

ABSTRAK

Palang Merah Indonesia atau disingkat PMI, adalah organisasi sosial yang tugas pokok dan fungsinya di bidang kepalangmerahan berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan menurut Permenkes No. 83 Tahun 2014. Dalam menjalankan fungsinya sebagai Unit Transfusi Darah, tidak terlepas dari berbagai faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi performa kegiatan rantai pasok. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi risiko, mengelompokkan risiko, dan merumuskan *risk treatment* berdasarkan prioritas risiko pada rantai pasok UTD PMI.

Penelitian ini diawali dengan identifikasi dan pengenalan sistem, dilanjutkan dengan tahap identifikasi risiko, kemudian dilakukan penilaian risiko, prioritas risiko dan perumusan *risk treatment*. Identifikasi risiko dilakukan dengan pendekatan model *Supply Chain Operation Reference* (SCOR) yaitu *Plan, Source, Make, Deliver, Return*, dan *Enable*. Selanjutnya dilakukan penilaian risiko dengan menggunakan metode *Failure Mode and Effect Analysis* (FMEA), prioritas risiko dengan menggunakan prinsip Pareto dan *expert judgement*, penyebab risiko dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Fishbone Diagram*, dan perumusan *risk treatment* dari risiko yang diprioritaskan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 29 risiko yang teridentifikasi, dengan 3 risiko termasuk *extreme risk*, 12 risiko termasuk *high risk*, 8 risiko termasuk *moderate risk*, dan 6 risiko yang termasuk *low risk*. Prioritas risiko yang dilakukan perumusan *risk treatment* adalah kekurangan jumlah tenaga kerja, perencanaan donor massal tidak sesuai target, kantong darah tidak memiliki identitas pendonor dan produk yang diberikan kepada rumah sakit salah atau tujuan tertukar. Rekomendasi *risk treatment* yang diberikan untuk menangani prioritas risiko yang terjadi pada PMI Kota Yogyakarta adalah peningkatan disiplin, perilaku, nilai, keterampilan, dan reward sistem pekerja, pengintegrasian antara UTD PMI dengan rumah sakit *partner*, penambahan karyawan dan perekrutan pekerja yang sesuai dengan spesialisasi pekerjaannya, adanya *back-up* data secara *online*, sehingga data donor tetap PMI dapat diakses pada saat kegiatan *Mobile Unit*.

Kata Kunci : Darah, PMI, *Failure Mode and Effect Analysis* (FMEA), *Supply Chain Operation Reference* (SCOR), *Pareto Diagram*, *Fishbone Diagram*

ABSTRACT

The Indonesian Red Cross or abbreviated as PMI, is a social organization whose main tasks and functions are in the red cross field based on the provisions of laws and regulations according to Ministerial Regulation of Health No. 83 of 2014. In carrying out its functions as a Blood Transfusion Unit, it is inseparable from various factors that can affect the performance of supply chain activities. The purpose of this study is to identify risk, risk grouping, and formulate risk treatment based on risk priorities in the Blood Transfusion Unit Indonesian Red Cross supply chain.

This research begins with the identification and introduction of the system, followed by the risk identification stage, then the risk assessment, risk priority and risk treatment formulation are carried out. Risk identification is carried out using Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR) approach, which includes the Plan, Source, Make, Deliver, Return, and Enable. Furthermore, risk assessment is carried out by using the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) method, risk priority using the Pareto principle and expert judgment, the causes of risk are analyzed using Fishbone Diagram, and risk treatment formulation of priority risks.

The results showed that there were 29 identified risks, with 3 risks including extreme risk, 12 risks including high risk, 8 risks including moderate risk, and 6 risks including low risk. The risk priority that is carried out by risk treatment formulation is a lack of workforce, mass donor planning is not on target, blood bag does not have donor identity and the product given to the hospital is wrong or the destination is changed. The risk treatment recommendations given to deal with risk priorities that occur at Indonesian Red Cross City at Yogyakarta are increasing discipline, behavior, values, skills, and reward for workers' systems, integrating UTD PMI with partner hospitals, adding employees and recruitment of workers in accordance with their work specialization, online data back-up, so that PMI's permanent donor data can be accessed during Mobile Unit activities.

Keywords : Blood, Indonesia Red Cross, Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR), Pareto Diagram, Fishbone Diagram