

**ANALISIS PENGENDALIAN PERSEDIAAN OBAT DENGAN METODE
SAFETY STOCK DAN REORDER POINT (ROP) DI PUSKESMAS
KALITANJUNG KOTA CIREBON**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Puskesmas Kalitanjung Kota Cirebon. Dengan objek jumlah persediaan obat. Tujuan dari analisis adalah untuk mengetahui penyebab kekurangan dan kelebihan obat dan mengoptimalkan jumlah persediaan obat. Adanya jumlah permintaan fluktuatif membuat Puskesmas sering mengalami kekurangan serta kelebihan stok obat. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif serta teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara, observasi, pengumpulan data sekunder, dan studi pustaka. Metode dalam analisis pengendalian persediaan obat dengan metode *safety stock* dan *reorder point*.

Penerapan konsep SS dan ROP berdasarkan perhitungan rumus yang dihitung dengan data persediaan selama 3 bulan dimulai dari bulan Desember hingga Februari, maka menghasilkan perhitungan jumlah masing-masing obat. melakukan pemesanan kembali stok persediaan obat sebanyak Amoksisilin (15445), Antibakteri DOEN (320), Garam Oralit (1632), Tiamin Vitamin B1 (19315), Ambroxol (7992), Asiklovir (695), Gentamisin (161), Metronidazol (2242), Parasetamol (49533), Amlodipin (2582). Dengan *safety stock* sebanyak Amoksisilin (7255), Antibakteri DOEN (20), Garam Oralit (72), Tiamin Vitamin B1 (1855), Ambroxol (2107), Asiklovir (75), Gentamisin (31), Metronidazol (192), Parasetamol (2158), Amlodipin (257). Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Puskesmas sebaiknya menerapkan perhitungan SS dan ROP dalam pengelolaan dan pengendalian persediaan untuk menghindari adanya kekurangan stok (*Stock Out*) maupun kelebihan stok (*Stagnant*).

Kata kunci: Pengendalian Persediaan, *Safety Stock*, *Reorder Point*

**ANALYSIS OF DRUG INVENTORY CONTROL BY USING SAFETY STOCK
AND REORDER POINT METHOD AT PUSKESMAS KALITANJUNG KOTA
CIREBON**

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at Puskesmas Kalitanjung Kota Cirebon. With the object of the amount of drug supply. The purpose of the analysis is to find out the causes of deficiency and excess drug and optimize the amount of drug supply. The fluctuating demand makes the community health center often experience shortages and excess stock of drugs. This study used is descriptive method and data collection technique by interview, observation, secondary data collection, and literature study. Methods in the analysis of drug stock control with safety stock method and reorder point.

The application of safety stock and reorder point concept based on the calculations of / the formulas that calculated by data supplies during three months starting from December to February. so generate the calculation of the amount of each drug that can be reordered when the stock of drug as many as. Amoxicillin (15445), Antibacterial DOEN (320), Oralite Salt (1632), Thiamine Vitamin B1 (19315), Ambroxol (7992), Aciclovir (695), Gentamicin (161), Metronidazole (2242), Paracetamol (49533), Amlodipine (2582). With safety stock as many as Amoxicillin (7255), Antibacterial DOEN (20), Oralite Salt (72), Thiamine Vitamin B1 (1855), Ambroxol (2107), Aciclovir (75), Gentamicin 31, Metronidazole (192), Paracetamol (2158), Amlodipine (257). From the results of the study can be concluded that the community health center should apply the calculation of safety stock and reorder point in the management and inventory control to avoid any stock shortage or excess or accumulation of drugs.

Keywords: Inventory Control, Buffer Stock, Safey Stock, Reorder point