Indonesian Journal of
Wiyata Health Administration

Vol.3, No.1, June 2024, pp. 21 – 26
ISSN 2964-643X (Online), ISSN 2964-0091 (Print)
DOI: 10.35728/ijwha.v3i01.1534
Journal homepage: http://jurnal.itkeswhs.ac.id/index.php/ijwha/index

Drug Logistics Management in The Pharmaceutical Service Unit of The Pangkep District Health Service

Ince Annisah Adawiyah Arifin[1a*], Syamsinar Jamal[2b], Mutmainnah[3c]

[1] Department of Health Administration STIK Stella Maris Makassar, Indonesia

[a] ainceannisah@gmail.com
[b] syamsinarjamal24@gmail.com
[c] ninamutmainnah12@gmail.com

HIGHLIGHTS

- The service unit forming the Pangkep District Health Service is not optimal because the planning for drug needs is only based on the consumption method, namely planning drug needs based on data on drug needs at each Puskesmas in the previous year and is not optimal.

ARTICLE INFO

Received date 07 June 2024
Revised date 10 June 2024
Accepted date 16 June 2024

Keywords:
Druq Logistik;
Pharmacy Services;
distribution;
storage;
procurement.

A B S T R A C T / A B S T R A K

The Pharmaceutical Services Unit is responsible for managing health supplies which includes planning, procurement, storage and distribution of drug logistics. This research aims to obtain an overview of drug logistics management in the Pharmaceutical Services Unit of the Pangkep District Health Service. This study uses a qualitative method with an inductive approach. The research subjects were divided into key informants, namely the head of the pharmaceutical installation and ordinary informants, namely employees of the pharmaceutical service unit. The management of drug logistics carried out by the service unit forming the Pangkep District Health Service is not optimal because the planning for drug needs is only based on the consumption method, namely planning drug needs based on data on drug needs at each Puskesmas in the previous year and is not optimal in providing drug storage space due to the narrow storage warehouse. The management of drug logistics carried out by the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep District Health Service has not been optimal in the areas of planning drug needs and drug storage.

Corresponding Author:
Ince Annisah Adawiyah Arifin,
Department of Health Administration STIK Stella Maris Makassar
Jl. Maipa No.19, Losari
Email: ainceannisah@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Drug logistics management is a series of activities that concern aspects of planning, procurement, storage, distribution and elimination of drugs that are managed optimally in order to achieve the accuracy of the amount and type of drugs and health supplies. The management of this drug is carried out to meet the needs of basic health services for people in need at the Puskesmas. The purpose of drug management is to ensure the availability, distribution and affordability of drugs with sufficient types and quantities, so that they are easily obtained at the right place and time. Therefore, drugs need to be managed properly, effectively and efficiently (Rosmania and Supriyanto, 2015).

Analysis of Procurement Planning for Drug Needs in the Pharmacy, Narcotics and Traditional Medicine Section of the Bone District Health Office concluded that drug planning at the Bone District Health Office still occurs overstock errors which cause other types of drugs to experience empty stocks. In addition, there is also an error, namely the delay in distributing drugs to pharmaceutical warehouses (Sanji Anugrah, 2008).

Analysis of Drug Needs Planning in the Implementation of National Health Insurance Policy at the Pharmaceutical Installation of the Medan City Health Office stated that drug needs planning in the JKN era was not fully in accordance with the technical guidelines for drug procurement, especially regarding planning teams that had not been formed cross-program and cross-sectoral related (Simanullang, 2014).

Pangkep Regency Pharmacy Service Unit is one of the sections under the auspices of the Pangkep Regency Health Office, responsible for carrying out health supplies management which includes Planning, Procurement, Storage, Distribution, Removal. Pangkep District Health Office has so far planned the drug needs of the Puskesmas based on the use of drugs in the previous year by considering the remaining supplies in the previous year. The Puskesmas drug needs are also based on the 10 largest diseases in the Puskesmas. The percentage of drug availability this year is only around 80%, the mismatch of needs with the realization of this drug is caused by, among others; (a) when ordering drug needs through the e-Catalogue it turns out that not all drug items needed are listed (registered) on the e-Catalogue, (b) drug needs that have been ordered in accordance with the e-Catalogue are not all realized (Pangkep District Health Office, 2018)

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with an inductive approach. This research was carried out from July to August 2018 at the Pharmaceutical Service Unit of the Pangkep Regency Health Office. The research subjects are divided into key informants, namely the head of the pharmaceutical installation/pharmaceutical service unit and ordinary informants, namely staff who know drug logistics management in the formation service unit of the Pangkep Regency Health Office. Primary data collection uses interview guidelines and is equipped with tape recorders and writing stationery. Data collection by observation and in-depth interviews or -in-dept interviews, document review and documentation. Data analysis uses triangulation techniques.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Planning

Based on the results of interviews regarding the drug needs planning process from three permanent informants and supported by explanations

from key informants, it was explained that the Pharmaceutical Services Unit of the Pangkep District Health Service carried out drug needs planning based on daily drug data. consumption in the previous year. Resources come from the Report and Drug Use Request Sheet (LPLPO) of each Community Health Center which are then summarized into a drug plan.

