

INTISARI

Ketidakefisienan dan ketidakefektifan pengelolaan obat memberikan dampak negatif baik secara medis maupun ekonomis. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui sistem pengelolaan obat pada tahap perencanaan di Apotek Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta sehingga dapat dijadikan dasar dalam meningkatkan efektivitas dan efisiensi perencanaan dalam rangka menjamin ketersediaan obat.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan penelitian studi kasus non eksperimental yang bersifat retrospektif. Data meliputi pengeluaran dan harga satuan barang. Selain itu dilakukan wawancara dengan Apoteker Pengelola Apotek. Hasil analisis ABC nilai pakai, nilai investasi dan VEN digabung sehingga didapat hasil analisis ABC indeks kritis. ABC indeks kritis ini yang akan membawa kepada perencanaan untuk pertimbangan pengadaan.

Hasil analisis nilai pakai tahun 2006-2008, rata-rata jumlah golongan A sebanyak 123 jenis, golongan B sebanyak 248 jenis, dan golongan C sebanyak 1631. Hasil analisis nilai investasi, rata-rata jumlah golongan A sebanyak 294 jenis, golongan B sebanyak 285 jenis, dan golongan C sebanyak 1424. Hasil analisis VEN, ada 105 jenis yang masuk golongan A, 223 jenis masuk golongan B, dan 1752 jenis masuk golongan C. Profil rata-rata nilai indeks kritis, golongan A sebanyak 110 jenis, golongan B sebanyak 248 jenis, dan golongan C sebanyak 1645. Jumlah sediaan yang direkomendasikan di Apotek Sanata Dharma sebanyak 403 dan 1647 sediaan dieliminasi.

Kata Kunci : Apotek, perencanaan, ABC indeks kritis, sediaan

ABSTRACT

Inefficient and ineffectiveness of drugs management brings about negative impacts both medically and economically. This research aims to find out the planning phase of the drugs system in Sanata Dharma Dispensary of Yogyakarta so that it can be the basic of increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the plan in order to guarantee the drugs availability.

This research used a retrospective non-experimental case study. The data covered the outcome and per item price. Moreover, an interview has been conducted with a Pharmacist as the Dispensary Manager. The result of the ABC “Nilai Pakai” (Use Value), “Nilai Investasi” (Investment Value) and VEN were collected to obtain the ABC critical index analysis. This ABC critical index itself would bring to the planning of the availability consideration.

The result of the Use Value in 2006 to 2008 was that the average quantity of A Group as much as 123 varieties, B Group as much as 248 varieties, and C Group as much as 1631. The result of Investment Value analysis was that the average quantity of A Group as much as 294 varieties, B Group as much as 285 varieties, and C Group as much as 1424. The result of the VEN analysis showed that there were 105 varieties enter the A group, 223 varieties enter the B Group, and 1752 varieties enter the C Group. The critical index value profile was that A Group as much as 110 varieties, B Group as much as 248 varieties, and C Group as much as 1645. The product quantity recommended in Sanata Dharma Dispensary as much as 403 and 1647 product were eliminated.

Keywords: Dispensary, planning, ABC critical index, supply