INTISARI

HARTIH, N.A. 2013. PENERAPAN METODE *ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY* DAN *REORDER POINT* DALAM MENINGKATKAN EFISIENSI PERSEDIAAN OBAT REGULER DI INSTALASI FARMASI RSUD LASINRANG KABUPATEN PINRANG. TESIS. FAKULTAS FARMASI. UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI. SURAKARTA.

Pelayanan kesehatan yang diberikan kepada masyarakat harus tepat waktu dan terjamin mutunya, maka pengelolaan perbekalan farmasi sangatlah penting khususnya obat-obatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan metode EOQ dan ROP terhadap nilai persedian obat, *inventory turn over ratio* (ITOR), *customer service level* (tingkat pelayanan) di IFRSUD Lasinrang Kabupaten Pinrang Sulawesi Selatan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan quasi eksperimen tanpa kontrol. Rancangan peneltian ini dipilih untuk mengetahui apakah dengan adanya penerapan metode *EOQ* dan *ROP* dalam meningkatkan efisiensi persedian obat dapat memperbaiki kinerja pengelolaan obat di Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Lasinrang Kabupaten Pinrang. Pengukuran efisiensi persediaan obat dengan memakai tiga indikator, yaitu nilai persediaan, *Inventory Turn Over Ratio* (ITOR), *customer service level*, kemudian hasil penelitian dianalisis *paired t-test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan EOQ dan ROP dapat meningkatkan efisiensi persedian obat di IFRSUD Lasinrang Kabupaten Pinrang, yang ditunjukkan dengan peningkatan indikator nilai persedian obat yaitu sebelum intervensi sebesar Rp. 485.071.623dan setelah intervensi sebesar Rp. 395.712.319 (p = 0,048), *inventory turn over ratio* (ITOR) yaitu sebelum intervensi sebesar 0,47 dan setelah intervensi sebesar 0,70 (p = 0,003), dan peningkatan *customer service level* (tingkat pelayanan) yaitu sebelum intervensi sebesar 99,65% dan setelah intervensi sebesar 99,93% (p = 0,017).

Kata kunci, ROP, EOQ, Nilai Persediaan, ITOR, *customers service level*

ABSTRACT

HARTIH, N.A. 2013. IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY AND REORDER POINT METHODSIN IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF REGULER DRUG SUPPLYAT PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF LASINRANG HOSPITAL PINRANG REGENCY. THESIS. FACULTY OF PHARMACY. UNIVERSITY OF MIND AND FAITHFUL. SURAKARTA.

Health service provided to the public must be timely and assured quality, so the pharmaceutical management is very important especially drugs. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of application of EOQ and ROP methods to drug supply value, Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITOR), customer service level (level of service) in Pharmacy Deparment of Lasinrang Hospital Pinrang Regency South Sulawesi.

The study was used a quasi-experimental design without control. The design of this study was chosen to determine whether the implementation of EOQ and ROP methods to improve the efficiency of drug supply can improve drug management performancein Pharmacy Departmentof Lasinrang Hospital Pinrang Regency. Measurement of drug supply efficiency using three indicators, i.e.supply value, Inventory Turn Over Ratio (itor), customer service level, then the results analyzed by paired t-test.

The results was showed that implementation of EOQ and ROP could improve efficiency of drug supply in Pharmacy Deparment of Lasinrang Hospital Pinrang Regency, as indicated by the increase in drug supply value indicator before intervention as Rp. 485.071.623 and after intervention as Rp. 395.712.319 (p = 0.048), Inventory Turnover Ratio (ITOR) before intervention as 0.47 and after intervention as 0.70 (p = 0.003), and increased customer service level (level of service) before intervention as 99,65% and after intervention as 99.93% (p = 0.017).

Keywords, ROP, EOQ, supply value, ITOR, customers service level