,689	,496
	Merk Obat	,394	,116	,634	3,398	,002

a. Dependent Variable: Nilai Kesembuhan Pasien
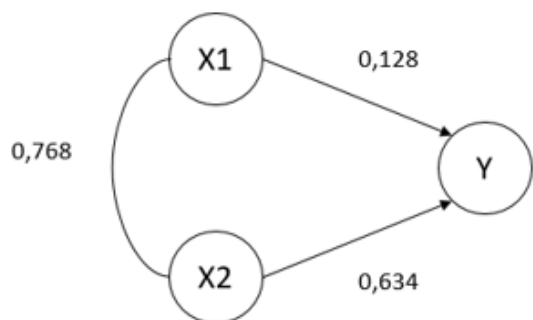
$$P^2 = \text{⊡}\overline{(1 - 0,502)} = \sqrt{0,498} = 0,7056$$

X1 = Drug Variety Variable
X2 = Drug Brand Variable
Y = Healing Value Variable
€ = Residual variable (other variables outside the X1, X2 variables that influence) to the effect variable (endogenous) expressed by the numerical value of the path coefficient of the exogenous variable.
As in the figure above, it can be seen that **the drug variation affects with a path coefficient of 0.128,** than **the drug brand 0.634 and both variables are proven to affect the patient's recovery value.**

Based on the results of the above calculations, it can be revealed that the Variation of Drugs on the Cure Value both directly and indirectly at the Sentot Alibasyah Yakes Telkom Polyclinic can be seen in the table below:

Interpretation of Path Analysis			
Desc		Effect	%
X_1	Direct Effect to Y	0.063	06.3

From the table above, it can be seen that the contribution of Drug Variations to the Healing Value directly amounted to 06.3% with a tcount coefficient of 0.689, while for the ttable at a significant level α (0.05) = 3.16, because the value of tcount> ttable, as well as indirectly through the Drug Brand variable of 63.4%.

While the contribution of Drug Brands to the overall Patient Healing Value reached 69.7%, it can be concluded that the Drug Brand has a direct effect on the Healing Value, this empirical evidence provides an indication that in an effort to increase the Healing Value. Likewise, the results of the above calculations, it can be revealed that half of the Drug Variations on the Healing Value both directly and indirectly can be seen in the table below:

Interpretation of Path Analysis			
Desc		Effect	%
X_2	Direct Effect to Y	0.394	39.4

From the table above, it can be seen that the contribution of empowerment to the Healing Value directly amounted to 39.4% with a tcount coefficient of 3.398, while for the ttable at a significant level α (0.05) = 3.16, because the value of tcount> ttable, and indirectly through the competency variable of 12.8%.

While the contribution of Drug Variation to the overall Healing Value reached 51.9%, it can be concluded that Drug Variation has a significant direct effect on the Healing Value, this empirical evidence indicates that in an effort to increase the Healing Value, it is necessary to improve the Drug Variation factor, because the Drug Variation factor is closely related to the Healing Value. The path coefficient shows a positive and significant value, meaning that the better the Drug Variation will result in an increase in the Healing Value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted to determine the effect of Drug Variations and Brands on the Patient's Recovery Value at Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic, the following conclusions can be drawn: a. The variety of drugs provided by Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic is currently quite good. This is very useful to help increase the patient's recovery value; b. The drug brands provided by Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic are currently quite diverse. This is very useful to help increase the patient's recovery value; c. The Patient's Recovery Value at Sentot Ali Basyah Polyclinic is currently quite good, but there are several things that must be considered, namely drug attributes, drug availability; d. Drug Variations and Drug Brands so far have an effect on the patient's recovery value at Sentot Alibasyah Polyclinic, but when viewed partially it turns out that Drug Variations have a more dominant effect on the patient's recovery value.

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