

GOVERNANCE EVALUATION OF DRUG INSTALLATION IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INSTALLATION WAREHOUSE OF THE SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT TRADING HOSPITAL, 2020

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Abstract

The quality of services provided by the house greatly affects the image of the hospital and the satisfaction of patients who visit the hospital. One of the factors that plays a role in the quality of hospital services is the evaluation of the management of drug supplies in the hospital. Evaluation of drug supply governance is necessary to prevent drug shortages (stock out), drug excess (over stock), and drug vacancies in a limited manner. There has been a drug vacuum in the trading hospital due to an increase in the number of patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the evaluation of drug supply management in the Pharmacy Warehouse of the Trade Simalungun District Hospital. This type of research is descriptive research with an observational approach. In this study, there was a source of information, namely from the Head of the Pharmacy Installation. The results showed that the evaluation of drug supply management in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Simalungun District Hospital of Commerce was quite effective, but there are several factors that can affect drug vacancies. This can be seen from several components of Input (especially the storage warehouse which is less representative), Process (inconsistency with the use of preparations, inaccurate planning, changing room temperatures affecting existing supplies, resulting in damaged and expired supplies) and Output. (As needed). It is expected that the Head of the Pharmacy Installation of the Simalungun District Hospital for Trade will pay more attention to the planning and procurement of drugs to minimize forgotten preparations and avoid expired drugs. The results showed that the evaluation of drug supply management in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Simalungun District Hospital of Commerce was quite effective, but there are several factors that can affect drug vacancies. This can be seen from several components of Input (especially the storage warehouse which is less representative), Process (inconsistency with the use of preparations, inaccurate planning, changing room temperatures affecting existing supplies, resulting in damaged and expired supplies) and Output. (As needed). It is expected that the Head of the Pharmacy Installation of the Simalungun District Hospital for Trade will pay more attention to the planning and procurement of drugs to minimize forgotten preparations and avoid expired drugs. The results showed that the evaluation of drug supply management in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Simalungun District Hospital of Commerce was quite effective, but there are several factors that can affect drug vacancies. This can be seen from several components of Input (especially the storage warehouse which is less representative), Process (inconsistency with the use of preparations, inaccurate planning, changing room temperatures affecting existing supplies, resulting in damaged and expired supplies) and Output. (As needed). It is expected that the Head of the Pharmacy Installation of the Simalungun District Hospital for Trade will pay more attention to the planning and procurement of drugs to minimize forgotten preparations and avoid expired drugs.

Keywords: Governance Evaluation, Drug Supply, Hospital

INTRODUCTION

In Law No. 44 of 2009 concerning Hospitals article 1 paragraph 1 it is stated that what is meant by a hospital is a health service facility that provides complete individual health services that provide inpatient, outpatient and emergency services.

Based on data from the 2017 Directorate General of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices regarding District/City Pharmacy installations that have carried out drug and vaccine management according to the target, most provinces have met the 60% target, namely 26 provinces, but there are still 8 provinces that have not reached the 2016 Strategic Plan target including Maluku , NTT, Banten, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, West Papua, West Sulawesi and DKI Jakarta. The lowest province is DKI Jakarta with 53.67%.

In Health regulation Number 58 of 2014 concerning Pharmaceutical Drug Service Standards, it states that Hospital Pharmacy Services are a direct and responsible service to patients related to drugs with the aim of achieving definite results to improve the patient's quality of life.

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards article 3 paragraph (2) states that the management of pharmaceutical preparations, medical devices and consumable medical materials as intended includes planning, procurement, receiving, storage, destruction, control, recording and pioneering (pebrianti, 2015)

The quality of services provided by the hospital greatly influences the image of the hospital and the satisfaction of patients visiting the hospital. One of the factors that contribute to the quality of hospital services is the management of drugs carried out in the hospital. Drug management needs to be done to prevent drug shortages (stock out), drug excess (over stock), and drug purchases on cito. If the patient does not receive proper treatment because the availability of the drug is always absent, it will make the patient feel dissatisfied and have a negative impact on the image of the hospital (Haryanti et al, 2015.)

