ARTIPEL ILMIAH

The Role for Leaders of Health Care Organizations in Patient Safety

Penelitian Ilmiah


Critical Appraisal

Upaya Pencapaian Target BTA Positif pada Suspek TBC di Kabupaten Timur Tengah Bolat, Provinsi NTT Sebuah Tinjauan Kritis

New Release

Increase Patient Safety by Creating a Quieter Hospital Environment
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The Comparison of MPS Method with EOQ Lot-size along with Chosen Forecasting Result and Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (Simulation on Stock Planning and Controlling at Siti Khodijah Hospital)

Perbandingan Metode Master Production Schedule Ber-lot Size EOQ Disertai Hasil Forecasting Terpilih dengan Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (Simulasi Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Persediaan di RS Siti Khodijah)

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Abstract

Hospital Pharmacy Installation is the only department or unit in a hospital that is fully responsible for the management and control of all pharmaceutical preparatives and other medical supplies, distributed and used in a hospital. Logistic Unit as a unit in the Pharmacy Installation at Siti Khodijah Hospital (SKH) is responsible for the planning, stock controlling, and pharmaceutical ordering. The Pharmacy Installation faces several problems i.e. stock-out occurs at wards, dispensaries, logistic unit and occurs almost in the same extent in all shifts, even it can happen consecutively in 2 days. An ABC Analysis shows that only small items of medicine and medical supplies are category A (7.9%), and the rest are category B and C which produces many stock leftovers of category B and C medicine. This leads to non-mutational medicine for the whole year through. The objective of this study is to determine the most effective and efficient method of stock planning and controlling by comparing MPS method with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting and the method of Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (MMSL) in order to avoid the occurrence of stock-out, stagnancy and the high amount of leftover value at the logistic unit of SKH. The research was done in 4 stages. The data used is secondary data consisting of the price of purchase and the mutation of all medicine and medical supplies at the logistic unit of SKH from January 2005 to February 2006. The result of the simulation using MPS method (Master Production Schedule) with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting and Maximum-Minimum stock level method shows that an MPS method with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting has produced a lower stock-out rate and a lower value of stock leftover, followed by MMSL 7, 10, 14 days and the present method, whereas the comparison of stagnancy values shows that MMSL 14 days has the lowest value, followed by MPS method with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting, MMSL 10 days, the present method and MMSL 7 days. To determine the most effective and efficient method, the observed medicine and medical supplies are divided into 2 groups, i.e. emergency and non-emergency groups. The MPS method with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting is the most effective and efficient for the planning and controlling of emergency medicine followed by MMSL 14, 10, 7 days and the present method. While MMSL 14 days method is the most effective and efficient method for the planning and controlling of non-emergency medicine followed by MPS method with EOQ lot-size along with chosen forecasting result, MMSL 10, 7 days and the present method.

Keyword: Master, Production, Schedule, Lot-size, EOQ, forecasting, Maximum-Minimum, Stock, Level,

Daftar Pustaka: