

ABSTRAK

Rumah Sakit harus melakukan perencanaan kebutuhan obat dengan menggunakan metode yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menghindari kekosongan obat. Perencanaan obat yang baik dapat meningkatkan pengendalian stok sediaan farmasi di RS. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tentang penerapan metode konsumsi dengan peramalan EOQ, MMSL dan ABC-VEN dalam manajemen pembekalan Farmasi di Rumah Sakit Umum Royal Prima Marelان. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian mix-method dengan data retrospektif untuk data kuantitatif dan data primer untuk data kualitatif. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Royal Prima Marelان. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengendalian persediaan obat menggunakan metode EOQ didapati bahwa obat dipesan kembali saat jumlah stock obat bervariasi cefixime 200 MG/30" dipesan saat 447, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5" 740, gabapentin 300 MG/30" 706, ranitidin 25 MG/2 ML INJ/10" 1467, novorapid flexpen/5" 42. pengendalian persediaan obat menggunakan metode SS didapati jumlah unit obat yang harus tersedia selama masa pengiriman bervariasi pada obat cefixime 200 MG/30" harus tersedia 627 unit obat selama masa pengiriman barang, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5" harus tersedia 522 unit obat selama masa pengiriman barang, gabapentin 300 MG/30" harus tersedia 470 unit obat selama masa pengiriman barang, ranitidin 25 MG/2 ML harus tersedia 940 unit obat selama masa pengiriman barang, dan novorapid flexpen/5" harus tersedia 26 unit obat selama masa pengiriman barang. pengendalian persediaan obat menggunakan metode ROP didapati obat akan dipesan kembali dengan jumlah pesanan yang bervariasi pada cefixime 200 MG/30" akan dipesan kembali saat stok 447 unit dan jumlah yang dipesan sebesar 12027 unit, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5 akan dipesan kembali saat stok 740 unit dan jumlah yang dipesan sebesar 10000 unit, gabapentin 300 MG/30" akan dipesan kembali saat stok 706 unit dan jumlah yang dipesan sebesar 9020 unit, ranitidin 25 MG/2 ML akan dipesan kembali saat stok 1467 unit dan jumlah yang dipesan sebesar 18040 unit, novorapid flexpen/5" akan dipesan kembali saat stok 42 unit dan jumlah yang dipesan sebesar 502 unit. perhitungan dengan metode ABC (*Always Better Control*), obat yang termasuk kelompok A (*Always*) sebanyak 59 jenis (70,59%) dengan jumlah investasi 70,59 persen dari total pemakaian obat serta nilai investasi sebesar Rp.606,511,106, kelompok B (*Better*) sebanyak 64 jenis obat (20,33%) dengan jumlah inventasi 20,33% dari total pemakaian obat serta nilai investasi sebesar Rp. 174,722,327, dan kelompok C (*Control*) sebanyak 146 jenis (9,08%) dengan jumlah investasi 9,08% dari total pemakaian obat serta nilai investasi sebesar Rp. 78,028,263.

Kata Kunci: Farmasi, Obat, Metode Peramalan EOQ, MMSL, ABC-VEN

ABSTRACT

Hospitals must plan drug requirements using accountable methods to avoid drug shortages. Good drug planning can improve pharmaceutical stock control in hospitals. The purpose of this study was to find out about the application of the consumption method with EOQ, MMSL and ABC-VEN forecasting in Pharmacy supply management at Royal Prima Marelan General Hospital. This research is a mix-method research with retrospective data for quantitative data and primary data for qualitative data. The research was conducted at RSU Royal Prima Marelan. The results showed that drug supply control using the EOQ method found that drugs were ordered back when the number of drug stocks varied, cefixime 200 MG/30" ordered at 447, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5" 740, gabapentin 300 MG/30" 706, ranitidine 25 MG/2 ML INJ/10" 1467, novorapid flexpen/5" 42. drug supply control using the SS method found that the number of drug units that must be available during the delivery period varies with the drug cefixime 200 MG/30" 627 drug units must be available during the delivery period. delivery of goods, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5" must be available 522 units of drug during the period of delivery of goods, gabapentin 300 MG/30" must be available 470 units of drug during the period of delivery of goods, ranitidine 25 MG/2 ML must be available 940 units of drug during the period delivery of goods, and novorapid flexpen/5" must have 26 units of drug available during the delivery period. drug inventory control using the ROP method found that drugs will be ordered again with varying order quantities at cefixime 200 MG/30" will be ordered again when stock is 447 units and the number ordered is 12027 units, ondacetron 4 MG INJ/5 will be ordered again when the stock is 740 units and the number ordered is 10000 units, gabapentin 300 MG/30" will be ordered again when the stock is 706 units and the number ordered is 9020 units, ranitidine 25 MG/2 ML will be ordered again when the stock is 1467 units and the number ordered is 18040 units, novorapid flexpen/5" will be ordered again when the stock is 42 units and the number ordered is 502 units. calculation using the ABC (Always Better Control) method, the drugs included in group A (Always) were 59 types (70.59%) with an investment of 70.59 percent of the total drug use and an investment value of Rp.606,511,106, group B (Better) as many as 64 types of drugs (20.33%) with an investment of 20.33% of the total drug use and an investment value of Rp. 174,722,327, and group C (Control) as many as 146 types (9.08%) with an investment of 9.08% of the total drug use and an investment value of Rp. 78,028,263.

Keywords: Pharmacy, Medicine, EOQ Forecasting Method, MMSL, ABC-VEN

