

## Analisis pengendalian persediaan obat antibiotik di Gudang Medik Rumah Sakit Puri Cinere tahun 2011 = Inventory control analysis of antibiotic drug in Medical Warehouse of Puri Cinere Hospital 2011

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### Abstrak

Pengendalian persediaan obat antibiotik di RS Puri Cinere menunjukkan belum adanya keseimbangan antara pembelian dengan pemakaian obat. sehingga perlu untuk dilakukan analisis pengendalian persediaan obat antibiotik di gudang medik RS Puri Cinere. Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi kasus untuk melihat pengendalian persediaan obat antibiotik yang memiliki nilai investasi paling besar pada periode Januari hingga Desember 2011. Penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa pengendalian persediaan obat antibiotik di Gudang Medik belum optimal walaupun kebijakan mengenai persediaan obat telah mendukung kegiatan pengendalian persediaan obat. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari belum ada perhatian khusus terhadap jenis persediaan obat antibiotik dengan analisis pareto berdasarkan nilai pemakaian dan investasi. Penentuan jumlah pemesanan belum menerapkan perhitungan Economic Order Quantity (EOQ).

Perhitungan EOQ dalam menentukan jumlah optimal dapat meningkatkan efisiensi pada persediaan obat antibiotik sebesar Rp149.818.987,00. Penentuan nilai stok minimal masih berdasarkan asumsi darinilai pemakaian lalu. Nilai stok minimum saat melakukan pemesanan bervariasi antara 4-353 unit. Frekuensi pemesanan bervariasi antara 69-249 kali dalam satu tahun. Demand forecast belum dapat mendukung pelaksanaan pengendalian persediaan di Gudang Medik karena belum menggunakan peramalan sebagai pertimbangan dalam menentukan jumlah pemesanan obat. Rumah Sakit Puri Cinere telah mempunyai kebijakan berupa Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) yaitu ; prosedur perencanaan pembelian, penerimaan obat dari supplier, pendistribusian obat, alur inventarisasi dan Surat Keputusan (SK) tentang Standarisasi Obat dan Alkes. Kebijakan yang tertulis dalam SOP dan SK telah sesuai dengan panduan dari Kementerian Kesehatan.

Penulis menyarankan Instalasi Farmasi perlu memberi perhatian pada perencanaan pembelian sebagai awal titik pengendalian persediaan antiobiotik. Sebaiknya Instalasi Farmasi mengendalikan persediaan obat antibiotik dengan penggunaan pareto untuk mempermudah pengendalian variasi jenis obat, perhitungan EOQ dimana biaya pemesanan dan penyimpanan dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan jumlah pemesanan, perhitungan ROP untuk menentukan batas stok minimum, dan penggunaan demand forecast sebagai informasi masukan perencanaan pembelian.

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Inventory control of antibiotic drug have shown yet the balancing between purchasing and the use of those drugs so there need to be analyzed about inventory control of antibiotic in medical warehouse at Puri Cinere Hospital. The type of this research is a case study to see inventory control of antibiotic drug that has the highest investment in the period January to December 2011. This research has shown that the inventory control in antibiotic drugs have not been optimal, although policy in Medical Warehouse regarding drug supplies has supported activities to control drug supplies. This can be seen from there has been no special attention to items of supplies antibiotic drugs with pareto analysis based on consumption and investment value. Determination of the number of purchasing have yet to apply the calculation of Economic Order

Quantity (EOQ).

EOQ calculations in determining optimal amount on efficiency can provide supplies of antibiotic drug 149.818.987 rupiahs. Determining of minimum stock has not set a minimum value still based on assumption. Minimum stock of antibiotic drugs got varied between 4-353 unit when ordering. The frequency of antibiotic order got varies between 69-249 times a year. Demand forecasts have not been supported inventory control of antibiotic drug because of applying forecasting as a consideration in determining the amount of ordering antibiotic drugs. Puri Cinere Hospital has some policy, such as Standard Operating Procedure: purchasing planning procedure, receiving drug from suppliers, drug distribution, inventory flow, and standard of drugs and medical devices based on guideline from Ministry of Health.

The author recommends to pharmaceutical installations to have attention to purchasing planning as an early inventory control of antibiotic drugs. Installation of Pharmacy have to control antibiotic drugs inventory with Pareto. It would be making control the variety of item easier, use of the calculation of EOQ which ordering and storage cost considered to determine the order size, use of ROP calculations to determine the minimum stock, and the use of demand forecast as information of planning of purchasing or ordering.