

**ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MELATARBELAKANGI
KETERSEDIAAN LOGISTIK FARMASI DI RSUD KELET PROVINSI
JAWA TENGAH 2015**

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ABSTRAK

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XX + 102 Hal + 5 Tabel + 17 Gambar + 10 Lampiran + 24 Istilah + 7 Kotak

Manajemen logistik obat merupakan bagian dari supply chain management yang terdiri dari kegiatan perencanaan, pengimplementasian dan pengontrolan farmasi secara efektif dan efisien terhadap arus barang masuk dan keluar serta penyimpanan barang. Suatu kenyataan bahwa masih terjadi kekosongan dan penumpukan obat - obatan tertentu di gudang farmasi RSUD Kelet. Tujuan pengelolaan persediaan adalah mendukung agar obat tersedia dalam jumlah, waktu yang tepat dan mutu yang memadai pada saat dibutuhkan dengan biaya serendah -rendahnya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Subyek utama penelitian ini adalah data berupa catatan yang berkaitan dengan aktivitas logistik farmasi yang diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam kepada : kepala gudang farmasi, kepala instalasi farmasi dan petugas farmasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengelolaan persediaan obat di gudang farmasi RSUD Kelet belum efektif, sebagaimana terlihat komponen-komponen berikut: 1). Sumber daya manusia; masih kurang baik dari segi kuantitas maupun kualitas. 2) Fasilitas; terutama luasan gedung kurang memadai. 3). Prosedur: khususnya perencanaan belum diterapkan. 4) Supplier; kurang mempertimbangkan fasilitas transportasi dan kecepatan pengiriman sehingga obat terlambat diterimakan 5). Perencanaan dan penetapan kebutuhan; hanya berpedoman pada pagu anggaran 6). Ketersediaan logistik farmasi; belum ada metode dalam menentukan buffer stock sehingga kesulitan melakukan Reorder Point.

Diharapkan RSUD Kelet lebih memperhatikan : 1). Peningkatan kualifikasi SDM yang ada di gudang farmasi dan memberikan pelatihan ataupun inhouse training, 2). Perluasan gudang farmasi, 3). Pengembangan sistem Informasi Persediaan Obat yang mengacu pada metode buffer stock, 4). Pemilihan Supplier mempertimbangkan kualitas, kuantitas, harga, kesesuaian, kecepatan, posisi keuangan, kapasitas produksi, kapasitas proses, dan fasilitas transportasi yang tersedia, 5). Sosialisasi prosedur perencanaan dan prosedur pengadaan obat, 6). Monitoring dan evaluasi pengendalian belanja obat bulanan, triwulan dan semester sehingga obat tidak menumpuk di akhir tahun.

Kata Kunci : logistik, pengelolaan ketersediaan obat, gudang farmasi

**FACTORS ANALYSIS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL
LOGISTICS IN KELET HOSPITAL PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
2015**

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XX + 102 pages + 5 Tables + 17 Figures + 10 Appendices

Logistic management is a part of the pharmaceutical supply chain management consists of planning, implementation, and control of pharmaceutical effectively and efficiently of the flow of goods in and out as well as the storage of goods. A fact that has have emptiness and accumulation of the medicine of certain drugs in the pharmaceutical warehouse Kelet Hospital. The aimed of the study was to support that medicines are available in abundance of the right time and the appropriate quality at the time of need and lowest cost. This study was qualitative. The main subject of this study were data such as notes related to pharmaceutical logistics activities acquired through in-depth interviews to: heads of pharmaceutical warehouses, head of pharmacy and the pharmacist.

The results showed the drug supply management in hospital of Kelet pharmaceutical warehouse has not been effective, as demonstrated by the following components: 1). Human resources; still less in terms of both quantity and quality. 2) Facility; especially the area of the building was inadequate. 3). Procedure: in particular of planning have not been applied. 4) Supplier; less expensive transport facilities and speed of delivery so that the drug late shipped 5). Planning and determination of needs; only based on the budget ceiling 6). Availability of pharmaceutical logistics; yet there is method in determining the buffer stock so that difficulties do Reorder Point.

Hospital Kelet are expected to pay more attention: 1). Improve the qualification of human resources in the pharmaceutical warehouse and to provide training or in house traning, 2).Pharmaceutical warehouse expansion, 3).Drug Supply Information systems development that refers to the method of buffer stock, 4). Supplier Selection considering the quality, quantity, price, suitability, speed, financial position, production capacity, processing capacity and transport facilities available, 5). Socialize planning and procurement of drugs, 6).Monitoring and evaluation of drug spending monthly, quarterly and half so that the drug does not accumulate at the end of the year.

Keyword : logistics, managing the availability of drugs, pharmaceutical warehouse