

# Analisis implementasi pengelolaan persediaan obat di instalasi farmasi rumah sakit swasta XYZ pada era jaminan kesehatan nasional = The analysis of implementation of drug supply management in XYZ hospital pharmaceutical installation in the national health insurance era

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

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Judul : Analisis Implementasi Pengelolaan Persediaan Obat Di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Swasta XYZ Pada Era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional  
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Pelayanan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional JKN di Rumah Sakit memerlukan obat-obatan yang aman, berkhasiat, bermutu dan terjangkau dalam jenis dan jumlah yang cukup. RS XYZ telah menjadi provider program pelayanan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional sejak bulan Mei 2017 dan terjadi lonjakan pasien yang cukup signifikan. Rumah sakit perlu berbenah diri dalam melakukan perbaikan untuk pengelolaan persediaan obat di instalasi farmasi demi tercapainya efektifitas dan efisiensi persediaan obat di farmasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan implementasi pengelolaan persediaan obat instalasi farmasi Rumah Sakit XYZ dalam Era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional dalam rangka penyusunan Rencana Kebutuhan Obat Rumah Sakit XYZ. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif cross-sectional yang bersifat kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan wawancara mendalam, observasi, telaah dokumen dan penghitungan klasifikasi analisa ABC obat di instalasi farmasi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa RS XYZ belum memiliki metode perencanaan dan pengadaan obat khususnya di era JKN. Perencanaan obat melihat trend pemakaian 1 minggu ke belakang untuk penggunaan 10 hari kedepan. Peneliti melakukan analisa ABC untuk melihat pengelolaan persediaan obat di RS XYZ. Analisa ABC yang dilakukan pada penggunaan obat di instalasi farmasi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 1024 jenis obat yang digunakan dimana analisa ABC pemakaian kelompok C yang termasuk slow moving memiliki jumlah yang paling tinggi yaitu 70 . Hasil analisa ABC investasi kelompok A memiliki jumlah investasi paling besar yaitu 4.445.922.485. Hasil analisa ABC indeks kritis didapatkan hanya 55 obat indeks kritis yang masuk kedalam formularium. Terdapat 30 dokter yang belum patuh terhadap persepsian sesuai formularium. RS XYZ belum memiliki Rencana Kebutuhan Obat RKO dalam rangka memenuhi syarat untuk ikut dalam proses e-purchasing. RS XYZ belum memiliki sistem pengelolaan persediaan obat yang sesuai standar. RS XYZ diharapkan dapat membuat Rencana Kebutuhan Obat yang menerapkan prinsip efisiensi kendali mutu kendali biaya. RS XYZ diharapkan memiliki penghitungan jumlah obat yang harus di pesan, safety stock dan juga titik pemesanan kembali obat.  
Kata Kunci : Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional, Persediaan Obat, Analisa ABC, Formularium, Rencana Kebutuhan obat,<hr />

### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

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Title The Analysis Of Implementation Of Drug Supply Management In XYZ Hospital Pharmaceutical Installation In The National Health Insurance Era  
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The National Health Insurance Scheme JKN in hospitals requires safe, nutritious, quality and affordable medicines in adequate types and quantities. XYZ Hospital has been adopting the National Health Insurance scheme since May 2017 and as such, there is a

significant surge of patients. Hospitals need to make room for improvements on the management of drug supplies in pharmaceutical installations in order to achieve high effectiveness and efficiency of pharmaceutical inventory utilization. The purpose of this research is to describe the implementation of pharmaceutical drug supply management of XYZ Hospital in the National Health Insurance era in preparation of XYZ Hospital Drug Requirement Plan. This study uses descriptive cross sectional method that is both qualitative and quantitative with in depth interviews, observations, document reviews and the ABC classification of the analysis of drugs in pharmaceutical installations. This research shows that XYZ Hospital does not have a definite method of planning and procurement of drug supply, especially in the era of JKN. Drug supply planning utilizes the trend in previous week's usage in order to forecast supply needs for the next 10 days. Researchers conducted an ABC analysis to review the management of drug supply at XYZ Hospital. ABC analysis performed on pharmaceutical use showed that there were 1024 types of drugs used in which ABC analysis on the utilization of category C drugs which includes slow moving drugs had the highest number at 70. The result of the ABC analysis of group A reveals the highest amount of inventory value at 4,445,922,485. The result of the ABC critical index analysis reveals that only 55 of critical index drugs were entered into the formulary. There are 30 of doctors who do not faithfully prescribe according to the formulary. XYZ Hospital does not have a Drug Requirement Plan RKO in order to qualify to participate in the e purchasing process. XYZ Hospital does not have a standardized drug supply management system. XYZ Hospital is expected to create a Drug Requirement Plan that applies the principle of efficient cost control and quality control. RS XYZ is expected to be able to perform calculations on the amount of drugs that should be procured, safety stock and also the critical supply point at which the re ordering of drugs commence. Keywords National Health Insurance, Drug Inventory, ABC Analysis, Formulary, Drug Requirement Plan,