INTISARI

BIUK.W., 2013, ANALISIS PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN OBAT DENGAN METODE *ABC* INDEKS KRITIS, *EOQ* DAN *ROP* DI RSUD AM. PARIKESIT KABUPATEN KUTAI KARTANEGARA, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Pengendalian persediaan obat merupakan tahap terakhir dari manajemen logistik, dari hasil observasi pendahuluan di IFRSUD AM. Parikesit menunjukkan sejumlah permasalahan seperti terjadinya kekosongan obat, tingginya obat kadaluwarsa,1 produk generik memiliki 2 - 4 *branded*, ketidaksesuaian stok, belum melakukan pengendalian persediaan obat. Tujuan penelitian menganalisis pengaruh persediaan obat reguler dan askes dengan metode *ABC* Indeks kritis, *EOQ* dan *ROP* sehingga dapat mengefisiensikan pengelolaan obat.

Rancangan penelitian komparatif non eksperimental data diambil secara retrospektif tahun 2011. Data primer dari kuisioner dan data sekunder dari bagian logistik dan keuangan. Data hasil observasi dibuat analisis *ABC*, *ABC* Indeks kritis sehingga diketahui obat-obatan yang masuk kelompok investasi dan pemakaian tinggi, sedang dan rendah. Kemudian dibuat perhitungan dengan *EOQ* dan *ROP* untuk obat kelompok A indeks kritis dan B indeks kritis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 197 item obat kelompok A dari 1.229 item obat askes dan reguler analisis *ABC* dengan total biaya persediaan obat Rp 10.304.150.316,00 dilanjutkan dengan analisis *ABC* Indeks kritis dari 197 item obat reguler dan askes 90 item (46%) kelompok A indeks kritis, 106 item (54%) kelompok B indeks kritis, 1 item (1%) kelompok C indeks kritis. Hasil analisis *EOQ* diketahui ada efisiensi biaya persediaan obat sebesar Rp 210.368.198,00 dan analisis *ROP* diketahui setiap item persediaan obat memiliki *ROP* bervariasi. Penggunaan metode *ABC* indeks kritis, *EOQ*, dan *ROP* dapat meningkatkan efisiensi biaya sehingga metode ini dapat diterapkan.

Kata Kunci: Pengendalian Persediaan Obat, Metode *ABC* indeks kritis, *EOQ*, dan *ROP*.

ABSTRACT

BIUK.W., 2013, ANALYSIS OF DRUG STOCK CONTROL USING CRITICAL INDEX, EOQ AND ROP METHODS IN AM. PARIKESIT LOCAL GENERAL HOSPITAL OF KUTAI KARTANAGARA REGENCY, THESIS, PHARMACY FACULTY, SURAKARTA SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY.

Drug stock control is the last stage of logistic management; the result of preliminary observation in Pharmacy Installation of AM Parikesit Local General Hospital showed a number of problems such as drug emptiness , the high number of expired drugs, 1 generic product has 2-4 brands, the discrepancyl stock, has not conducted drugs stock control yet. The objective of research was to analyze the effect of regular and askes (health insurance) drug stock using Critical Index ABC, EOQ, and ROP methods in order to make the drug management efficient.

This study employed a non-experimental comparative research design; the data of 2011 was taken retrospectively. The primary data derived from questionnaire, while the secondary one from logistic and financial division. The data observed was than analyzed using ABC, Critical Index ABC, so that the drugs belonging to high, medium and low investment and use groups were known. Then, the estimation was conducted using EOQ and ROP for the critical index A and B group drugs.

The result of research showed 197 drug items A groups of 1.229 items askes and reguler with the total cost analysis of ABC drug supplies IDR 10,304,150,316.00 follwed by analysis using critical index ABC, there were 190 items of regular and health insurance drugs. These consisted of 90 items (46%) of critical index A group, 106 items (54%) of critical index B, 1 item (1%) of critical index C. From the result of EOQ analysis, it could be found that there was a drug stock cost efficiency of IDR 210,368,198.00 and from ROP analysis, it could be found that each item of drug stock had varied ROP. The use of critical index ABC, EOQ and ROP could improve the cost efficiency so that this method could be applied.

Keywords: Drug Stock Control, critical index ABC method, *EOQ*, and *ROP*.