DRUG INVENTORY CONTROL WITH ABC ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL INDEX IN PHARMACY INSTALLATION OF KALABAHI GENERAL HOSPITAL, 2014 Ni Nyoman Yuliani1, Rahmawati Sangga1 Pharmacy Department, Kupang Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Email : y.nyoman@yahoo.com Abstract There is often a vacancy of medicine in Pharmacy Installation of Kalabahi General Hospital, Alor Regency, which makes the patient having to buy drug at other service facilities. The purpose of this study is to determine the control of drug inventory at Kalabahi General Hospital, Alor Regency. This research used descriptive quantitative method. The population in this study was the drug inventory data in the Kalabahi General Hospital, pharmacy installation in 2014 as the secondary data and the doctor as the respondent was the primary data. In this research, ABC usage analysis, ABC investment analysis, and ABC index critical analysis will be performed to find out which drugs are included in group A, group B, and group C. The results of the study showed that based on ABC analysis, the value of use showed Group A amounted to 69.05% of all used and consisted of 17 drug items. Group B amounted to 21.55% of the total used and consisted of 40 drug items. Group C amounted to 9.40% of all used and consisted of 224 drug items. Based on ABC analysis of investment value, Group A was 69.80%, Group B was 20.09%, and Group C was 10.11%. Based on critical index value of Group A was 0.71%, Group B was 39.50% and Group C was 59.79%. Pharmaceutical service is a direct and responsible service to patient related to pharmaceutical preparations with the intention of achieving definite result to improve the patient quality of life (Anonymous, 2014). Pharmaceutical service in hospitals is a supporting service and is also the main revenue center in hospital. The management of pharmaceutical inventory is a cycle of activities from planning to evaluation that are interrelated each other. One way to find out the effective and efficient management of pharmaceutical inventory is to use critical index ABC analysis (Anonymous, 2008). ABC critical index analysis is used to improve the efficiency of the use of fund by grouping drug or pharmaceutical inventory, especially drugs that are used based on their impact on health. Group A uses 70% of the total drug use and absorbs 70% of the total investment drug, group B uses 20% of the total drug use and absorbs 20% of the total drug investment, group C uses 10% of the total drug use and absorbs 10% of the total investment drug. According to Febriawati (2013), the advantage of ABC analysis is the organization can control inventory better, the organization can pay more attention to cost, and the organization can provide inventory with the right type, amount, and time so as to reduce immediate purchase and inability to fulfill the demand. Based on previous research by Gerans (2013) entitled “Drug Inventory Control with ABC Analysis of Critical Index in the RSIA Dedari Kupang, Pharmacy Installation in 2013” said that the results obtained in a study of 326 drugs contained in the RSIA Dedari pharmaceutical installation in the period of January to December in 2013, the following results were obtained: Based on ABC analysis, the usage value showed group A was 69.01% with 22 drug items, group B had 20.91% with 43 drug items and group inventory control is a core function of equipment management which includes effort to monitor and secure overall management. The supply of drugs in pharmaceutical installation is the biggest asset of a hospital. Because such a large amount is invested in inventory, proper drug inventory control has a strong and direct influence on the recovery of hospital investment. The available drugs at the Pharmacy Installation of Kalabahi General Hospital in Alor Regency are vary greatly. From the ABC analysis, there were 281 drugs at the Pharmacy Installation of Kalabahi General Hospital in Alor Regency, obtained the following results: 1. Usage Value From the 281 drugs at the Pharmacy Installation of Kalabahi Hospital, Alor Regency, are grouped according to the amount of use with a 70-20-10 system. Group A is a group with a high of use which is 69.05% of all uses and consisting of 17 drug items. Group B is a group with a moderate amount of use which is 21.55% of the total amount of use consisting of 40 drug items. Group C is a group with a small amount of use, which is 9.40% of all uses consisting of 224 drug items. The drugs included in group A are Chlorpeniramine maleat 4 mg, Asam mefenamat 500 mg, Dexametason 0.5 mg, Besi sulfat, Ranitidin 150 mg, Asam ascorbat 50 mg, Metformin 500 mg, Amoxicilin 500 mg, Ambroxol 30 mg, Gliceril guaiokolat 100 mg, Neurodex film coat tab, Paracetamol 500 mg, Antasida doen, Dekstrometorphan 15 mg, Isosorbid dintrrat 5 mg, Antalgin 500 mg, Divask 5 mg, for group A with the most number of uses, it is necessary to ensure adequate stockpile, to avoid stock occurrence which can hamper service to patient in the hospital and cause harm to the hospital. A. Conclusion Based on the result of research conducted, the following conclusions are obtained: 1. Based on ABC analysis, the value of usage showed that Group A was 69.05% of all used and consisted of 17 drug items. Group B was 21.55% of the total used and consisted of 40 drug items. Group C was 9.40% of all used and consisted of 224 drug items. 2. Based on the ABC analysis of investment value, Group A was 69.80%, Group B was 20.09% and Group C was 10.11%. 3. The critical index value of Group A was 0.71%, Group B was 39.50% and Group C was 59.79%. Based on the relationship between usage value, investment value and critical value, the group of drugs that have a high use value Paracetamol 500 mg, Antasida doen, Deks trometorphan 15 mg, Isosorbid dintrrat 5 mg, Antalgin 500 mg, Divask 5 mg.