The steps for planning drug needs start from preparing a plan for drug needs obtained from the compilation of Puskesmas data, then adjusting it to existing stock and applicable regulations in drug procurement and adjusting it to the existing budget and not using morbidity rates. This method is because it is difficult to predict diseases that will attack people in the area. this year because the disease pattern is not the same every year.

The obstacles faced in planning drug needs carried out in the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep District Health Service were caused by planning errors on the part of the community health center, which incorrectly planned drug needs, which had an impact on the LPLPO.

The results of the research regarding drug needs planning carried out by researchers were not compared with the results of direct observation/observation because at the time the research took place the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep District Health Service had not implemented drug needs planning. This happened because planning was only carried out once a year and only for drug needs during a year.

This research is in line with research conducted by Rezky Aulia (2015) which states that in planning drug needs, a consumption method is used based on the LPLPO of each health center.

Planning is a process of determining the type and amount of medicine needed according to disease patterns and service needs. (Ministry of Health, 2003).

Planning is an activity to determine the quantity and period of drug procurement in accordance with the results of selection activities to ensure that the criteria for the right type, right quantity, right time and efficiency are met (Permenkes, 2016).

Procurement

Based on the results of interviews regarding the drug procurement process, information was obtained that the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep District Health Service procured drugs using an e-purchasing system based on the e-catalogue. However, the obstacles that usually occur in procuring medicines through e-purchasing, especially the list of medicines available in the e-catalogue, do not all meet what is needed.

Based on the results of interviews regarding what things must be considered when procuring/ordering medicines, it can be concluded that when procuring/ordering medicines you must pay attention to the accuracy of the type of medicine and the quantity of medicine to be ordered. The source of funds for drug procurement carried out at the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep Regency Health Service was that the answer was that the source of funds for drug procurement came from DAK (Special Allocation Funds) and DAU (General Allocation Funds).

The obstacles that are usually experienced in the drug procurement process conclude that the realization of drug procurement is not 100% fulfilled, one of the reasons being the distributor who is unable to provide the drug because it is related to the availability of raw materials.

Guidelines for Implementing Drug Procurement using e-Purchasing Procedures Based on the e-Catalogue which explains that drug procurement must be through the Electronic Goods/Services Procurement Service (LPSE) or online e-Catalogue on the electronic auction website and the procurement is carried out by the Goods/Services Procurement Policy Institute Government (LKPP). Through this drug e-Catalogue system, Ministries/Institutions/Departments/Institutions (K/L/D/I) do not need to carry out an auction process, but can directly utilize the drug e-Catalogue system in procuring drugs using the e-Purchasing procedure (Permenkes, 2013).

Procurement is a business activity to fulfill operational activities that have been determined in the planning function. The medicine procurement method that has been carried out at the Kefamenanu Regional Hospital, North Central Timor Regency is carried out by e-purchasing and manually. Based on Minister of Health Regulation number 63 of 2014, drug procurement is carried out through e-purchasing via e-catalog, but if you experience operational problems in the application (offline), purchases can be made manually directly to the pharmaceutical industry listed in the e-catalog (Gregorius,2018).

This research is in line with research conducted by Sri Muliani (2015) which states that the drug procurement process uses an e-purchasing method based on the e-catalogue and concludes that the obstacle experienced when procuring drugs is the incompleteness of the e-catalogue in providing the drugs needed for health centers.

Storage

Based on the results of the interview regarding the drug storage process, it can be concluded that before the drug enters the storage warehouse, the drug is first checked in the isolation room to check the suitability of the drug received with the previously ordered drug, the invoice is checked to find out the name of the drug or type of drug received, the date expired at least 2 years. If you take it for 2 years, re-confirm and will be accepted if you have a return guarantee. After checking and complying with the previous procurement list, the medicine is allowed to enter the storage warehouse, but the obstacle in storing medicine is the narrowness of the medicine storage warehouse.

Preparation of drug stocks can be concluded that the drugs stored in the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep Regency health service can be said to be not optimal because they only store drugs in alphabetical order, to make it easier in the process of storing and searching for drugs they should be stored based on budget sources and arranged in alphabetical order.

However, in reality, the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep District Health Service only stores medicines in alphabetical order using 2 methods, namely FIFO (First In First Out), where medicines received early are released earlier and FEFO (First Expired First Out), medicines whose

expiry date is approaching. will come out first, but in the Pharmaceutical Services Unit of the Pangkep District Health Service, they tend to often use the FEFO method due to consideration of the durability of the drug standard, but if the FEFO has been used up then use the FIFO method.

Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the availability of drug storage facilities, it can be concluded that the facilities for storing drugs in the Pangkep Regency health service pharmaceutical service unit are adequate but are constrained by limited space so that drugs are only stored as much as possible.

Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the availability of drug storage facilities, it can be concluded that the facilities for storing drugs in the Pangkep Regency health service pharmaceutical service unit are adequate but are constrained by limited space so that drugs are only stored as much as possible.

