INTISARI

SOFIA, ANNA 2023, ANALISIS EFISIENSI PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN OBAT DENGAN *MINIMUM-MAXIMUM STOCK LEVEL* (MMSL) DAN STRATEGI PERBAIKAN METODE HANLON DI INSTALASI FARMASI RSU MUHAMMADIYAH SITI AMINAH BUMIAYU

Persediaan obat yang terlalu besar atau kecil akan membuat rumah sakit mengalami kerugian. Kerugian tersebut dapat berupa biaya persediaan obat yang membesar serta terganggunya kelancaran pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode MMSL terhadap persediaan obat secara efisien di Instalasi Farmasi RSU Muhammadiyah Siti Aminah Bumiayu.

Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan *quasi eksperimental* tanpa kontrol, dengan melakukan penerapan metode yang diteliti yaitu *minimum-maximum stock level*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan tekhnik *purposive* yang di dapat dari data retrospektif bulan Oktober 2022 – Desember 2022 dan penerapan metode secara prospektif yaitu bulan Maret 2023 - Mei 2023 dan melakukan strategi perbaikan menggunakan metode hanlon. Semua data obat hasil analisa ABC menjadi sampel penelitian ini. Dilakukan analisa data nilai persediaan, nilai *stock out, dead stock* dan ITOR sebelum dan sesudah penerapan metode menggunakan uji statistik *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.*

Hasil uji menunjukkan pengaruh penerapan metode pada nilai persediaan sebelum intervensi Rp289.756.421 dan sesudah intervensi Rp184.725.126 dengan nilai $p=0,002<0,05$ sedangkan nilai ITOR sebelum intervensi 8,74 dan sesudah intervensi 13,21 dengan nilai $p=0,01<0,05$, untuk nilai *stock out* sebelum intervensi Rp141.814.056 dan sesudah intervensi Rp122.248.245 dengan nilai $p=0,027<0,05$ serta untuk persentase *dead stock* sebelum intervensi 11,84 dan sesudah intervensi 8,48 dengan nilai $p=0,002<0,05$. Penerapan metode memberikan dampak positif terhadap efisiensi pengendalian obat dengan turunnyanilai persediaan, turunnya nilai *stock out*, turunnya persentase *dead stock* serta menaikkan ITOR menjadi lebih ideal. Berdasarkan analisis Hanlon dapat disimpulkan bahwa intervensi yang diberikan dapat mempengaruhi permasalahan yang ada sehingga permasalahan tersebut dapat teratasi.

Kata kunci : MMSL, Persediaan, *Stock out*, ITOR, *Dead stock*, Metode Hanlon

ABSTRACT

SOFIA, ANNA 2023, EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF DRUG SUPPLY CONTROL WITH MINIMUM-MAXIMUM STOCK LEVEL (MMSL) AND IMPROVEMENT STRATEGY OF THE HANLON METHOD IN PHARMACEUTICAL INSTALLATION OF MUHAMMADIYAH SITI AMINAH BUMIAYU GENERAL HOSPITAL

Drug supplies that are too big or too small will make the hospital suffer losses. These losses can be in the form of increased drug supply costs and disruption to the smooth running of health services at the hospital. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the MMSL method on drug supply efficiently at the Pharmacy Installation of Muhammadiyah Hospital Siti Aminah Bumiayu.

The design of this study uses a quasi-experimental without control, by applying the method studied, namely the minimum-maximum stock level. Sampling used a purposive technique obtained from retrospective data from October 2022 - December 2022 and applied the method prospectively, namely March 2023 - May 2023 and to carry out an improvement strategy using the Hanlon method. All drug data from the results of the ABC analysis became the sample of this study. Inventory value, stock out, death stock and ITOR data were analyzed before and after the application of the method using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test statistical test.

The test results show the effect of the application of the method on the inventory value before the intervention Rp. 289,756,421 and after the intervention Rp. 184,725,126 with a p value = $0.002 < 0.05$ while the ITOR value before the intervention was 8,74 and after the intervention was 13,21 with a p value = 0.01 < 0.05, for the stock out value before intervention Rp. 141,814,056 and after intervention Rp. 122,248,245 with a p value = $0.027 < 0.05$ and for the percentage of death stock before intervention 11,84 and after intervention 8,48 with p value = $0.02 < 0.05$. The application of the method has a positive impact on the efficiency of drug control by decreasing the value of inventory, decreasing the value of stock out, decreasing the percentage of death stock and increasing the ITOR to make it more ideal. Based on Hanlon's analysis, it can be concluded that the interventions provided can affect existing problems so that these problems can be resolved.

Keywords: MMSL, inventory, Stock out, ITOR, death stock, Hanlon method