Analisis Pengendalian Persediaan Obat Menggunakan Minimum-Maximum Stock Level dan Analisis Matriks ABC-VEN di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Ciracas Tahun 2019 = Drug Inventory Control Analysis Using Minimum-Maximum Stock Level and ABC-VEN Matrix Analysis at the Pharmacy Installation of Ciracas Regional General Hospital in 2019

Garda Cakranusa, author

Abstrak

Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Ciracas pada tahun 2019 mengalami kekurangan stok sehingga harus dilakukan peminjaman persediaan obat. Disisi lain, juga terjadi kelebihan stok pada 32 item sediaan obat yang dikelola hingga terjadi kedaluwarsa. Hal ini menyebabkan terhambatnya pelayanan rumah sakit dan habisnya sebagian anggaran belanja farmasi, sehingga dana tidak mencukupi untuk obat-obatan penting lainnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh simulasi MMSL (Minimum-Maximum Stock Level) terhadap nilai sisa stok akhir tahun dan rasio perputaran persediaan, serta menganalisis prioritas pemesanan dan pemantauan berdasarkan analisis matriks ABC-VEN. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder yang didapat dari laporan persediaan 2019 dan laporan pengadaan 2019. Simulasi MMSL berpotensi menurunkan nilai sisa stok obat akhir tahun hingga 51% dari Rp 415.209.033,30 menjadi Rp 203.419.270,59 dan berpotensi meningkatkan rasio perputaran persediaan dari 3,998 kali/tahun menjadi 4,118 kali/tahun. Analisis matriks ABC-VEN menghasilkan prioritas pemesanan, dimulai dari CV (54 item), BV (8 item), AV (21 item), CE (151 item), BE (54 item), AE (40 item), CN (11 item), BN (5 item), dan AN (6 item) serta prioritas pemantauan, dimulai dari kategori I (AV, AE, AN, BV, CV), kategori II (BE, CE, BN), dan kategori III (CN). Analisis pengendalian yang dilakukan berhasil mengurangi potensi kelebihan stok dan kekurangan stok pada sediaan vital dan esensial.

.....The Pharmacy Installation of Ciracas Regional General Hospital in 2019 experienced a stockout, thus it made the hospital needs to borrow medicine supplies. However, there was an overstock on 32 items of drug preparations that were controlled until it has expired. As a result, it causes hospital services obstruction and a lack of pharmacy budget, so that it does not suffice to buy other important medicines. This study aimed to analyze the effect of MMSL (Minimum-Maximum Stock Level) simulation on the value of the remaining stock at the end of the year and the inventory turnover ratio. In addition to analyze the ordering and monitoring priority based on the ABC-VEN matrix analysis. This method of this study used a descriptive observational with a cross-sectional research design. The method of collecting data used retrospectively, Moreover, the secondary data obtained from 2019 inventory report and 2019 procurement report. The result of this study showed that the MMSL simulation has the potential to reduce the value of the remaining stock at the end of the year by up to 51% from IDR 415,209,033.30 to IDR 203,419,270.59 and has the potential to increase the inventory turnover ratio from 3.998 times/year to 4.118 times/year. ABC-VEN matrix analysis produced order priority started from CV (54 items), BV (8 items), AV (21 items), CE (151 items), BE (54 items), AE (40 items), CN (11 items), BN (5 items), and AN (6 items) as well as monitoring

priorities, started from category I (AV, AE, AN, BV, CV), category II (BE, CE, BN), and category III (CN). The control analysis carried out had succeeded in reducing the potential of overstock and stockout in vital and essential preparations.