Management of Medicines and Health Supplies Hospitals in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Drug management is a collection of activities carried out optimally related to the planning, procurement, storage, distribution, and destruction of drugs to ensure the correct number and types of care and treatment supplies. This is done to meet the needs of humans who require primary care. The research objective is to ensure that the use of funds is optimized by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of drug management through increasing suitability, equality, and availability of diverse and appropriate drug supplies for access. Research Method using the literature study or literature review method by scanning the Google Scholar database with the terms “Medicine Management, Health Supplies, Hospitals” and producing a literature review journal. Research Results Management of medicines and health supplies requires adequate information system support to control, evaluate, plan programs, and make important decisions. (Abouzahr and Boerma, 2005).

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of hospitals in the current era is enormous, as hospitals act as important centers for patients seeking quality healthcare. Hospitals are complex organizations that rely on abundant financial and human resources. They are always faced with the challenge of improving service quality, improving operational efficiency, and ultimately providing the best for patients. According to Law Number 44 of 2009 concerning Hospitals, a hospital is defined as a health service institution that provides comprehensive health services for individuals, including outpatient care, inpatient care, and emergency management. In providing these comprehensive health services, healthcare facilities must provide various types of health efforts, such as health promotion, prevention, disease care, and rehabilitation. Hospitals must continuously strive to improve the quality of their health services to achieve the most optimal degree of public health.

Management of drug supplies in institutions such as hospitals plays a crucial role in efforts to build health systems in hospitals. In this context, treatment in hospitals depends largely on the availability of adequate medicines. Drug management in hospitals aims to maintain the availability of adequate medicines, both in terms of type and quantity, as well as to regulate the distribution, distribution, and administration of these drugs to suit the needs of each Poly or Unit. When the drug management system runs efficiently, health services to hospital patients can be significantly improved. in a hospital environment involves effective coordination and
organization of different stages and related activities so that the goal of effective and efficient drug management is achieved.

Pharmacy services in hospitals have an important role in supporting hospital operations. Almost 90% of all healthcare services provided by hospitals involve the use of various types of pharmaceutical supplies, such as drugs, chemicals, radiology materials, disposable health materials, medical devices, and medical gases. Therefore, about half of the hospital's revenue comes from pharmaceutical resources used (Satrianegara, Bujawati, & Guswani, 2018). Non-uniformity in the understanding of pharmaceutical service standards in hospitals regarding the management of various types of pharmaceutical supplies often creates problems that can compromise patient safety. In the end, this problem can threaten patient safety (Afiya, Permadi, Rahmatullah, & Ningrum, 2022).

The availability of medicines is a basic need that must be maintained properly because medicines have an important role in the delivery of health services in hospitals and also affect people's perceptions of the quality of health services they receive after visiting hospitals (Tonis, Wati, & Suryandartiwi, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a literature review. Literature review is a term used to refer to certain research methodologies or research and development carried out to collect and evaluate research related to a particular topic focus (Triandini, et al, 2019). The type of writing used is a literature review study or literature study that focuses on writing results related to writing topics or variables. Data collection and analysis were carried out by searching the study library. In this case, the theoretical foundation for the research is obtained through literature searches derived both from the Google Scholar database with management keywords, drugs, and supplies and also other journals and from other reliable sources.

DISCUSSION

Pharmacy services in hospitals include two main aspects, namely management functions related to the management of medicines, medical devices, and health supplies, as well as clinical pharmacy services. The management of medicines, medical devices, and medical consumables requires a multidisciplinary approach and good coordination. Efficient processes are needed to ensure quality supervision and cost control (Government, 2016). Pharmacy management in hospitals includes a series of stages including selection, planning, procurement, acceptance, storage, distribution, control, elimination, and administration (Kemenkes RI, 2010).

Drug management in hospitals in Indonesia must comply with regulations and guidelines set by the government and health regulatory bodies. Here are the general steps in managing drugs in hospitals in Indonesia:

1. **Drug Acquisition**
   - Hospitals must purchase medicines from suppliers that are registered and meet quality standards set by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM). The purchase of medicines must be made through an auction or tender process by applicable regulations.

2. **Drug Storage**
   - Medicines should be stored in suitable conditions, including proper temperature and humidity, as well as in locked places to prevent unauthorized access. Medicines should be placed in separate storage rooms based on the type of drug and its classification.

3. **Drug Distribution**
   - Drug inventory management must adhere to strict distribution procedures to ensure that the right drugs are given to the right patients. Drug administration must be well documented, including dosage, administration schedule, and recording of drug use.

4. **Destruction of the drug**
   - Expired or unused drugs must be properly destroyed by the guidelines set by BPOM.

5. **Stock Management**
   - Hospitals should have a good stock management system to avoid drug shortages and waste. The calculation of drug needs must be done carefully based on historical data and patient demand.

