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Compatibility of the Use of Generic and Non-Generic Drugs with Hospital Formularies at the Outpatient Installation of Oto Iskandar Dinata Soreang Hospital

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Abstract. *Health is the most important things for every individual to play an active role in social life and contribute to economics development. One of the most important aspects of efforts to achieve health is the use of good, correct and rational medicine. Generic drugs that have almost equivalent to marcated drugs have been required to be used by the Government as one of the strategies to increase access to more affordable health services. The purpose of this study is to examine the pattern of use of generic and non-generic drugs in outpatients ward at Oto Iskandar Dinata Soreang Hospital during the period from December 2024 to February 2025. The research data used in this study is with a quantitative descriptive approach by examining prescriptions and then analyzing them and then adjusting them to the formularies available at the Hospital.*

Keywords: *Drug use, generic, non generic, hospital formulary, outpatient*

1. Introduction

Everyone is able to contribute to society and the economy if they are in good health, which includes mental, emotional, spiritual, and social well-being. The purpose of studying and manipulating physiological systems or pathological states to diagnose, prevent, cure, recover, improve health, and provide contraceptives to humans is known as drug research (Indonesia, 2009; Rokhman, n.d.).

Generic drugs are one of the many types of drugs that are often used in society. When a drug's patent expires, another pharmaceutical company can make a copy of it without paying royalties to the original inventor (World Health Organization, 2022; Zarei & Peyvandi, 2019). This copy is called a generic drug. Branded generic drugs and branded generic drugs are the two main categories of generic drugs. On the other hand, generic versions of patented drugs are just as effective as patented drugs, and this is due to the fact that both types of drugs contain active ingredients (Agustini et al., n.d.; Nadjib, 2023).

To address public concerns about exorbitant drug prices, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that public health services make it easier for citizens to obtain prescriptions and use generic versions of popular medicines (Saleem & Siddiqui, 2024). This policy aims to increase public access to more affordable drug selling prices. In 1989, this program was launched with the Regulation of *the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No.085/MENKES/Per/1/1989 concerning the Obligation to Write Prescriptions and/or Use Generic Drugs in Government Health Service Facilities*, (1989). The regulation was further strengthened by the issuance of a new regulation, namely *the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK. 02.02/MENKES/068/I/2010 concerning the Obligation to Use Generic Drugs in Government Health Service Facilities*, (2010) Regarding the Obligation to Use Generic

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Drugs in the Facilitation of Government Health Services. This law mandates the use of generic names when prescribing drugs to facilitate the smooth implementation of policies and objectives related to the use of generic drugs. This is carried out with the intention of ensuring that generic drugs are the preferred option in the government's ideal health system (Della & Rusdiana, 2020; Thomson, 2018)

Based on *the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals (2016)* that a hospital formulary is a list of drugs that medical staff agree on, managed by the committee or the pharmacy and therapy team determined by the hospital leader. Formularies play a very important role in increasing the effectiveness of therapy, both in terms of clinical, economic, and administrative (Indu et al., 2017). With the formulary available in the hospital, the hospital can ensure the correct and appropriate use of drugs according to the patient's medical needs. Through the existing formulary, hospitals can also achieve more targeted treatment and therapy goals and simplify the administrative process related to patient treatment (Handayani et al., 2025; Tulis et al., 2020).

Patients who receive medical care in a hospital but do not require inpatient care are considered outpatients. Those who seek medical treatment as outpatients are not officially admitted to hospitals, but are treated as needed (Sulistyaningrum et al., 2021; Wadhawa, 2021). According to the definition of the National Committee on Vital And Health Statistics, outpatient health services include medical services that are in outpatient installation units without the need for inpatient care. Outpatient services or so-called Ambulatory Services are one of the main forms of doctor services in the health system (Ignas, 2020; Moradi et al., 2018). In simple terms, outpatient services refer to all health services that are provided to patients without the need for more intensive care such as inpatient care and reduce costs and expand the range of available health services. People can get the care they need without having to stay in the hospital thanks to outpatient services (Santoso et al., 2023; Sulistyaningrum et al., 2022).

2. Methods

This study took place from December 2024 to February 2025, this study examined the Outpatient Pharmacy Installation of Oto Iskandar Dinata Soreang Hospital. The study adheres to quantitative descriptive research standards by collecting data from patient prescription surveys for generic and non-generic drugs and then comparing them with Hospital Formulary inventory. All prescriptions written by outpatients at the Oto Iskandar Dinata Soreang Regional Hospital between December 2024 and February 2025 became a population or research sample.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Percentage of Generic and Non-Generic Drug Use

The percentage of generic and non-generic drug use in outpatients at Oto Iskandardinata Hospital for the period December 2024 to February can be reviewed through the following graph.

