

Analisis pengendalian persediaan obat e-catalogue untuk mencegah kekosongan obat di RSUD Palembang BARI 2016 = Inventory control analysis of e-catalogue drug to prevent stock out at Palembang BARI Hospital in 2016

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Abstrak

Obat merupakan bagian terpenting dalam pelayanan kesehatan, sehinggapemerintah berkewajiban menjamin ketersediaan, pemerataan dan keterjangkauan obat. Kebijakan pengadaan obat secara e-purchasing memiliki beberapa hambatan sehingga menyebabkan terjadinya kekosongan obat di gudang farmasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor eksternal dan internal penyebab terjadinya stock out obat e-catalogue dan melakukan upaya pengendalian logistik menggunakan metode analisis ABC indeks kritis dan perhitungan Economic Order Quantity EOQ dan Re Order Point ROP . Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah riset operasional dengan wawancara mendalam, observasi dan telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan faktor eksternal yang menyebabkan terjadinya stock out antara lain ketersediaan obat belum optimal, kelemahan distribusi, proses approval yang lama dari pemasok, ketidaksesuaian harga antara sistem e-catalogue dan harga obat saat ini, lemahnya sanksi, keluhan perangkat lunak, dan koneksi jaringan, sedangkan kendala dari internal rumah sakit diantaranya kurangnya jumlah SDM, belum adanya kebijakan dan prosedur pengelolaan obat e-catalogue serta keterlambatan pembayaran kepada distributor. Upaya pengendalian persediaan obat e-catalogue melalui analisis ABC indeks kritis terdapat 11 item obat e-catalogue yang tergolong kelompok A, terdapat 71 item obat e-catalogue tergolong kelompok B, dan 270 item obat e-catalogue tergolong kelompok C. Berdasarkan metode EOQ didapatkan jumlah pemesanan optimum obat e-catalogue kelompok A berjumlah mulai dari 42 ndash; 5090 unit. Berdasarkan metode ROP dengan mempertimbangkan safety stock diperoleh titik pemesanan kembali untuk kelompok A mulai dari 1038 ndash; 30240 unit. <hr />ABSTRACT Drugs are the most important part of health care, so the government is obliged to ensure the availability, equity and affordability of medicines. The e purchasing drug procurement policy has several obstacles, causing drug vacancy in the pharmaceutical warehouse. This study aims to determine the external factors and internal causes of drug stock outs e catalog and perform logistic control efforts using the analysis method of critical index ABC and the calculation of Economic Order Quantity EOQ and Re Order Point ROP . The research method used is operational research with in depth interview, observation and document review. The results of the study show that external factors that cause the stock out, among others, the availability of the drug has not been optimal, the weakness of distribution, the old approval process from the supplier, the price discrepancy between the e catalog system and the current drug price, the severity of the sanctions, the software complaints and the network connection , While the internal hospital constraints include the lack of human resources, the absence of e catalog drug management policies and procedures as well as late payment to distributors. Efforts to control the supply of e catalog drugs through the analysis of critical index ABC there are 11 items of drug e categorized belonging to group A, there are 71 items of drug e catalog belong to group B, and 270 items of drug e catalog belong to group C. Based on EOQ method obtained The optimum order quantity of group A e catalog drugs ranged from 42 5090 units. Based on ROP method by considering safety stock obtained point of reorder for group

A starting from 1038 30240 unit.