Storage is an activity to regulate medicines to avoid physical or chemical damage, so that they are safe and their quality is guaranteed. Storage of medicines must take into account various things, namely the form and type of preparation, whether or not they explode/flamm easily, stability, and whether narcotics and psychotropics are stored in special cabinets (Lubis, 2004).

Medicine storage methods can be arranged alphabetically, according to manufacturer or according to preparation, sera and vaccines and medicines that are easily damaged/melt at room temperature are stored in a refrigerator, storage of narcotic medicines and psychotropic substances is carried out in special cabinets according to the requirements of the Npo Minister of Health. 28/Menkes/Per/I/1978, implementation of the FEFO and FIFO systems (Anif, 2005).

The results of Rezky's (2015) research on drug storage in the drug warehouse of the Makassar City Health Service are not in line with this research because they only use the FIFO (First In First Out) method and rarely observe/supervise the quality of drugs on the grounds that the items piled up at the bottom are already not seen.

Distribution

Based on the results of interviews regarding the data required in the drug distribution process, it can be concluded that the data required is in the form of LPLPO (Usage Report and Drug Request Report) for each health center and BAP, the medication delivered must include Proof of Inspection Event (BAP) which aims as proof that the medicine has been delivered to its destination.

Based on the results of interviews and observations regarding the availability of transportation in the drug distribution process carried out at the pharmaceutical service unit of the Pangkep Regency Health Service, it can be concluded that there are transportation facilities available for the drug distribution process to the health centers in their working areas, but for the budget availability in the drug distribution process it can be concluded that the costs Transportation or delivery of medicines has been provided by the regional government, but this only applies to health centers located in

mainland areas, while for health centers located in island areas it is only on a voluntary basis. Puskesmas in the island area only deliver medicine to the pier, then the Puskesmas provides a boat and picks up the medicine at the pier.

In logistics management, the most important element that supports logistics it self is transportation, this is because the shipping and delivery process, whether raw products or delivery of production results from the company to consumers, cannot be separated from the role of transportation. Without transportation, of course logistics management will not function well. (Hendayani, 2011)

Drug distribution activities for district/city drug management have been regulated in the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health's public drug management guidelines (2007) which state that district/city drug distribution plans and implements the distribution of medicines to basic health service units in their working areas.

4. CONCLUSION

Drug Logistics Management in The Pharmaceutical Service Unit of The Pangkep District Health Service is not optimal because planning drug needs is only based on the consumption method, namely planning drug needs based on previous year's drug needs data based on the LPLPO (Usage Report and Drug Request Sheet) for each community health center. and it has not been said to be good in providing drug storage space because of the narrowness of the drug storage warehouse.

REFERENCE

1. Aisah N, Suryawati S. *Evaluasi Pengelolaan Obat pada Tahap Perencanaan dan Pengadaan di Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Pati. Manajemen Farmasi.* 2020;16(1):34–42.
2. Anugrah, Sanji. 2008. *Analisis Perencanaan Pengadaan Kebutuhan Obat di Bagian Seksi Farmasi Narkotika dan Obat Tradisional (OBTRA) Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bone Tahun 2008*. Skripsi. Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar.
3. Aulia, Rezky. 2015. *Gambaran Manajemen Obat di Gudang Obat Dinas Kesehatan Kota Makassar tahun 2015*. Skripsi. Makassar: Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
4. Bowersox. 2002. *Manajemen Logistik Jilid 1*. Penerbit Bumi Aksara, Yogyakarta
5. Dwiaji, A., Sarnianto, P., Hasbullah, T., 2016. *Evaluasi Pengadaan Obat Publik Pada JKN Berdasarkan Data E-Catalogue Tahun 2014-2015*. J. Ekon. Kesehat. Indones. Vol 1, No 1 (2016).
6. Gregorius. 2018. *Evaluasi Perencanaan dan Pengadaan Obat di Instalasi Farmasi RSUD Kefamenanu Kabupaten Timor Tengah Utara*. Jurnal Kebijakan Kesehatan Indonesia. Vol 07(4);147-153.

7. Lubis, A. M., 2004. *Manajemen Pengelolaan Obat di Instalasi Farmasi Rumah Sakit Tembakau Deli Tahun 2004*. Medan.
8. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI, Nomor 16 Tahun 2013 tentang *Industri Farmasi.*
9. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI, Nomor 48 Tahun 2013 tentang *Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Pengadaan Obat berdasarkan e-catalogue*
10. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI, Nomor 72 Tahun 2016 tentang *Standar Pelayanan Kefarmasian di Rumah Sakit.*
11. Rosmina, F.A. Supriyanto, S. 2015. *Analisis Pengelolaan Obat sebagai Dasar Pengendalian Safety Stock Pada Stagnandan Stockout Obat.* Jurusan Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Airlangga. Vol 3 (1).
12. Simanullang, S., 2014. *Analisis Perencanaan Kebutuhan Obat Dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional Di Instalasi Farmasi Dinas Kesehatan Kota Medan.* Thesis. Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan
13. Muliyani, Sri. 2015*. Analisis Fungsi Manajemen Logistik Obat di Instalasi Farmasi Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Pangkep Tahun 2015*. Skripsi. Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan.