Analisis Efektivitas Persediaan Obat Dengan Metode Min Max Stock Level Di Instalasi Farmasi RS H.L Manambai Abdulkadir

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Abstrak

Manajemen pengelolaan obat sering kali menjadi masalah utama dalam pelayanan farmasi di rumah sakit, terutama dalam proses perencanan dan pengadaan. Masalah tersebut tentunya berdampak pada persediaan obat yang ada dirumah sakit. Penelitian ini ingin menganalisis perencaan obat yang ada di Instalasi Farmasi RS H.L. Manambai Abdulkadir serta melakukan pengendalian persediaan dengan metode minimum maksimum stok level dengan melihat angka safety stock, stok minimum dan stok maksimum persediaan obat di Instalaasi Farmasi . Setelah melakukan pengendalian persediaan dengan metode tersebut dilakukan penilaian terhadap keberhasilan pengendalian dengan menggunakan indikator pengendalian seperti ketepatan perencanaan, perhitungan nilai stock out, perhitungan nilai backorder, perhitungan nilai over stock obat, ITOR dan Fill rate. Hasil penelitian menunjukan Nilai stock out, backorder cost, ITOR dan Fillrate di Instalasi Farmasi diukur pada bulan Januari – April 2024. Dengan hasil rata rata berturut-turut adalah 496 stock out dengan nilai backorder cost sebesar Rp. 45.102.095. Rasio ITOR dengan kisaran 0,88 - 1,12 serta nilai filrate dengan rata-rata 97,35%. Hasil impelentasi analisis metode MMSL pada bulan mei 2024 memberikan dampak positif terhadap penurunan angka stock out, backorder cost, dan fillrate. Namun tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap nilai ITOR, hal ini disebabkan sebelum implementasi dilakukan instalasi farmasi memiliki nilai persediaan obat yang sangat tinggi terutama untuk obat-obatan slow moving atau kategori C ABC Volume. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengendalian persediaan obat di Instalasi farmasi RS H.L Manambai Abdulkadir efektif terhadap nilai stock out, backorder cost dan fillrate, tetapi belum efektif dalam nilai ITOR karena masih tingginya nilai persediaan obat. <hr /> Medication management often presents a major challenge in hospital pharmacy services, particularly in the planning and procurement processes. These issues significantly impact the inventory of medications available in hospitals. This study aims to analyze the medication planning at the Pharmacy Installation of H.L. Manambai Abdulkadir Hospital and to implement inventory control using the minimum-maximum stock level method by examining the safety stock, minimum stock, and maximum stock levels of medications. After implementing inventory control with this method, the success of the control was evaluated using control indicators such as planning accuracy, stock out value calculation, backorder value calculation, overs tock value calculation, ITOR (Inventory Turnover Ratio), and fill rate. The results of the study showed that the values of stock out, backorder cost, ITOR, and fill rate at the Pharmacy Installation were measured from January to April 2024. The average results were 496 stock outs with a backorder cost of IDR 45,102,095, an ITOR ratio ranging from 0.88 to 1.12, and an average fill rate of 97.35%. The implementation of the MMSL method analysis in May 2024 had a positive impact on reducing stock out numbers, backorder costs, and fill rate. However, it did not significantly affect the ITOR value, as the pharmacy installation had a very high inventory value prior to implementation, especially for slow-moving drugs or category C ABC Volume. Therefore, it can be concluded that the inventory control of medications

at the Pharmacy Installation of H.L. Manambai Abdulkadir Hospital is effective in terms of stock out value, backorder cost, and fill rate, but not yet effective in ITOR value due to the still high inventory value of medications.