

Kebijakan Pengendalian Persediaan Obat Berdasarkan Analisis Indeks Kritis ABC di Unit Gawat Darurat RSUD FK-UKI, Periode Januari-Desember 2001

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya tuntutan perkembangan perumahsakit di Indonesia yang semakin kompleks namun harus tetap mengutamakan mutu pelayanan, efektifitas dan efisiensi. Obat-obatan sebagai alat utama penyembuhan pasien merupakan biaya rutin terbesar rumah sakit (40%-50%), disamping itu jenis, sediaan, dan harganya yang semakin banyak dan bervariasi (lebih kurang 7000 jenis) mengharuskan manajemen untuk mengendalikan persediaan obat dengan bijaksana. UGD RSUD FK-UKI sebagai tempat penelitian belum menerapkan sistem pengendalian persediaan obat berbasis evidence. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis persediaan obat di UGD RSUD FK-UKI berdasarkan indeks kritis ABC agar dapat diambil langkah-langkah kebijaksanaan yang relevan dalam upaya pengendaliannya. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data persediaan obat dianalisis dan dikelompokkan berdasarkan indeks kritis ABC, informasi mengenai kebijakan pengendalian persediaan obat diperoleh melalui interview mendalam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian formal menimbulkan permasalahan dalam persediaan obat. Hal ini diakibatkan oleh makin bervariasinya sediaan obat, tingkat penggunaan, dan perilaku para dokter pengguna sediaan. Setiap sediaan mempunyai karakteristik yang berbeda berdasarkan nilai inventory costasi, nilai pemakaian dan nilai kritisnya dalam pengobatan pasien. Ketiga faktor ini menjadi dasar pertimbangan manajemen dalam mengeluarkan kebijakan pengendalian obat secara ilmiah dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Perbedaan karakteristik setiap obat diatas menjadi dasar perlakuan manajemen terhadap masing-masing obat sesuai dengan pengelompokannya. Kebijakan pengendalian obat dalam perencanaan, pengadaan, distribusi dan penggunaan sesuai dengan pengelompokan diatas dapat menghindarkan dan meminimisasi pemborosan biaya persediaan obat dan meningkatkan mutu pelayanan.

.....Policy of Drug Inventory Control Based on Analysis of Critical Indexes of ABC at Emergency Care Unit in General Hospital of Medical Faculty of Universitas Kristen Indonesia in the year 2001
The background of the research was the fact that the development of hospital services in Indonesia was increasingly complex, however emphasized on quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the services. Drug as the main material of therapy was the biggest operational cost (40%-50%), beside that it was vary extremely in specificity (7000 spec.), packing and cost made the management has to control drug inventory wisely. Emergency Care Unit in General Hospital of Medical Faculty of Universitas Kristen Indonesia as the place of research was still not performing the drug inventory control system based on evidence.

The purpose of this research was to analyze drug inventory in Emergency Care Unit in General Hospital of Medical Faculty of Universitas Kristen Indonesia based on Critical Indexes of ABC in case of making the relevant policies to control them. This type of research was a case study with a quantitative and qualitative approach. Drug inventory data in the year of 2001, consisting of 138 drug items was analyzed and classified by ABC Critical Indexing. The information of inventory control policies was obtained from in-depth

interviews.

The result from the research showed that the formal controlling makes many problems for drug inventory. It's happened because inventory variety, grade of utility, and behavior of the physicians use the medicine. Each item of inventory must be treated individuals in inventory planning. This treatment was varies by inventory cost value, utility value, and critical index of each drug. Three factors must be the basis of management to issue the policy of drug inventory in law of scientific and accountable.

The differences of drug characteristic could be basic of management to treat each drug depend on its classification. Policy of drug inventory in planning, purchasing, distribution and use refer to the classification in order to prevent and minimize unnecessary cost of drug inventory either to increase the quality of service.