6. **Reporting**
   - Hospitals should provide periodic reports to relevant health authorities, such as BPOM, on the supply of medicines and their use.

7. **Regulatory Compliance**
   - All drug management procedures must comply with applicable regulations, such as those set by BPOM and the Ministry of Health.

8. **Training and Education**
Hospital staff, especially pharmacists and nurses, should continue to receive training and education on safe and effective drug management.

Medication management in hospitals is essential to ensure that patients receive quality and safe care. Violations in drug management can lead to serious consequences, including patient safety risks. Therefore, hospitals need to follow applicable guidelines and regulations and implement best practices in drug management.

The success of overall management of health services is largely determined by the availability of drugs in health services. According to Oktaviani and Baroroh (2015), efficiency in drug management is very important because it can prevent illogical and inaccurate calculation of drug needs. Drug management aims to ensure that appropriate drugs are available on time, in appropriate quantities, of good quality, and used rationally. In addition, the goal is that the available funds can be used efficiently and consistently to meet the needs of people who come to basic health facilities for treatment.

By the Regulation of the Minister of Health, No. 1197 / Menkes / SK / X / 2004 concerning Hospital Pharmacy Service Standards, drug management includes a series of activities, ranging from selection, planning, procurement, acceptance, storage, distribution, control, elimination, administration, reporting, to evaluation.

Recently, the development of hospitals has increased rapidly, including in Indonesia. This is closely related to the enactment of the National Health Insurance (JKN) which requires hospitals to manage quality and costs well. To meet these demands, hospitals must improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their services in various fields.

Pharmaceutical services in hospitals are an integral part of the hospital health service system that focuses on patient needs, providing quality and affordable medicines, medical devices, and consumables for all groups, including clinical pharmacy services. Inventory management in health institutions is crucial in supporting the management of goods and services. The supply system plays an important role in supporting hospital operations.

One type of pharmaceutical supply that is vital for hospitals is the supply of medicines. Drug and medical equipment resources are part of an overall effort aimed at ensuring the availability, equitable distribution, and quality of medicines and medical devices as a whole and sustainably, to achieve optimal health standards.

According to the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 189/Menkes/SK/III/2006 concerning the National Drug Policy, medicines are an irreplaceable component in health services. Goods or materials that have been managed by the hospital's logistics department need to be monitored through inventory management or inventory control. The goal of inventory management is to achieve a balance between the quantity of goods available and the demand that exists. Success in logistics inventory management is influenced by various factors, including input elements and logistics management processes implemented in the hospital.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 concerning health, availability, equitable distribution, and affordable prices for health supplies, including medicines and medical equipment, are guaranteed. Articles 98 and 104 of this law affirm that the management of pharmaceutical supplies and medical devices must be carried out safely, provide benefits, have good quality, and be affordable for the community. In addition, public protection from risks arising from the use of pharmaceutical preparations and medical devices that do not meet the standards of quality, safety, and benefits is also well regulated.

Drug management management in hospitals is one of the important aspects of hospital operations. Inefficiency in drug management can hurt hospital operational costs, as drug logistics management is often a source of budget wastage. Therefore, drug management acts as a process that encourages and optimizes all available resources, to ensure the availability of drugs when needed. This aims to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of hospital operations as a whole (Lilihata, R.N., 2011).

Of all the drug management cycles carried out, the first activity planning is carried out and is one of the functions that determine the success of subsequent activities, poor drug planning and management will cause drug buildup and drug stock vacancies. In addition, the distribution phase is very important and complex, even the storage and distribution process can consume a significant cost component in the health budget. (Quick et al, 2012).

According to the Directorate General of Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices, given the importance of pharmaceutical supplies, hospitals need to have a guideline as a reference, such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), in managing the inventory of pharmaceutical supplies. The goal is to manage pharmaceutical supplies and prepare SOPs in hospitals by applicable regulations. To prepare professionals in this field, inputs from various parties are needed, including guidelines that can be used in managing pharmaceutical supplies at Hospital Pharmacy Installations (IFRS). Inventory control to achieve objectives by establishing strategies and programs, to avoid excess or shortage of drugs in service units and ensure quality.
control and managing costs well, preventing high production costs, so that hospitals do not need to incur large costs.

CONCLUSION

Quality public health services include aspects of sufficient availability of drugs, both in various types and quantities, when needed. The availability of drugs can be guaranteed through effective drug management and by the standards set in the Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals. Hospitals must continuously strive to improve the quality of their health services to achieve the most optimal degree of public health. Drug management in a hospital environment involves effective coordination and organization of different stages and related activities so that the goal of effective and efficient drug management is achieved.

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8. Training and Education

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REFERENCES