

ABSTRACT

XYZ Hospital is one of the state hospitals in Bandung regency. One unit in the Hospital XYZ is a pharmacy. pharmacy is responsible for providing the requirements needed by some other institutions, such as drugs, medical gas, lab materials, radiological materials.

XYZ hospitals often have over stock inventory of drugs which led to high costs of drug inventory. This is because XYZ Hospital has not had proper drug inventory policy and has not classify drugs based on the absorption of the funds as well as the critical level of the drug.

To overcome these problems, in this study the classification of drugs using ABC analysis and VED. The classification resulted in three classes. Class I (AV, BV, CV, AE, and AD), class II (BE, CE, and BD), and class III (CD). All three classes are grouped into two priorities. Priority I is the drug of class I, the calculation of inventory policies using Continuous review (s, S) method , and the second priority is the drug of class II and class III with the calculation of inventory policies using Continuous review (s, Q) method .

Based on the calculations of inventory policies performed, the total cost of inventory for drugs priority I decline from the cost of inventories of existing conditions by 61%. As for drugs priority II, the total cost of inventory decreased by 85% of the total cost of the inventory of existing conditions.

Keywords: Inventory, Overstock, ABC-VED analysis, Continuous Review (s, S), Continuous Review (s, Q).