According to WHO in developing countries, drug costs are 24-66% of the total health costs. Such a large drug expenditure must of course be managed effectively and efficiently. Planning is the basic activity of drug management to determine drug needs and is one of the functions that determines the success of further activities at the pharmaceutical installation which will later be beneficial for the smooth running of services at the hospital. In order to realize this plan, implementation activities are carried out at this stage, drug procurement is carried out to meet the drug needs that have been determined in the plan. Errors at one stage can disrupt the overall cycle resulting in waste, unavailability of drugs, non-distributed drugs, damaged drugs and so on (Sasongko and Okky, 2016).

Hospital Pharmacy supply services are an integral part of the Hospital health service system which is oriented towards patient care, provision of quality medicines, including affordable Clinical Pharmacy services for all levels of society. Pharmaceutical services are supporting services and at the same time the main revenue center. This is considering that

more than 90% of health services in hospitals use pharmaceutical supplies of chemical drugs, radiology materials, consumable health materials, medical devices (Pebrianti 2015).

One of the influential factors in the supply of drugs in hospitals is controlling the amount of drug stock to meet demand. Small drug stocks cause the patient/consumer's demand for drug use to be unfulfilled, this results in patients experiencing dissatisfaction with the health services provided, besides that the opportunity to gain profits is lost and additional costs are required to get drug ingredients quickly to satisfy patients/ consumer. If the stock is too large, it will result in too high storage costs, it is likely that the drug will be damaged/expired and there is a risk if the price of the material/medicine drops (Seto, 2004).

With the large number of drugs and pharmaceutical goods that are managed, the capital used and the costs incurred by having inventories increase. Therefore it is important for hospitals to carry out inventory management because this activity can help achieve a level of efficiency in the use of money in inventory (Seto 2004).

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Overview of Hospital Pharmacy Installation (IFRS)

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals Article 3 paragraph (2) states that the management of pharmaceutical preparations, medical devices and consumable medical materials as intended includes:

- a. Election;
- b. Needs planning;
- c. Procurement;
- d. Reception;
- e. Storage;
- f. Distribution;
- g. Extermination and withdrawal
- h. Control; And
- i. Administration.

Hospital pharmacy services are an integral part of a complete hospital health care system and are oriented towards patient care, provision of quality medicines, including affordable clinical pharmacy services for all levels of society. The hospital pharmacy is responsible for all pharmaceutical goods circulating in the hospital (Depkes RI, 2004).

Overview of Drug Logistics Management

According to George R Terry, management is a process or something that typically consists of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling actions. Fields used both science and expertise which are followed sequentially in the context of efforts to achieve the targets that have been set. According to Azrul Azwar, health management is an activity or an art to manage health workers in order to improve public health through health programs.

According to H.Koonzs Donnel management relates to achieving a goal, which is carried out through other people.

As a process of mobilizing and empowering all resources owned and/or potential to be utilized, for effective and efficient operations. Because to assess whether the logistics management is adequate, it becomes very simple, namely, by assessing whether there are frequent delays and or the materials needed are not available, how many times the frequency is, how much inventory is idle (idle stock) and how long does this happen. How many materials are expired or damaged or can no longer be used.

Overview of Inventory Governance

According to Permenkes No. 72 of 2016 Management of Pharmaceutical Supplies, Medical Devices, and Medical Consumables is a cycle of activities, starting from selection, needs planning, procurement, receipt, storage, distribution, destruction and withdrawal, control, and administration needed for Pharmaceutical Service activities. Management of Pharmaceutical Supplies, Medical Devices and Medical Consumables must be carried out in a multidisciplinary, coordinated manner and use an effective process to ensure quality control and cost control. In the provisions of Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 44 of 2009 concerning Hospitals it states that the Management of Medical Devices, Pharmaceutical Preparations and Consumable Medical Materials in Hospitals must be carried out by a one-stop system Pharmacy Installation.

