INTISARI

ARIS,W,R., 2013, PENGARUH PENGENDALIAN OBAT DENGAN ANALISIS ABC, EOQ DAN ROP TERHADAP EFISIENSI PENGELOLAAN OBAT REGULER KELAS A DI IFRSUD KARANGANYAR.

Pengendalian obat merupakan kegiatan yang mempengaruhi fungsi manajemen rumah sakit dalam memberikan pelayanan, dimana obat merupakan salah satu komponen penting dalam pelayanan kesehatan. Hasil observasi di IFRSUD Karanganyar memperlihatkan masalah diantaranya ketidak patuhan dokter pada formularium, kekosongan obat, resep yang tidak terlayani, sehingga apabila tidak dilakukan pengendalian obat yang baik akan mengakibatkan kerugian bagi rumah sakit secara sosial maupun ekonomi. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis pengaruh penerapan metode EOQ (*Economic Order Quantity*) dan ROP (*Re Order Point*) berdasarkan analisis ABC (*Always. Better, Control*) dan mengetahui efisiensi pengelolaan obat pasien reguler di IFRSUD Karanganyar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *quasi* eksperimental tanpa kontrol dengan pengamatan runtun waktu (*time series design*) sebelum, selama dan sesudah intervensi. Data primer diperoleh dari intervensi yang dilakukan pada obat reguler kelas A dari analisis ABC. Pengukuran kinerja menggunakan tiga indikator nilai persediaan, ITOR (*Inventory Turn Over Ratio*), dan tingkat layanan. Data sekunder diperoleh dari bagian keuangan. Hasil dari pengukuran dari pengukuran kinerja sebelum, selama dan sesudah intervensi dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Anova One Way*. Analisis dilakukan melalui nilai persediaan obat, ITOR dan *customer service level* di IFRSUD Karanganyar.

Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penerapan metode EOQ terhadap obat reguler khususnya kelompok A di IFRSUD Karanganyar, dapat mengendalikan obat reguler di IFRSUD Karangnyar yang ditunjukkan dengan adanya penurunan nilai persediaan sebesar Rp 228.253.514 menjadi Rp 189.559.565. Peningkatan nilai ITOR 0,52 menjadi 0,93. Peningkatan tingkat layana 99,14% menjadi 99,74%.

Kata Kunci : Pengendalian Obat reguler, Analisi ABC, EOQ, Nilai Persediaan, ITOR, Tingkat layanan.

ABSTRACT

ARIS, W, R., 2013, DRUG CONTROL EFFECT WITH ABC, EOQ ROP ANALYSIS AND EFFICIENCY OF REGULAR CLASS A DRUG MANAGEMENT IN IFRSUD Karanganyar.

Drug control is an activity that affects the function of hospital management in providing services, where the drug is one important component of health care service. The observations in IFRSUD Karanganyar showing noncompliance issues, which included physicians on formulary, emptiness drugs, prescriptions that are not provided, so if no good drug control would result in losses for the hospital socially and economically. Research objectives were to analyze the effect of the application of EOQ (Economic Order Quantity) and ROP (Re Order Point) method based on analysis of ABC (Always. Better, Control) and determine the efficiency of the management of the patient's medication regularly in IFRSUD Karanganyar.

The research is using the quasi experimental uncontrolled experiment plan with time series observations (time series design) before, during and after the intervention. Primary data derived from the interventions made in the regular class A drugs from the ABC analysis. Measurment of the performance is using three indicators which are Inventories Value, ITOR (Inventory Turn Over Ratio), and Service Levels. Secondary data derived from the finance department. The results of the measurement of the performance measurements before, during and after the intervention as analyzed by One Way Anova. The analysis was conducted by the value of drug inventory, itor (Inventory Turn Over Ratio) and customer service levels in IFRSUD Karanganyar.

The research result it can be concluded that the EOQ method on regular drug focus group A in IFRSUD Karanganyar, regular drug control in IFRSUD Karangnyar indicated by the decline in inventori value by Rp 228,253,514 become Rp 189,559,565. Increasing the value itor from 0,52 become 0,93. Increasing the prescription from 99,14% become 99,74%.

Keywords: Regular Drug Control, ABC analysis, EOQ, Inventory Value, ITOR, Service Level.