ANALISIS PENGELOLAAN KETERSEDIAAN OBAT TERHADAP KEJADIAN *OVERSTOCK* DI SALAH SATU APOTEK KOTA BATAM

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ABSTRAK

Pengelolaan ketersediaan obat yang tidak optimal dapat menyebabkan terjadinya penumpukan persediaan atau *overstock* yang berisiko menimbulkan pemborosan, kerusakan, dan kedaluwarsa obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengelolaan ketersediaan obat serta hubungannya dengan kejadian *overstock* di salah satu Apotek Kota Batam. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi data persediaan obat periode Januari–Desember 2025. Kejadian *overstock* ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan *months of stock*, yaitu stok akhir dibagi rata-rata pemakaian obat per bulan, dengan kriteria *overstock* apabila lama stok melebihi 18 bulan. Analisis hubungan antara pengelolaan ketersediaan obat dengan kejadian *overstock* dilakukan menggunakan uji *Fisher's Exact Test* dengan tingkat signifikansi 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 10 item obat yang mengalami *overstock* dengan lama stok berkisar antara 18,5–22,5 bulan. Hasil observasi pengelolaan ketersediaan obat memperoleh persentase sebesar 64% dan termasuk kategori tidak efektif. Faktor yang berkaitan dengan kejadian *overstock* terutama terdapat pada aspek perencanaan, pengadaan, dan pengendalian stok. Hasil uji Fisher's Exact Test menunjukkan nilai p-value <0,001 (p<0,05), sehingga terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengelolaan ketersediaan obat dengan kejadian *overstock*. Kejadian *overstock* juga berpotensi menyebabkan modal tertahan, meningkatkan kebutuhan ruang penyimpanan, serta meningkatkan risiko obat mengalami kerusakan dan kedaluwarsa.

Kata kunci: pengelolaan obat, ketersediaan obat, *overstock*, apotek, *months of stock*

ANALYSIS OF DRUG AVAILABILITY MANAGEMENT TOWARDS OVERSTOCK INCIDENTS IN ONE OF THE PHARMACIES BATAM CITY

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ABSTRACT

Suboptimal drug availability management can lead to overstocking, which can lead to waste, damage, and drug leakage. This study aims to analyze drug availability and permits for overstocking in a pharmacy in Batam City. This study uses a quantitative approach with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation of drug inventory data for the period January–December 2025. Overstock events are determined based on the calculation of stock months, namely the ending stock divided by the average drug usage per month, with the overstock criterion if the stock period exceeds 18 months. Analysis of the relationship between drug availability management and overstock events was conducted using the Fisher's Exact Test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that there were 10 drug items that experienced overstock with stock periods ranging from 18.5–22.5 months. The results of the observation of drug availability management obtained a percentage of 64% and were categorized as ineffective. Factors related to overstock events were mainly found in the aspects of planning, procurement, and stock control. The Fisher's Exact Test results showed a p-value <0.001 (p<0.05), indicating a significant relationship between drug availability and overstock events. Overstock events also have the potential to delay capital, increase storage space requirements, and increase the risk of drug damage and leakage.

Keywords*: drug management, drug availability, overstock, pharmacy, months-long stock*