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ANALISIS DISTRIBUSI ALAT MEDIS PAKAI HABIS PADA SISTEM PELAYANAN KESEHATAN BERJARINGAN DI KABUPATEN SLEMAN
YUSTI RIYADINI, Muhammad Kusumawan Herliansyah, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.
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INTISARI

Pada pelayanan kesehatan berjaringan terdapat salah satu kendala yang sering dihadapi, yaitu tuntutan untuk selalu dapat memenuhi kebutuhan AMPH. Oleh karena itu, UPT POAK, Puskesmas Rawat Inap, dan Puskesmas Pembantu memiliki beban untuk menjaga dan mengendalikan persediaan di masing-masing tempat. Tidak jarang melakukan permintaan ke level di atasnya secara berlebihan hingga terjadi fenomena *bullwhip effect.* Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan penelitian mengenai sistem perencanaan dan pengendalian persediaan AMPH yang tepat pada distribusi berjaringan agar ketersediaan kebutuhan dapat terjamin dan dapat meminimalkan *overstock.* Sedangkan tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi potensi adanya fenomena *bullwhip effect* pada sistem distribusi AMPH dan memberikan usulan sistem pengendalian persediaan AMPH yang optimal pada sistem layanan kesehatan berjaringan di Kabupaten Sleman.

Dalam penelitian ini, data AMPH diklasifikasikan menggunakan MUSIC-2D. Pada analisis ABC, jumlah AMPH yang tergolong kategori A adalah sebanyak 12, kategori B sebanyak 9, dan golongan C sebanyak 37, pengelompokkan pada analisis ABC dilakukan dengan pengklasifikasian 70-20-10 menurut Gupta dan Gupta (1992). Analisis selanjutnya, yaitu analisis VED yang dilakukan berdasarkan tingkat penggunaan masing-masing AMPH. Terdapat sebanyak 35 yang termasuk golongan V, golongan E sebanyak 12, dan golongan D sebanyak 11. Fokus pada penelitian ini adalah AMPH yang tergolong AV dan data AMPH yang terdistribusi normal. Setelah dilakukan peramalan, hasilnya digunakan untuk perhitungan pengendalian persediaan.

Solusi agar fenomena *bullwhip effect* dapat berkurang adalah dengan memperbaiki sistem *sharing information.* Pada data yang telah diklasifikasikan dan diuji normalitas terhadap distribusinya dilakukan peramalan untuk periode selanjutnya dan selanjutnya dijadikan landasan perhitungan pengendalian persediaan. Usulan metode pengendalian yang diberikan adalah *hybrid system* yang didapatkan hasil perhitungan *safety stock, reorder point,* dan nilai target persediaan berdasarkan peramalan yang telah dilakukan. Hasil perhitungan tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai pertimbangan dalam melakukan pengendalian persediaan pada sistem distribusi AMPH pelayanan kesehatan berjaringan di Kabupaten Sleman.

Kata kunci: AMPH, Sistem Berjaringan, Peramalan, *Safety Stock*, Puskesmas, MUSIC-2D, ABC, VED, *Bullwhip Effect, Order Point Method, Hybrid System*.

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ABSTRACT

On health networked services, there is one of the obstacles that often faced, namely a must to fulfill all the demand of medical disposables devices. Because of that, UPT POAK, in-patient Puskesmas, and a secondary Puskesmas have a burden for keeping and controlling their own inventory. Even, they often made a demand on it in an excessive manner until occurring phenomena bullwhip effect. So, it needs to do research on the system planning and control inventory of medical disposables devices correctly at the networked distribution to the availability of needs, that it could be guaranteed and minimizing overstock. While the purpose of research are to identify potential phenomenon of bullwhip effect and also give a proposal system of optimal medical disposables devices inventory controlling on networked health care system in the Sleman district.

In this research, medical disposables devices data are classified using MUSIC-2D. On ABC analysis, the number of medical disposables devices who were classified as category A is as many as 12, category B are as many as 9, and category C are as many as 37. Classification on ABC analysis has been done with 70-20-10 term according to Gupta and Gupta (1992). An analysis of the next namely VED analysis conducted based on the level of the use of each medical disposables device. There are as many as 35 including category V, category E are as many as 12, and category D are as many as 11. The focus on this research is medical disposables devices which were classified as an AV and medical disposables devices data normally distributed. After forecasting using the historical data, the results could be used for calculation of inventory control.

A solution to the phenomenon of bullwhip effect can be reduced is by improving the system of information sharing. The data had been classified and tested normality for the distribution would be done a forecasting for the next period and then set as basis for calculation inventory control. A provided proposal of control method is hybrid system which obtained a result of calculation safety stock, reorder point, and target of inventory based on the forecasting previously been done. The results of these calculations can be used as a consideration in conducting inventory control in medical disposables devices networked distribution health services systems in Sleman district.

Keywords: Medical Disposables Devices, Networked System, Forecasting, Safety Stock, Puskesmas, MUSIC-2D, ABC, VED, Bullwhip Effect, Order Point Method, Hybrid System.