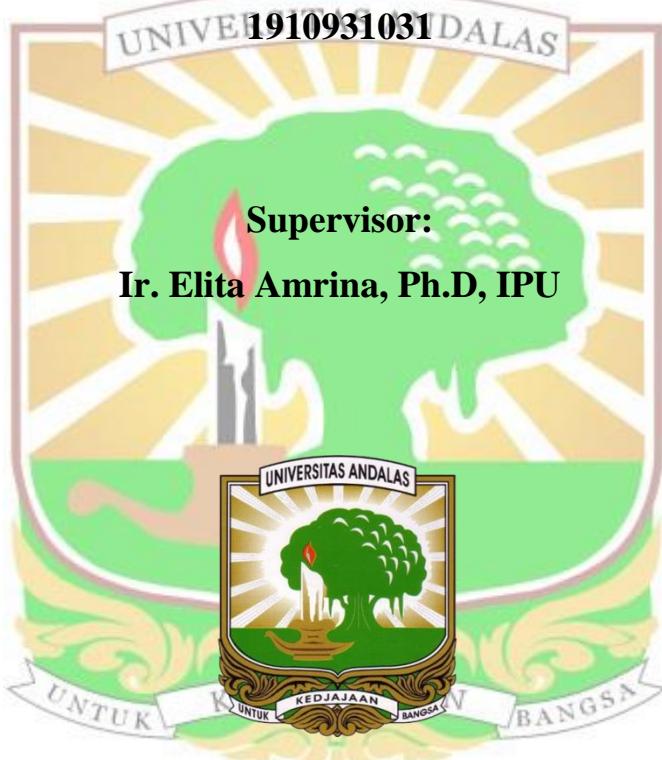


**MEDICINE INVENTORY CONTROL IN PHARMACEUTICAL  
INSTALLATION OF UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS HOSPITAL**

**FINAL PROJECT**

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PADANG  
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# **MEDICINE INVENTORY CONTROL IN PHARMACEUTICAL INSTALLATION OF UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS HOSPITAL**

## **FINAL PROJECT**

*A report submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of  
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## ABSTRACT

One of the requirements of health services that must be ensured to be met by hospitals is the availability of medicines. Efforts that can be made to maintain the availability of medicines are to hold a medicine inventory. Universitas Andalas Hospital is experiencing medicine inventory problems in the form of excess and shortage of medicine stocks. The medicines that most often experience inventory problems are outpatient medicines. This study focused only on outpatient medicine. The problem of medicine inventory occurs because Universitas Andalas Hospital have not implemented certain and specific policy in inventory control. This study aims to determine policy for controlling medicine inventories at Universitas Andalas Hospital Pharmaceutical Installation. In this study, the classification was carried out using ABC and FSN classifications. The continuous review system method is used to determined inventory control. In addition, this study also conducted forecasting for planning inventory control in the next period. After that, a sensitivity analysis was carried out on the total inventory cost in October 2022 – September 2023. This research resulted in an inventory control policy consisting of reorder point, quantity orders, and amount of safety stock.

Based on the results of the study, in the ABC-FSN classification of outpatient medicines, there were 46 medicines in the AF group, 37 medicines in the BF group, 46 medicines in the CF group, 10 medicines in the AS group, 0 medicine in the AN group, 21 medicines in the BS group, 3 medicines in the BN group, 47 medicines in the CS group, and 18 medicines in the CN group. The total inventory cost of the proposed medicine inventory in October 2021 – September 2022 is Rp3,658,214,819 with a savings of Rp650,743,612 or 15.10% of the total actual inventory cost with an inventory service level of 99.92%. The number of medicine demands for October 2022 – September 2023 is forecast using the exponential trend method. The total inventory cost of the medicine inventory planned for October 2022 – September 2023 is Rp4,535,858,034 with an inventory service level of 99.92%. The cost changes that have the most effect on the sensitivity analysis of the total cost of inventory in October 2022 – September 2023 is purchasing costs with a decrease of 15% made the total cost of inventory decrease by Rp673,163,200 or 14.84% from normal costs and an increase of 15% made the total inventory cost increase by Rp672,822,227 or 14.83% of normal costs.

**Keywords:** ABC classification, continuous review system, FSN classification, hospital, inventory control

## **ABSTRAK**

*Salah satu tuntutan pelayanan kesehatan yang harus dipastikan terpenuhi oleh rumah sakit yaitu ketersediaan obat. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk menjaga ketersediaan obat yaitu dengan mengadakan persediaan obat. Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas mengalami permasalahan persediaan obat berupa kelebihan dan kurangnya stok obat. Obat yang paling sering mengalami permasalahan persediaan yaitu obat rawat jalan. Penelitian ini hanya berfokus pada obat rawat jalan. Permasalahan persediaan obat terjadi karena Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas belum menerapkan kebijakan yang jelas dan spesifik dalam pengendalian persediaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan kebijakan dalam pengendalian persediaan obat di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas. Pada penelitian ini klasifikasi obat dilakukan dengan menggunakan klasifikasi ABC dan FSN. Metode continuous review system digunakan untuk menentukan pengendalian persediaan. Selain itu, pada penelitian ini juga dilakukan peramalan untuk perencanaan pengendalian persediaan pada periode selanjutnya. Setelah itu, dilakukan analisis sensitivitas terhadap total biaya persediaan di Oktober 2022 – September 2023. Penelitian ini menghasilkan kebijakan pengendalian persediaan yang terdiri dari waktu pemesanan kembali, jumlah pemesanan, dan jumlah cadangan pengaman.*

*Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pada klasifikasi ABC-FSN obat rawat jalan, terdapat 46 obat di grup AF, 37 obat di grup BF, 46 obat di grup CF, 10 obat di grup AS, 0 obat di grup AN, 21 obat di grup BS, 3 obat di grup BN, 47 obat di grup CS, dan 18 obat di grup CN. Total biaya persediaan obat usulan di Oktober 2021 – September 2022 adalah Rp3,658,214,819 dengan penghematan sebesar Rp650,743,612 atau 15.10% dari total biaya persediaan aktual dengan tingkat pelayanan persediaan sebesar 99.92%. Jumlah permintaan obat untuk Oktober 2022 – September 2023 diramal menggunakan metode tren eksponensial. Total biaya persediaan obat yang direncanakan untuk Oktober 2022 – September 2023 adalah Rp4,535,858,034 dengan tingkat pelayanan persediaan sebesar 99.92%. Perubahan biaya yang paling berpengaruh pada analisis sensitivitas terhadap total biaya persediaan di October 2022 – September 2023 adalah biaya beli dengan penurunan sebesar 15% membuat total biaya persediaan turun sebesar Rp673,163,200 atau 14,84% dari biaya normal dan kenaikan sebesar 15% membuat total biaya persediaan meningkat sebesar Rp672.822.227 atau 14,83% dari biaya normal.*

**Kata Kunci:** continuous review system, klasifikasi ABC, klasifikasi FSN, pengendalian persediaan, rumah sakit