Artikel Ilmiah
The Role for Leaders of Health Care Organizations in Patient Safety

Penelitian Ilmiah
Porbandaran Metode MPS Bar-for Size EOQ
Disertai Hasil Forecasting Terpilih dengan
Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (Simulasional)
Perancanaan dan Pengendalian Persediaan di RG
Siti Khodijah

Hubungan Sumber Tarbunfuknya Budaya Organisasi
dengan Budaya Organisasi Puskesmas (Sebuah
Analisis di Kabupaten dan Kota Kendari)

Analisis Efektivitas Upaya Penenunan Pendarit
Kusta Beru Secara Akif dan Pasif Menggunakan
Metode Cost Effectiveness Analysis (Studi Kasus di
Puskesmas Daungke Kabupaten Sumenep)

Strategi dan Rencanaan Bauran Pemasaran
Berdasarkan Kebutuhan dan Harapan Masyarakat
terhadap Pelayanan Puskesmas di Kabupaten
Sumenep

Upaya Pemasaran untuk Meningkatkan Pemanfaatan
Rawat Inap di Bagian Kebidanan dan Kandungan
RS Dr. H. Moel Sabur Sumenep Berdasarkan
Analisis Perilaku Konsumen

Upaya Pencairan Target BTA Positif pada Suspek
TBC di Kabupaten Timur Tengah Bolat, Provinsi
NTT (Analisis Determinan Kinerja Petugas
Laboratorium Puskesmas)

Critical Appraisal
Upaya Pencairan 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Role for Leaders of Health Care Organizations in Patient Safety</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Comparison of MPS Method with EOQ Lot-size along with Chosen</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forecasting Result and Maximum-Minimum Stock Level (Simulation on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stock Planning and Controlling at Siti Khodijah Hospital)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Correlation of Organization Culture Forming Source with the</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Health Center Organization Culture (An analysis in Kendari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regency and City)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PATIENT SAFETY FOCUSIncrease Patient Safety by Creating a quieter</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospital Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Effectiveness Analysis of the Active and Passive Case Finding Effort</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the New Leprosy Patients Using Cost Effectiveness Analysis Method</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A Case Study at Dungkek Public Health Center in Sumenep Regency)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marketing Mix Strategy and Plan Based on Community Need and Expectation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Village Comprehensive Health Post (Posyandu) Service in Sumenep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Formulating Marketing Efforts to Increase the Utilization of Inpatient</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ward at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Sumenep Dr. H.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moh. Anwar Hospital through Consumer Behavior Factor Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Efforts to Accomplish the Target of Finding Positive Acid Fast Bacilli</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Among TB Suspects in the Regency of South Center Timor, East Nusa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tenggara Province (Performance Determinant Analysis of the PHC Laboratory)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 :