# ABSTRAK

Apotek merupakan sarana pelayanan kefarmasian yang berkaitan dengan sediaan farmasi berupa obat-obatan. Perencanaan kebutuhan obat yang kurang baik akan mengakibatkan terjadinya *stagnant* dan *stockout*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk memberikan gambaran perencanaan kebutuhan obat bebas dan bebas terbatas menggunakan metode ABC indeks kritis serta memberikan rekomendasi obat yang dapat meningkatkan efektivitas dan efisiensi anggaran apotek.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di salah satu apotek di Godean dan merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan adalah data penjualan dan harga jual obat bebas dan bebas terbatas selama tahun 2022 dan Apoteker Penanggung Jawab Apotek yang menjadi informan saat wawancara untuk menentukan obat VEN. Data diolah dengan perhitungan nilai pakai, nilai investasi, wawancara obat VEN, dan nilai indeks kritis dengan bantuan Microsoft Excel 2021.

Hasil analisis nilai pakai, didominasi obat flu dan batuk dengan rata-rata jumlah obat kelompok A sebanyak 157 item, kelompok B 203 item, dan kelompok C sebanyak 316. Hasil analisis nilai investasi didominasi suplemen/vitamin dengan rata-rata jumlah obat kelompok A sebanyak 210 item, kelompok B 200 item, dan kelompok C 266 item. Hasil analisis VEN, terdapat 149 item kelompok vital, 154 item kelompok essensial, dan 373 item kelompok non essensial. Hasil analisis nilai indeks kritis, kelompok A didominasi obat flu dan batuk dengan jumlah 169 obat, kelompok B didominasi pula obat flu dan batuk dengan jumlah 144 obat, dan kelompok C didominasi suplemen/vitamin dengan jumlah 369 obat. Jumlah item obat yang direkomendasikan sebanyak 307 item obat .

**Kata kunci : Apotek, pengendalian, perencanaan, ABC indeks kritis**

## ABSTRACT

Pharmacies is a pharmaceutical service facility related to pharmaceutical preparations in the form of medicines. Bad planning of drug will result in stagnation and stockouts. The aim of this research is to provide an overview of planning for over-the-counter and limited over-the-counter medicine using the ABC critical index method and to provide drug recommendations that can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of pharmacies budgets.

This research was conducted at a pharmacies in Godean and was a type of descriptive research with a cross sectional design. The sample used is data on sales and selling prices of free and limited over-the-counter medicines during 2022 and the Pharmacist in Charge of the pharmacies who was the informant during the interview to determine the VEN medicine. The data was processed by calculating use value, investment value, VEN drug interviews, and critical index values with the help of Microsoft Excel 2021.

The results of the use value analysis are dominated by cold and cough medicines with an average number of group A 157 items, 203 items for group B, and 316 items for group C. The results of the investment value analysis are dominated by supplements/vitamins with an average number of group A 210 items, group B 200 items, and group C 266 items. The results of the VEN analysis showed that there were 149 items in the vital group, 154 items in the essential group, and 373 items in the non-essential group. The results of the critical index value analysis showed that group A was dominated by cold and cough medicines with a total of 169 medicines, group B was also dominated by cold and cough medicines with a total of 144 medicines, and group C was dominated by supplements/vitamins with a total of 369 medicines. The number of recommended drug items is 307 items.

**Keywords: Pharmacy, control, planning, ABC critical index**