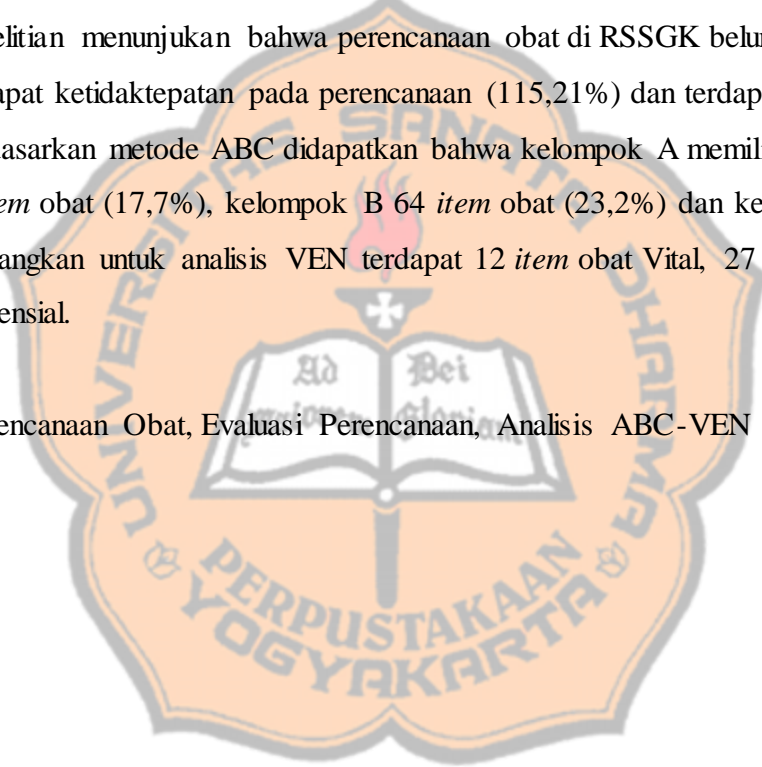


INTISARI

Perencanaan obat merupakan suatu kegiatan seleksi obat untuk menentukan jumlah obat dalam rangka pemenuhan kebutuhan obat di Rumah Sakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan evaluasi proses perencanaan obat di Rumah Sakit St. Gabriel Kewapante (RSSGK) Tahun 2018. Penelitian dilakukan di Rumah Sakit St. Gabriel Kewapante, Kabupaten Sikka dengan jumlah subjek penelitian sebanyak 11 orang, terdiri dari 8 dokter, 1 Apoteker, 1 Asisten Apoteker dan kepala keuangan. Jenis penelitian yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan metode kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data secara *purposive sampling* dan analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif selanjutnya dibahas dalam bentuk uraian dan tabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perencanaan obat di RSSGK belum efektif (44,35%) karena masih terdapat ketidaktepatan pada perencanaan (115,21%) dan terdapat kekosongan obat (4 *item* obat). Berdasarkan metode ABC didapatkan bahwa kelompok A memiliki *item* obat paling sedikit yaitu 48 *item* obat (17,7%), kelompok B 64 *item* obat (23,2%) dan kelompok C 163 *item* obat (59,1%). Sedangkan untuk analisis VEN terdapat 12 *item* obat Vital, 27 *item* Esensial dan 7 *item* obat Non Esensial.

Kata Kunci: Perencanaan Obat, Evaluasi Perencanaan, Analisis ABC-VEN



ABSTRACT

Drug planning is drug selection activity to determine the number of drugs in order to meet the needs of drugs in the hospital. This study aims to evaluate the drug planning process at the Rumah Sakit St. Gabriel Kewapante in 2018. The research was conducted at the St. Gabriel Kewapante, Sikka Regency with 11 research subjects, consisting of 8 doctors, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Assistant Pharmacist and chief financial officer. This type of research is descriptive research with quantitative methods. The technique of collecting data using purposive sampling and analysis is done descriptively then discussed in the form of description and table.

The results showed that drug planning in RSSGK was not effective (44,35%) because there were still inaccuracies in planning (115,21%) and there was a drug vacancy (5 items). Based on the ABC method it was found that group A had the least drug items, namely 48 drug items (17,7%), group B 64 drug items(23,3%) and group C 163 drug items (59,1%). Where as for VEN analysis there are 12 Vital drug items, 27 Essential items and 7 Non Essential drug items.

Keywords: Drug Planning, Planning Evaluation, ABC-VEN Analysis