Medical devices managed by the one-door system Pharmacy Installation are in the form of consumable medical devices/non-electromedical equipment, including contraceptive devices (IUDs), pacemakers, implants, and stents. The one-door system is a pharmaceutical policy including the formulation of formularies, procurement and distribution of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Medical Devices and Consumable Medical Materials which aims to prioritize the interests of patients through Pharmacy Installations. Thus all Pharmaceutical Preparations, Medical Devices and Consumable Medical Materials circulating in the Hospital are the responsibility of the Pharmacy Installation, so that no management of 22 Pharmaceutical Preparations, Medical Devices and Consumable Medical Materials in the Hospital is carried out other than by the Pharmacy Installation .

Pharmaceutical Preparation Activities According to PERMENKES NO.72 of 2016

Selection is an activity to determine the type of pharmaceutical preparations, medical devices and medical consumables according to needs. The selection of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Medical Devices and Medical Consumables is based on:

- a. Formularies and standard of treatment/guidelines for diagnosis and therapy;
- b. Standards for Pharmaceutical Preparations, Medical Devices, and Medical Consumable Materials that have been stipulated;
- c. Disease patterns;
- d. Effectiveness and safety;
- e. Evidence-based medicine;
- f. Quality;

- g. Price; And
- h. Availability on the market.

The Hospital Formulary is prepared in accordance with the National Formulary. The Hospital Formulary is a list of drugs agreed upon by medical staff, compiled by the Pharmacy and Therapeutic Committee/Team determined by the Hospital Management.

The Hospital Formulary must be made available to all Prescribers, Drug givers, and Drug providers in the Hospital. Evaluation of the Hospital Formulary must be carried out regularly and revised according to the policies and needs of the Hospital.

General Overview of the Hospital

Based on the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 44 of 2009 concerning Hospitals article 1 states that hospitals are health service institutions that carry out complete individual health services that provide inpatient, outpatient and emergency care services. Plenary health services are health that includes health improvement (promotive), disease prevention (preventive), disease healing (curative) and health restoration (rehabilitative) which are carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable manner.

The hospital is also one of the health facilities where health efforts are carried out. Health efforts are any activity to maintain and improve health, aiming to create optimal health status for the community (Badaruddin, 2015). According to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 983/Menkes/SK/1992 the duty of a public hospital is to carry out health efforts in an efficient and effective manner by prioritizing healing and maintenance and prevention efforts as well as carrying out referrals.

METHODS

Types of research

The research conducted was descriptive in nature using a qualitative approach to obtain in-depth information about drug storage management.

Location and Time of Research

- a. Research sites

This research was conducted at the Pharmacy Installation of the General Hospital in the Trade Area of Simalungun Regency.

- b. Research time

This research was conducted from September to October 2020

Population and Research Sample

- a. Population

The population in this study is Drug Administration in the Warehouse of the Pharmacy Installation at the Trade Regional General Hospital, Simalungun Regency.

- b. Sample

Methods of storing drugs in the Pharmacy Installation Warehouse of the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency, which includes spatial arrangements, methods for storing drugs, recording stock cards, and observing drug quality.

Data collection

a. Primary Data Collection

Data collection was carried out through direct observation, namely observing how the input (enter) and process and storage of drugs in the Pharmacy Installation of the Trade Area General Hospital, Simalungun Regency.

b. Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection was carried out through searching guidelines or drug storage procedures (Library) and through forms and reports related to drug storage in the Pharmacy Installation of the Trade Hospital in Simalungun Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Election

Election/Selection are work guidelines/work conditions in carrying out the activity process of selecting pharmaceutical preparations and BMHP according to the needs of hospital services.

