

Proses perencanaan obat di RS.Ibnu Sina YARSI Riau Pekanbaru th.2000

Arnawilis

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=10058&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Biaya belanja obat pada tahun 2000 di Rumah Sakit "IBNU S1NA" Pekanbaru sebesar Rp 2.784.442.315,00 atau 31,29% dari seluruh biaya operasional rumah sakit (Rp 8.894.418.879,00). Meskipun biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk pembelanjaan obat tersebut sudah cukup besar tetapi masih ditemukan masalah berupa belanja obat ke apotek luar sebesar Rp 325.687.400,00 atau 11,69%, dari biaya belanja obat. Obat yang dibeli secara kontrak menumpuk sebesar Rp 249.059.000,00 atau 49,18% dari nilai obat yang dibeli secara kontrak yaitu sebesar Rp 600.000.000,00. Sejumlah obat deadstock sebesar Rp. 22.603.827,00 atau 0,8% dari biaya belanja obat. Penulis berasumsi masalah tersebut terjadi karena belum memadainya perencanaan obat di Rumah Sakit "IBNU S1NA" Pekanbaru. Berdasarkan hal tersebut penulis ingin mendapatkan gambaran perencanaan obat di Rumah Sakit "IBNU SINA" Pekanbaru pada Januari 2000 sampai dengan Desember 2000. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam yang mencakup informasi dari informan yang terkait, observasi dengan menelusuri data yang terdokumentasi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari awal Mei sampai akhir Juni 2001. Hasil wawancara mendalam dari observasi yang dilakukan terhadap variabel-variabel terkait dengan perencanaan obat di Rumah Sakit "IBNU SINA" Pekanbaru tahun 2000, didapatkan hal-hal yang sudah dipertimbangkan, yaitu pemakaian obat periode sebelumnya, stok akhir, masa tenggang (lead time), kapasitas gudang, stok pengaman, usulan dokter, usulan kepala kamar operasi, dan anggaran. Dengan catatan belum adanya data yang mendukung perhitungan terhadap hal-hal yang dipertimbangkan tersebut. Didapatkan juga hal-hal yang seharusnya sudah dipertimbangkan, tetapi pada kenyataannya belum dipertimbangkan, yaitu usulan komite medik, usulan panitia farmasi dan terapi, usulan kepala IGD, usulan kepala ruangan perhitungan analisis ABC pemakaian, perhitungan analisis ABC investasi, perhitungan indeks kritis ABC, perhitungan Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), pertimbangan Length of Stay, pola penyakit, formularium, dan standar terapi. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan bahwa perencanaan obat di Rumah Sakit "IBNU SINA" Pekanbaru tahun 2000 belum efektif, mengingat hal-hal yang harus dipertimbangkan dalam perencanaan obat belum sepenuhnya dipertimbangkan, dan pihak-pihak yang seharusnya terlibat belum dilibatkan. Agar perencanaan obat lebih efektif dan efisien, maka penulis menyarankan kepada pihak manajemen dalam membuat perencanaan kebutuhan obat sebaiknya mempertimbangkan hal-hal yang semestinya dipertimbangkan dengan melibatkan pihak-pihak terkait. Selain itu, perlu dibuat prosedur tetap dan kebijakan-kebijakan yang berhubungan dengan perencanaan obat. The Process of Planning for Medical Supplies at IBNU SINA Moslem Hospital, Yarsi Riau - Pekanbaru, 2000.

The medicine expenditure in the year 2000 at IBNU SINA Hospital, Pekanbaru was Rp 2,784,442,315.00 or 31.29% from the whole operational costs (Rp 8,894,418,879.00). Although the medicine expenditure is quite large, there still are prescriptions filled to other pharmacies amounting to Rp 325,687,4000.00 or 11.69% from the total medicine expenditure. Unused medication bought through contracts reached Rp 249,059,000.00 or 49.18%

from the Rp 600,000,000.00 spent on medicine. The amount of dead stock medicine was Rp 22,603,827.00 or 0.8% from the total medicine expenditure. The author assumes that inadequate medical planning at IBNU SINA Hospital, Pekanbaru, caused it. Based on those facts, the author aims to achieve an illustration of the medical planning at IBNU SINA Hospital, Pekanbaru in January 2000 to December 2000. This study was a case study that applies a qualitative approach. The data obtained through in-depth interviews that comprised of the information from related informants, observation by tracing documenting data, and Discussion Group Focus (FGD). This study began in early May to the end of June 2001. The in-depth interviews, Discussion Group Focus, and observations on related variables against medical planning at IBNU SINA Hospital, Pekanbaru, in the year 2000, these aspects were already being considered: the use of medical supplies during the previous period, final stocks, lead time, warehouse capacity, safety stock, doctor recommendations, recommendations from the head of the surgery room, and budget. However, there is no data that supports the calculations on the aspects above. There were also several items that should be considered, but were not, such as the recommendations from the medical committee, pharmacy and therapy committee, the head of the IGD, the head of the room, calculations analysis of the ABC use, calculations analysis of the ABC investing, calculations on the ABC critical index, the Economic Order Quantity (ECQ), the Length of stay, disease pattern, Hospital drug standard, and therapy standard. The study indicated that the medical supplies planning at IBNU SINA Hospital, Pekanbaru, in the year 2000, was ineffective, since the aspects that should be considered had not been considered, and the parties that should be involved were not involved. To make the planning more effective and efficient, the author suggests the management to take into consideration the aspects above and involve the related parties. In addition to that, create a standard procedure and policies that is related to the planning.