

ABSTRAK

Pengendalian persediaan obat di rumah sakit yang tidak dilakukan dengan baik dapat menimbulkan terjadinya kekurangan persediaan (*stockout*) atau penumpukan persediaan (*overstock*). Kekosongan obat dan juga nilai persediaan yang tinggi di akhir tahun menjadi permasalahan penting di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan *minimum-maximum stock level* sebagai metode pengendalian persediaan obat di Instalasi Farmasi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian quasi eksperimental dengan rancangan *nonequivalent without control group design*. Penentuan sampel secara *purposive sampling* yang diambil secara retrospektif menggunakan data bulan Januari - Juni 2018 dan data penerapan metode diambil secara prospektif yaitu bulan Agustus - Desember 2018. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 35 jenis obat hasil dari analisa ABC obat kategori A kriteria tertentu (*high cost, high volume, clinically important drug, supply focus*). Variabel yang diteliti adalah nilai persediaan, nilai dan kejadian *stock out*, serta ITOR (*Inventory Turn Over Ratio*) obat yang masuk dalam kategori A kriteria tertentu di Instalasi Farmasi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Analisa data menggunakan uji statistik *Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test* serta *Mc Nemar* karena data tidak terdistribusi normal dan homogen, dengan menganalisa hasil sebelum dan sesudah penerapan metode.

Hasil menunjukkan pengaruh penerapan metode pada nilai persediaan sebelum intervensi Rp.5.009.221.204 dan sesudah intervensi Rp.2.871.879.269 dengan nilai $p = 0,007 < 0,05$, sedangkan nilai ITOR per tahun sebelum intervensi 20,776 kali/tahun dan sesudah intervensi 8,494 kali/tahun dengan nilai $p = 0,003 < 0,05$, serta kejadian *stock out* sebelum intervensi 8 kali menjadi 2 kali sesudah intervensi dengan nilai $p = 0,03 < 0,05$, tetapi untuk nilai *stock out* sebelum intervensi Rp.75.569.317 dan sesudah intervensi Rp.46.346.300 dengan nilai $p = 0,068 > 0,05$.

Penerapan *minimum-maximum stock level* memberikan dampak positif adanya efisiensi pengendalian obat (penurunan nilai persediaan dan nilai ITOR menjadi ideal) serta efektifitas pengendalian obat (penurunan kejadian *stock out*) di Instalasi Farmasi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : *minimum-maximum stock level*, nilai persediaan, nilai ITOR, nilai dan kejadian *stock out*.

ABSTRACT

Control of medicines in hospitals that are not done properly can lead to a shortage of supplies (stockout) or a buildup of inventories (overstock). Emptiness drugs and also high inventory values at the end of the year become an important issue in the General Hospital Center Dr. Sardjito. This research was conducted in order to determine the effect of applying the minimum-maximum stock level (MMSL) as a method of controlling supply of drugs in Hospital Pharmacy Dr. Sardjito.

This study is a quasi-experimental design with nonequivalent without control group design. The samples were taken by purposive sampling retrospectively using the data in January-June 2018 and the data retrieved prospective application method of the month of August to December 2018. The number of research samples are 35 types of drugs the results of the ABC analysis drug category A certain criteria (high cost, high volume, clinically important drug, supply focus). The variables studied were the value of inventories, the value and incidence of stock outs, and ITOR (Inventory Turn Over Ratio) drugs that fall within a certain criteria in Hospital Pharmacy Dr. Sardjito. Analysis of data using statistical test of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and Mc Nemar because the data were not normally distributed and homogeneous,

The results show the effect of the application of the method in the value of inventories before the intervention and after intervention Rp.5.009.221.204 Rp.2.871.879.269 with $p = 0.007 < 0.05$, while the value of ITOR per year before the intervention 20.776 times / year and after the intervention of 8.494 times / year with a value of $p = 0.003 < 0.05$, and the incidence of stock out before the intervention 8 times to 2 times after intervention with $p = 0.03 < 0.05$, but for the value of stock out before and after the intervention Rp.75.569.317 Rp.46.346.300 intervention with $p = 0.068 > 0.05$.

Application of the minimum-maximum stock level positively impact their efficiency of drug control (impairment of inventories and the value of ITOR be ideal) and the effectiveness of drug control (decreased incidence of stock outs) in Pharmacy Hospital Dr. Sardjito.

Keywords : MMSL, inventories, ITOR, stock outs.