The selection of drug preparations to be carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

Table 1. Selection of Drug Preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital Simalungun Regency in 2020

NO	Provision	Results	
		Yes	No
1.	The Pharmacy and Therapeutic Team selects pharmaceutical preparations and BMHP to be used at the Regional Trade Regional General Hospital.	✓	
2.	Selection is made based on standards to be issued by the government (National Formulary) and hospital formularies for pharmaceutical preparations	✓	
3.	The criteria for selecting the Additional Medicine List (supplements) follow the criteria as stated in the Hospital Formulary (development of types of services that require drugs, emergence of new diseases, etc.)	✓	

Based on the results of the research above, the selection of drug supplies at the Trade Hospital is officially carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for selecting the procurement of drug supplies at the Trade Hospital pharmacy warehouse in accordance with PERMENKES guidelines No.72 of 2016.

Needs Planning

The drug supply planning to be carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

Table 2. Drug Inventory Planning carried out at the Trade Hospital Simalungun Regency in 2020

NO	Provision	Results	
		Yes	No
1.	Planning for pharmaceutical preparations and consumable medical materials is carried out every six months by taking into account the usage of the previous six months and the remaining stock in pharmacy depots and warehouses.	✓	
2.	The head of the pharmaceutical installation looks at usage data for the previous six months and the remaining stock at the pharmacy depot and warehouse	✓	
3.	From this data, the head of the pharmaceutical installation manages the data and makes plans so that the remaining stock is less than the average monthly usage.	✓	
4.	The plan that has been prepared is submitted to the PPTK after being signed by the head of the pharmaceutical installation and has been approved by the Head of Support.	✓	

Based on the results of the research above, the drug supply planning at the Trade Hospital is officially carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for selecting the procurement of drug supplies at the Trade Hospital pharmacy warehouse in accordance with PERMENKES guidelines No.72 of 2016. Can be seen in Appendix 1.

Procurement

Procurement of Medicines to be carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

Procurement is an activity to realize the needs that have been planned and approved through purchasing, production, donations. The purpose of procurement is to obtain pharmaceutical supplies at a reasonable price with good quality, guaranteed and timely delivery of goods, the process runs smoothly and does not require excessive effort and time. In the process of drug procurement, the problem that often occurs when purchasing drugs is that distributors often occur when distributing drugs to hospitals or drugs that are ordered without a distributor, and the pharmaceutical warehouse makes 1 order with another distributor.

The waiting time given by the pharmacy warehouse is determined by the pharmacy warehouse at the Trade Hospital, a maximum of two days after being determined by the pharmacy warehouse at the Trade Hospital. However, in reality the average waiting time for ordering drugs from suppliers or distributors is 3 days or even more after ordering, this is due to the distributor's distance from the hospital.

Reception

Acceptance of drug preparations is a procedure that includes the process of inspecting goods with introductory documentation (invoices) as well as the acceptance process if it meets predetermined conditions, recording and reporting.

Acceptance of Drug Preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

Table 3. Receipt of Drug Preparations carried out at the Trading Hospital Simalungun Regency in 2020

NO	Provision	Results	
		Yes	No
1.	Check incoming goods and match them with SP and Bon invoices	✓	
2.	Put a signature on the invoice and the date the goods were received.	✓	
3.	Archiving invoices for medical goods received every day and keeping records of incoming goods.	✓	
4.	Handing over the goods received to the storage of goods to be stored in the Pharmacy installation warehouse	✓	

Based on the results and research above, the process of receiving drug supplies is going well, because each stage of receipt has been carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for receiving drug supplies at the pharmaceutical warehouse in the Trade Hospital and in accordance with the guidelines of the Minister of Health No. 72 of 2016. It can be seen in Appendix 3.

Storage

Storage Is the activity of regulating the storage of pharmaceutical preparations according to the stipulated requirements. Aims to maintain the quality of goods and facilitate retrieval thereby speeding up service. Based on the research results, it is known that the procedures for carrying out pharmaceutical preparations are as follows:

1. Carry out storage of goods received based on:
 - a. Dosage form
 - b. Alphabetical

- c. Storage temperature stability (Vaccines, Suppositories)
 - d. Flammable
 - e. Resistant or not to light
2. Organize goods in such a way that items that expire first are placed on the front. First Expired First Out (FEFO).
 3. Narcotic Drugs are stored in a Special Narcotics Cabinet.
 4. Paste the LASA logo for LASA drugs (Look A Like Sound A Like) and arrange LASA drugs spaced from one another.
 5. Sticking the High Alert logo for High Alert Medications.