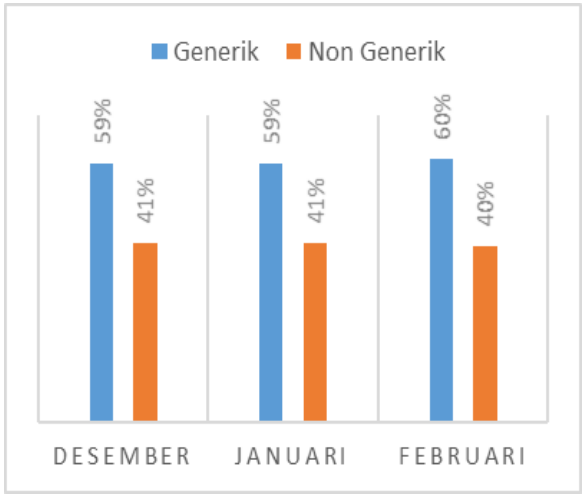

Figure 1. Distribution of Generic and Non-Generic Drugs

Based on the graph above, it can be observed that the percentage of generic and non-generic drug use in outpatients at Oto Iskandar Hospital in the value of generic and non-generic drug use is almost in line. The results showed that in December the use of generic drugs was recorded at 51% and non-generic drugs were recorded at 41%. In January, the use of generic drugs was recorded at 51% and Non-Generic at 41%, then in February the use of generic drugs was recorded at 60% and Non-Generic at 40%. The highest percentage of generic drug use occurred in February, at 60%.

3.2 Percentage of Suitability of Drug Use in Accordance with Hospital Formulary

The percentage of drug use in line with the Hospital Formulary in outpatients of Oto Iskandardinata Hospital for the period December 2024 to February 2025 can be reviewed in the following graph:

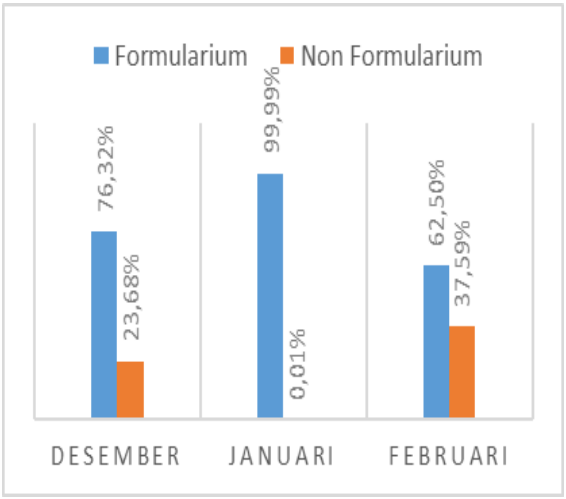

Figure 2. Distribution of Drug Use Suitability According to the Formulary

Through the results obtained during 3 months of research at the outpatient installation of Oto Iskandar Dinata Soreang Hospital, the data obtained has not reached the minimum service standard of the hospital, namely with a percentage of 100% because there are several drug users who are not in accordance with the hospital formulary. The percentage of suitability of the use of generic and non-generic drugs in the outpatient installation of Oto Iskandardinata Hospital in the afternoon was recorded as follows. In December, the use of

drugs according to the Hospital formulary was 76.32%, in January it was 99.99%, and in February it was 62.50%. The highest level of suitability for the use of drugs in accordance with the Hospital Formulary was found in January, which was 99.99%, almost reaching the target of the Hospital Formulary. The low use of drugs that are in accordance with the Hospital Formulary is because there are several uses of drugs that are not included in the list of Hospital Formularies such as Lapyfed Syrup, Lapyfed Tablet, and Teosal. This drug is not included in the list of Soreang Regional General Hospital Formularies in 2024.

Conclusions

The use of generic drugs in the outpatient installation of Oto Iskandar Dinata Hospital is quite high and quite good, however, even though it is considered high, the use of drugs has not reached the maximum standards set in the hospital. This is because the suitability of drug use also still varies with the achievement of drug use according to the highest formulary only in January. Therefore, the author's suggestion in order to improve the quality of service and efficiency of the use of drugs in the outpatient installation of Oto Iskandardinata Hospital requires improvements, especially in supervision and adjustment in drug prescription so that all drug use refers to the Formulary that applies in the hospital.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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