

INTISARI

TRI DOSO, 2019, ANALISA PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN DENGAN METODE *ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY* (EOQ), *JUST IN TIME* (JIT), DAN *MINIMUM MAXIMUM STOCK LEVEL* (MMSL) DI INSTALASI FARMASI RUMAH SAKIT GATOEL KOTA MOJOKERTO, TESIS FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Pengendalian persediaan obat sangat penting karena persediaan obat merupakan permasalahan yang sangat krusial. Hal ini dikarenakan pengendalian persediaan obat yang tepat dapat berdampak yang kuat terhadap perolehan kembali atas investasi. Maka persediaan perlu dikelola dengan metode diantaranya EOQ, JIT, dan MMSL. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengendalian persediaan obat di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit, pengaruh metode EOQ, JIT, MMSL mengenai nilai persediaan dan *Inventory Turn Over Ratio*.

Rancangan penelitian ini dilakukan secara *deskriptif non eksperimental* dengan pengambilan data *retrospektif* di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit tahun 2016 - 2018. Analisa hasil dengan pengelompokkan berdasarkan kategori ABC. Selanjutnya diterapkan tiga metode EOQ, JIT, MMSL.

Berdasarkan rata-rata nilai persediaan pada tahun 2016-2018 dari pengendalian persediaan dengan metode EOQ, JIT, MMSL mengenai nilai persediaan di IFRS Gatoel di Kota Mojokerto diperoleh nilai persediaan paling efisien dengan selisih paling besar bila dibandingkan dengan nilai persediaan riil yaitu pada metode EOQ dengan nilai 15.262.175.782,666. Kesimpulan : Perhitungan nilai ITOR selama 2016-2018 memberikan nilai ITOR dengan rata-rata 28,26 kali sehingga bisa diartikan bahwa pengendalian persediaan sudah efisien. Perhitungan nilai ITOR selama 2016-2018 memberikan nilai ITOR dengan rata-rata 28,26 kali sehingga bisa diartikan pengendalian persediaan sudah efisien.

Kata Kunci : Analisa, Metode Persediaan, Indikator Efisiensi

ABSTRACT

TRI DOSO, 2019, INVENTORY CONTROL ANALYZE WITH *ECONOMIC ORDER QUANTITY (EOQ)*, *JUST IN TIME (JIT)*, AND *MINIMUM MAXIMUM STOCK LEVEL (MMSL)* IN PHARMACY DEPARTMENT GATOEL HOSPITAL DISTRICT OF MOJOKERTO, TESIS FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Drugs availability control is an important thing because drugs stock is a very critical problem. The proper control of drugs supplies will bring strong impact on the investment return. To managed it, we can use some methods, including EOQ, JIT, and MMSL. The purpose of this research were to determine drug availability control at the Hospital Pharmacy Installation, to find the effect of the EOQ, JIT, MMSL methods, and to describe Inventory Turn Over Ratio.

The design of this research was conducted in non-experimental descriptive manner by retrospective data collection at the Hospital Pharmacy Installation in 2016 - 2018. The result analysis was done by grouping data based on ABC category. Then three methods of EOQ, JIT, and MMSL were applied.

Based on the average inventory value in 2016-2018, Controlling the supply of drugs and medical devices by the EOQ, JIT, MMSL methods regarding the value of inventories. The most efficient inventory value is obtained with the biggest difference when compared to the real inventory value, namely the EOQ method with a value of 15,262,177,782,666.

Conclusion: Controlling the drugs supply regarding the value of inventories at IFRS Gatoel in Mojokerto City, namely the EOQ method. Calculation during 2016-2018 provides ITOR values with an average of 28.26 times. It can be interpreted that availability drugs control is efficient.

Keyword : Analyze, Inventory Control Method, Eficient of Indicator