Artikel Ilmiah
Manajemen Perubahan
(Kebutuhan Dasar Organisasi Saat Ini)

Penelitian Ilmiah
Pengaruh Efektivitas Komunikasi, Kualitas Teknis
dan Kualitas Puskesmas Jasa Klinis Onkologi di Surabaya
terhadap Komitmen Pasien untuk kebersihan dalam Kebidanan

Upaya Pencapaian Standar Pelayanan Minimal Program
Gizi di Puskesmas Glagah Kabupaten Lamongan
(Studi Benchmarking di Puskesmas Kebang Bahu
Kabupaten Lamongan)

Analisis Upaya Cost Containment dan Analisis Biaya
Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Cost Recovery Rate
di Unit Radiologi RSUI Surabaya

Pengembangan Model Pengendalian Pengadaan
Persediaan Reagen di Laboratorium Klinik
Genapiles Diagnostic Centre Surabaya

Analisis Pengaruh Kinerja Dosen dan Proses Belajar
Mengajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa
Program Studi Keperawatan Anestesi Surabaya

Analisis Pengaruh Karakteristik Sistem Penganggaran
Terhadap Kinerja Manajer dan Kinerja Operasional di RSUI Surabaya

Critical Appraisal
Analisis Pengaruh Karakteristik Sistem Penganggaran
Terhadap Kinerja Manajer dalam Mewujudkan Motivasi Manajer
Sebuah Tinjauan kritis

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Developing a Reagent Inventory Control Model at Gleneagles Diagnostic Centre Surabaya

Pengembangan Model Pengendalian Pengadaan Persediaan Reagen di Laboratorium Klinik Gleneagles Diagnostic Centre Surabaya

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Abstract

A research was done at Gleneagles Diagnostic Centre Surabaya (GDC-S) to choose a new reagent inventory control model with better results than the old one. It must be more effective and efficient in keeping the reagents’ amount at the end of each month at a minimum level without increasing the risk of stock-out occurrences. This research was an operational research with intervention. The interventions given were the models Just-In-Time (JIT) and Fixed Order Interval (FOI) using the Master Production Schedule (MPS) table, done on A class reagents. The reagents were classified with ABC classification method using data compiled in one year. The reagents classified the A class consisted of 36 reagent items used in 31 tests. The forecasting method used for each reagent was the one with the smallest least squares. The selection of forecasting methods for the A class reagents were based on data compiled in 16 months. The results were: 48.38% of the A class reagents got the best prediction with single moving averages method, 32.25% with 2 months, 6.45% with 1 month, and 6.45% with 3 months autoregression and autocorrelation method, and 6.45% with simple regression method. The JIT model was applied for two months (March and April 2004), accompanied by a simulation procedure using FOI model. The FOI model was applied in the following two months (May and June 2004), accompanied by a simulation procedure using the JIT model. The end result showed the JIT model was better than the FOI model with less residual reagents at the reorder time and less stock-out values occurring in the process. Both models were better than the old inventory control model with less residual reagents value at the end of the month of inventory checks. So the chosen model for the A class reagents inventory control in GDC-S is the JIT model.

Keyword : inventory, control, forecasting, Just-in-Time, Fixed, Order Interval, ,

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   . Yogyakarta : Penerbit BPFE
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