



EVALUASI PERENCANAAN DAN PENGADAAN OBAT DI PUSKESMAS MENTENG

EVALUATION OF DRUG PLANNING AND PROCUREMENT IN PUSKESMAS MENTENG

Alamas Hidayati ¹, Iwan Dwiprahasto ², Erna Kristin ³

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pelayanan kefarmasian puskesmas berperan penting dalam meningkatkan mutu pelayanan kesehatan bagi masyarakat. Perencanaan obat di Puskesmas Kecamatan Menteng menggunakan metode konsumsi dengan perkiraan pemakaian obat tahun sebelumnya. Perencanaan yang telah dibuat harus dilakukan evaluasi dengan menggunakan metode analisis ABC untuk evaluasi terhadap aspek ekonomis dan perhitungan menggunakan metode EOQ (*Economic Order Quantity*) dan ROP (*Reorder Point*) untuk membantu menekan biaya pengeluaran obat dan membantu secara efektif mengontrol item obat yang memiliki biaya pembelian tinggi.

Tujuan: Mengevaluasi perencanaan dan pengadaan obat di Puskesmas Kecamatan Menteng.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi kasus dengan rancangan kasus tunggal holistik karena kasus ditempatkan sebagai fokus dari penelitian. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Puskesmas Kecamatan Menteng pada bulan Juli 2017. Sampel penelitian ini ditentukan secara *puspositive sampling*. Analisa data dengan triangulasi sumber terhadap variabel penelitian.

Hasil: Perencanaan obat di Puskesmas Kecamatan Menteng selama ini menggunakan metode konsumsi.

Dari hasil analisis ABC tahun 2015 didapatkan obat kategori A sebanyak 17 item (9,77 %) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 931.418.103 (70 %), obat kategori B sebanyak 37 item (21,26 %) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 266.119.458 (20%), obat kategori C sebanyak 120 item (68,97 %) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 133.059.729 (10%). Sedangkan pada tahun 2016 obat kategori A sebanyak 18 jenis obat (11,76%) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 1.000.586.690 (70 %), obat kategori B sebanyak 34 item (22,22 %) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 285.967.455 (20 %), obat kategori C sebanyak 101 item (66,01 %) dengan biaya pembelian sebesar Rp. 142.982.439 (10%).

Kemudian didapatkan perhitungan ROP dan EOQ untuk mengetahui berapa jumlah pemesanan dan kapan waktu pemesanan obat sehingga didapatkan hasil yang lebih baik menghilangkan kelebihan obat apalagi sampai expired.

Kesimpulan: Proses perencanaan obat di Puskesmas Kecamatan Menteng tahun 2015 dan 2016 bila dilakukan dengan EOQ dan ROP ada penghematan yang signifikan dilihat dari 20 obat terbanyak.

Kata kunci: perencanaan obat, pengadaan, analisis ABC, metode EOQ dan ROP

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health development as one kind of national development efforts aim for achieving awareness of willingness and ability of healthy life for every resident in order to create optimal level of health. In implementing the Basic of Health Service, especially in the field of medication is required medication. Therefore the drug needs to be managed properly.

One of the management of drugs is by planning so that the supply will balance with the needs.

Pharmaceutical services of health center play an important role in improving the quality of health services for the community. Plan of drug at health center district Menteng apply the method of consumption with the estimation of drug usage in the previous year. Planning that has been made should be evaluated by using ABC analysis method for evaluation of economic aspect and calculation use EOQ (*Economic Order Quantity*) and ROP (*Reorder Point*) method to reduce the cost of drug expenses and to control drug items with high purchase of cost effectively.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the plan and procurement of medicine in health center district Menteng.

Methods: This study is the type of case study with a single holistic case design because this case was addressed as the focus of the study. This research has been done at health center district Menteng in July 2017. The sample was determined by *purposive sampling*. Data was analyzed by triangulation source to variables of research

Result and discussion: The process of drug plan at health center district Menteng was carried on pattern of consumption approach by looking at drug usage in previous years, kind of diseases and estimation of future needs. The result of research showed that health center district Menteng have never applied analysis ABC, EOQ and ROP. All this time, recording was based on stock of drug administration.

Conclusion: If the process of drug planning at health center district Menteng in 2015 and 2016 was done with EOQ and ROP, there would be a significant cost-cutting observed from the top 20 most bought drugs.

Key words: drug planning, procurement, ABC analysis, EOQ and ROP methods

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