Based on the results of the research above, the process of storing drug supplies is going well, because each stage of storage has been carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for storing drug supplies in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Trade Hospital and in accordance with the guidelines of the Minister of Health No.72 of 2016.

Distribution

Is an activity of distributing pharmaceuticals and medical consumables to meet the needs of inpatients at the hospital.

The distribution of drug preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

Table 4. Distribution of Drug Preparations carried out at the Trading Hospital Simalungun Regency in 2020

NO	Provision	Results	
		Yes	No
1.	The nurse brings the doctor's prescription to the pharmacy installation.	✓	
2.	The pharmacist validates the completeness of the doctor's prescription.	✓	
3.	If the doctor's prescription is not appropriate, the pharmacist will ask the nurse to complete the doctor's prescription.	✓	
4.	If the doctor's prescription is appropriate, the pharmacist will prepare the drug/BMHP according to the doctor's prescription.	✓	
5.	Medication that has been prepared is handed over to the nurse		
6.	The nurse writes the type and amount of medicine given by the pharmacist on the inpatient medication submission sheet and then it is signed by the pharmacist and nurse.	✓ ✓	
7.	On holidays the distribution is carried out as on weekdays	✓	

Based on the results of the research above, the distribution of drug supplies at the Trade Hospital is officially carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for distributing drug supplies at the Trade Hospital pharmacy warehouse in accordance with PERMENKES guidelines No.72 of 2016.

Extermination and Withdrawal

Destruction is an activity to destroy expired pharmaceutical preparations, aiming to avoid the use of expired pharmaceutical preparations.

The destruction and withdrawal of drug preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 are as follows:

1. Pharmacy officers carry out an inventory of pharmaceutical preparations that will be destroyed.
2. Pharmacy officers prepare administration (in the form of reports and minutes of destruction of pharmaceutical preparations to the director of the hospital).
3. The pharmacist determines the schedule, method, and place of extermination.
4. The pharmacy officer together with the witness and the management section carry out the destruction according to the type and dosage form.
5. Make a report on the destruction of pharmaceutical preparations signed by the pharmacist and witness in the implementation of the destruction (minutes in the attachment).
6. The head of the pharmaceutical installation makes a copy of the report to the health office and BPOM.

Based on the results and discussion above, the process of destroying and withdrawing drug supplies went well, because each stage of destruction and withdrawal had been carried out in accordance with what was described in the procedure for storing drug supplies in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Trading Hospital and in accordance with the guidelines of the Minister of Health No.72 Year 2016.

Control

Inventory control is an activity to ensure the achievement of the desired goals in accordance with the strategies and programs that have been set so that there are no excesses and shortages/vacancies of drugs in service units.

The destruction of drug preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 is as follows:

1. Estimating/calculating the average usage of a certain period. This amount of stock is called working stock.
2. Determining: - Optimum stock is drug stock that is handed over to the service unit so that there is no shortage/emptiness.
3. Determining the lead time is the time required from ordering until the drug is received.

Objective: To prevent excess and vacancies of pharmaceutical supplies in service units 31 Guidelines for Managing Pharmaceutical Supplies in Hospitals.

Administration

Administration is also referred to as recording and reporting of Drug Preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital of Simalungun Regency in 2020 are as follows:

Table 5. Administration of drug preparations carried out at the Trade Hospital Simalungun Regency in 2020

NO	Provision	Results	
		Yes	No
1.	Pharmacy depot pharmacy technicians collect prescription narcotics that have been served.	✓	
2.	The head of the pharmaceutical installation makes a report on the use of narcotic drugs in a predetermined format	✓	
3.	The report that has been made is signed by the head of the pharmaceutical installation.	✓	
4.	The report is sent to the District Health Office with a copy to the Balai Besar POM.	✓	
5.	One copy of the report is used as an archive for the Pharmacy Installation.	✓	

Based on the results and discussion above, the drug supply administration process is going well, because every narcotic and psychotropic drug is recorded and clear reporting has been carried out with what is described in the drug recording and reporting in the trade hospital pharmacy warehouse and in accordance with the Permenkes guidelines. No. 72 of 2016.

