

## INTISARI

**RENFAN, W.W., 2013, EVALUASI PENGELOLAAN OBAT DAN STRATEGI PERBAIKAN DENGAN METODE HANLON DI INSTALASI FARMASI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH KAREL SADSUITUBUN KABUPATEN MALUKU TENGGARA TAHUN 2012, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Pengelolaan obat merupakan suatu siklus manajemen obat yang meliputi empat tahap yaitu seleksi, perencanaan dan pengadaan, distribusi dan penggunaan, Pengelolaan obat dilakukan oleh Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi pengelolaan obat di Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Karel Sadsuitubun Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara dengan menggunakan indikator efisiensi dan dilakukan strategi perbaikan dengan metode Hanlon.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan diskriptif untuk data tahun 2012 yang bersifat *retrospektif* dan *concurrent*. Data dikumpulkan berupa data kuantitatif dan kualitatif dari pengamatan dokumen serta wawancara dengan petugas IFRS terkait. Seluruh tahap pengelolaan obat di IFRSUD Karel Sadsuitubun Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara diukur tingkat efisiensi menggunakan indikator DepKes dan WHO, kemudian dibandingkan dengan standar atau hasil penelitian lainnya dan selanjutnya diolah serta deskripsikan berdasarkan analisis prioritas rencana tindakan dengan Metode Hanlon.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pengelolaan obat yang sesuai standar sebagai berikut : kesesuaian DOEN (77,56%), persentase modal/dana (100%), kecocokan kartu *stock* obat (100%), rata-rata waktu melayani resep, resep obat generik (96,52%), persentase label obat (100%). Tahapan yang belum sesuai standar yaitu : kesesuaian perencanaan obat dengan kenyataan (72,73%), persentase alokasi dana (6,51%), frekuensi pengadaan tiap item obat 1 kali sedangkan menurut EOQ 3 kali, nilai ITOR (5,77 kali), tingkat ketersediaan obat (11,47 bulan), persentase nilai obat kadaluwarsa/rusak (2,21%), persentase *stock* mati (5%), jumlah item obat tiap lembar resep (3,23), persentase resep yang tidak terlayani (13,84%). Prioritas penanganan masalah sebagai berikut : 1) membentuk Panitia Farmasi dan Terapi (PFT) dan menyusun formularium, serta melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi pengelolaan obat 2) mengusulkan kenaikan anggaran, 3) melakukan analisis ABC-VEN, 4) mengintegrasikan SOP tentang perbekalan farmasi, 5) menerapkan Sistem Informasi Manajemen (SIM) pengelolaan obat.

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Kata Kunci : pengelolaan obat, indikator efisiensi, Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Karel Sadsuitubun Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara, metode Hanlon

## ABSTRACT

**RENFAN, WW, 2013, EVALUATION OF DRUG MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY BY HANLON METHOD IN PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF KAREL SADSUITUBUN HOSPITAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHEAST MALUKU IN 2012, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Drug management is a drug management cycle which include four stages of selection, planning and procurement, distribution and use. Drug management performed at the Pharmacy Department of Hospital. The purpose of this study was to evaluate drug management in Pharmacy Department of Karel Sadsuitubun Hospital District of Southeast Maluku by using efficiency indicator and conducted improvement strategies by Hanlon method.

The research using descriptive design to the data in 2012 which retrospectively and concurrently. Data collected were quantitative and qualitative data from document observation and interview with Pharmacy Department officials related. All phases of drug management in Pharmacy Department of Karel Sadsuitubun Hospital District of Southeast Maluku was level of measured the efficiency using Health Ministry and WHO indicators, then compared to the standard or the result of other studies and further processed and described based on priority analysis of action plan by Hanlon method.

The results showed that drug management system according to standards as follows: DOEN suitability (77.56%), percentage of capital / fund (100%), drug stock card suitability (100%), average time to serve prescription, generic prescription drugs (96.52%), percentage of drug label (100%). Stage which are not standardized, i.e: suitability drug plan with real (72.73%), percentage of fund allocation (6.51%), frequency of drug procurement of each item was once while according to EOQ three times, ITOR value (5.77 times) , level of drug availability (11,47 months), percentage of expire/damage drug value (2.21%), percentage of dead stock (5%), total of drug item per prescription sheet (3.23), percentage of prescription which were not served (13.84%). Priority of problem handling as follows: 1) Forming Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (PFT) and setting formulary, as well as monitoring and evaluation of drug management 2) propose budget increase, 3) conduct ABC-VEN analysis, 4) integrate SOP in pharmaceutical, 5) implement Management Information Systems (MIS) of drug management.

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Keywords: Drug Management, Efficiency Indicator, Pharmacy Department of Karel Sadsuitubun Hospital District of Southeast Maluku, Hanlon Method