

ABSTRACT

Pharmacy is important in solving the problem of drugs and medical equipment. For this reason, the management must be precise from procurement, receipt, storage and distribution to patients so that all patient needs for drugs and medical devices in hospitals can be fulfilled. The problem that occurs in the object of research which is a Private Mother and Child Hospital lies in the inpatient pharmacy line where there are drug management and procurement policies that are still not optimal, causing overstock. The existence of a gap between the amount of inventory with a fairly high demand can lead to high inventory costs

From the existing problems, a supply policy design for the inpatient pharmacy line will be carried out in the drug procurement and management process. In this final project, about 123 samples types of drugs and medical devices handled by the RSIA pharmacy will be tested for distribution to determine that the data are normally distributed. After that, there will be grouping of 123 types of drugs using the ABC-VED approach to produce 2 priority drug handling which will make it easier for pharmacy employees to handle types of drugs based on the level of importance of the drug. Inventory control will be carried out using the continuous review and periodic review methods to determine the optimum quantity and the right time to procure each type of drug that has been classified. From the results of the design, 42 types of drugs entered in treatment priority 1 and 81 drugs entered in treatment priority 2. From the results of policy calculations using the continuous review and periodic review methods, the total inventory cost was Rp. 1,662,754,649 or could minimize the cost of existing inventory by 50%.

*Keywords — **Medicine, Overstock, Probabilistic continuous review, Probabilistic periodic review, Distribution test.***