Human Resources

Human resources are one of the important factors that play a role in the implementation of drug management. Based on the results of interviews, observations, and documents, it is known that the number of human resources in the pharmacy warehouse related to drug management in the pharmacy warehouse is only 4 people. One person as the head of the pharmaceutical installation, one person as the head of the warehouse, one person as the warehouse admin staff and one person as the warehouse executive staff. Therefore, according to the informant, the daily pharmacy warehouse staff is sufficient, because the warehouse officer is responsible for managing the entire chain of drug storage, from receiving, preparing drugs, dispensing drugs to reporting documents related to activities in the pharmaceutical warehouse.

Table 6. Data on HR in the Pharmaceutical Installation of the Trade Hospital

Pharmaceutical Warehouse HR	Age	Education	Length of working
Head of Pharmaceutical Installation	50 years	Pharmacist	11 years old

Head of Warehouse	40 Years	S. Farm	15 years
Warehouse administration staff	27 years	S. Farm	1 year
Warehouse staff	27 years	S. Kom	1 year

Budget

Is one of the inputs that support the implementation of the drug management process in the pharmaceutical warehouse. Based on the results of observations, it is known that there is no specific budget provided by the hospital related to drug supply management. The hospital only provides a routine budget for the procurement of medicines, because so far the hospital has not felt the need to provide a budget related to medicine supply management.

In the drug guidelines made by the Director General of Pharmacy and Medical Devices (2010) it states that one of the inputs that needs to be provided in drug management is the budget. Routine management budgets that need to be provided include budgets for warehouse maintenance, facilities and infrastructure in pharmaceutical warehouses such as air conditioning maintenance, and computers. However, budget management for warehouse maintenance and other facilities and infrastructure in the pharmaceutical warehouse has been budgeted for in the general goods logistics budget. Maintaining the pharmaceutical warehouse and all its equipment properly is something that must be considered by the hospital management.

Table 7. Budget Observation

NO	Observation Statement	Results		Information
		Yes	No	
1	Availability of room/office for the head of the warehouse			
2	Availability of room/office for head of Pharmaceutical Installation			
3	A separate room/office from the drug store			
4	There is a computer			
5	There are tables, chairs, cabinets in the room / office			
6	There is ATK in the room/office			
7	Supported phones are available			
8	There are expired drug documents			
9	There is a medication diary			
10	There is a medication diary			

11	There is a Procedure for the management of drug supplies			
12	The ideal storage shed			
13	There is air conditioning / fan			
14	There is an fire tube			

Facilities and infrastructure

The completeness of the facility is a factor that must be met by every health service provider, with the completeness of the facilities used in providing a health service, the service will be provided to the fullest. Likewise with the facilities used in the management of drug supplies at the Trade Hospital. Based on the results of research conducted in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Trade Hospital. It is known that the facilities used for the management of sudan drug supplies are sufficient. These facilities are used to encourage the establishment of good pharmaceutical services in pharmaceutical warehouses.

The location of the pharmacy warehouse and the pharmacy is very far apart, causing difficulties in distributing the drugs to the pharmacy, thus making the warehouse staff experience difficulties in delivering ordered drugs from the pharmacy.

