

Analisis perencanaan pengadaan obat secara pareto berdasarkan resep yang diterima di PPO Apotek Kimia Farma 382 Kota Depok periode November 2022 = Pareto analysis of drug procurement planning based on prescriptions received at PPO Kimia Farma Pharmacy 382 Depok City for the period November 2022

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Abstrak

Apotek merupakan sarana pelayanan kefarmasian tempat dilakukan praktik kefarmasian oleh apoteker. Salah satu komponen penting dalam pelayanan kefarmasian di apotek adalah pengelolaan sediaan farmasi, alat kesehatan, dan bahan medis habis pakai. Pengelolaan sediaan farmasi di apotek harus diatur untuk menjamin ketersediaan produk dalam jumlah memadai. Pengelolaan persediaan farmasi dapat diatur melalui beberapa metode, salah satunya adalah metode pareto atau ABC. Metode ini memfokuskan pengelola apotek pada penentuan item-item yang penting terhadap keberlangsungan operasional apotek sehingga dapat diatur prioritas pengawasan dan pengendalian terhadap persediaan tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap resep yang diterima di PPO Kimia Farma no.382 dan dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode analisis pareto pemakaian dan pareto nilai investasi. Berdasarkan analisis pareto pemakaian, kelompok pareto A terdiri atas 13 item obat (14.77%), kelompok pareto B terdiri atas 13 item obat (14.77%), kelompok pareto C terdiri atas 12 item obat (70,45%) , sementara berfasartan analisis pareto nilai investasi, kelompok pareto A terdiri atas 12 item obat (13,63%) dengan nilai investasi 70,44% (Rp 88.851.753), kelompok pareto B terdiri atas 16 item obat (18,18%) dengan nilai investasi 19,49% (Rp 24.580.213) dan kelompok pareto C terdiri atas 12 item obat (68,18%) dengan nilai investasi 10,07% (Rp 12.701.220).

..... A pharmacy is a pharmaceutical service facility where pharmaceutical practice is carried out by pharmacists. One of the important components in pharmaceutical services in pharmacies is the management of pharmaceutical supplies, medical devices and consumable medical materials. Management of pharmaceutical preparations in pharmacies must be regulated to ensure the availability of products in adequate quantities. Pharmaceutical inventory management can be managed using several methods, one of which is the Pareto or ABC method. This method focuses pharmacy managers on determining items that are important to the continuity of pharmacy operations so that priorities for monitoring and controlling these supplies can be set. Research was carried out on recipes received at PPO Kimia Farma no. 382 and was carried out using a quantitative approach using the Pareto usage and Pareto investment value analysis methods. Based on Pareto analysis of usage, Pareto group A consists of 13 drug items (14.77%), Pareto group B consists of 13 drug items (14.77%), Pareto group C consists of 12 drug items (70.45%), while based on Pareto analysis investment value, Pareto group A consists of 12 drug items (13.63%) with an investment value of 70.44% (Rp. 88,851,753), Pareto group B consists of 16 drug items (18.18%) with an investment value of 19, 49% (Rp. 24,580,213) and Pareto group C consists of 12 drug items (68.18%) with an investment value of 10.07% (Rp. 12,701,220).