Table 8. Observation of Facilities & Infrastructure in the Installation Warehouse

No	Observation Statement	Results		Information
		Yes	No	
1	Drug storage shelves/cabinets are available			
2	There is a special locked cupboard for storing Narcotics and Psychotropics	✓		
3	Refrigerators are available to store certain types of drugs that require cold temperatures	✓		
4	There is a special cupboard for damaged and expired medicines	✓		
5	Shelves/cabinets are not directly attached to the floor	✓		
6	The shelf/cabinet is not directly attached to the wall	✓		
7	Drug transfer tools are available in the warehouse	✓		
8	Drug stock cards are available to provide information on shelves/storage cabinets	✓		
9	Available pallet / plinth for goods	✓		
10	Pallet distance to the floor (min. 10 cm)	✓		
11	Pallet distance to the wall (min. 30 cm)	✓		
12	There is air conditioning / air conditioning	✓		
13	The door to the room is layered	✓		
14	Double room keys are available	✓		
15	There are trails in the windows		✓	
16	There is a thermometer in the room	✓		
17	A fire extinguisher is available		✓	
18	The warehouse is free from rats, cockroaches		✓	

	and other pests.			
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Output Availability and Safety of Drugs in Pharmaceutical Warehouses

The objective of drug supply management is the availability of drugs in the right quantity and adequate quality and time required at the lowest possible cost with optimal results and the supply is not disturbed by damage, waste, unauthorized use, theft, improper arrangement, as well as the actual stock value of the drug. According to the results of the study, the percentage of expired and damaged drugs in 2020 and the current year is 0%. However, there are a number of drugs that experience slow moving, around 9.1%. This is due to a decrease in the number of patients in the hospital due to the "Corona Virus". The good achievement of the output cannot be separated from the good input that is owned, and vice versa if the input that is owned is not good, then the resulting output is not good either. The results of this study indicate that the supply output is in accordance with the standards set by the Director General of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices in 2010 which states that the percentage of expired and damaged drugs is 0%.

However, based on the data obtained, there are still drugs that are experiencing slow moving, and there are some drugs that are experiencing drug stock shortages. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to work procedures in planning and procuring pharmaceutical preparations so as not to experience stock shortages.

Table 9. Observation of Arrangement and Storage in the Trading Hospital Simalungun Regency

No	Observation Statement	Results		Information
		Yes	No	
1	Medicines are placed on shelves/storage cabinets	✓		
2	Drugs are stored in a special warehouse/room for drugs, not mixed with other equipment	✓		
3	Drugs are not placed on the floor	✓		
4	Drugs are not placed against the wall	✓		
5	Drugs are placed according to the FIFO/FEFO method	✓		
6	Classification of drugs based on type and preparation	✓		
7	Alphabetical classification of drugs	✓		
8	Classification of drugs based on therapeutic class / efficacy		✓	
9	Tablets, capsules and dry medicines are stored in airtight containers on the upper shelf	✓		
10	Narcotic and psychotropic drugs are placed in a separate cupboard	✓		
11	Narcotics and psychotropic medicine cabinets are always locked	✓		
12	Drugs that are damaged/expired are placed separately from drugs that are still good	✓		
13	Drugs that are large and heavy are not placed in	✓		

	high places			
14	Medicines that are small in form are not placed in hidden places	✓		
15	The accumulation of goods or cardboard in the drug warehouse	✓		
16	Labeling (name of drug) is given on the storage shelf	✓		
17	The warehouse is free from pests that have the potential to damage the quality of medicines such as ants, cockroaches, rats, etc.	✓		
18	Max stack height of 2.5 m	✓		
19	Officers regularly record incoming and outgoing drugs on stock cards	✓		
20	Checking and recording of drug quality is carried out periodically	✓		

CLOSING

The process of managing drug supplies at the Trading Hospital Pharmacy Installation is in accordance with Permenkes No. 72 of 2016. Based on the results of the research above that the process of procuring drug supplies is going well, because each stage of procurement must be carried out in accordance with what is described in the procedure for procuring drug supplies in the pharmaceutical warehouse of the Trading Hospital and in accordance with the guidelines of the Minister of Health No.72 of 2016.

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**GOVERNANCE EVALUATION OF DRUG INSTALLATION IN THE
PHARMACEUTICAL INSTALLATION WAREHOUSE OF THE
SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT TRADING HOSPITAL, 2020**

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