

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 Daftar Obat dan Gambaran Pengadaan Obat Menggunakan Metode Konsumsi Klinik Mata Tritya Surabaya Periode tahun 2024

	Nama Obat	Stok Awal 2024	Pengadaan 2024	Pengadaan Perbulan	Biaya Pengadaan	Biaya Pemesanan	Biaya Penyimpanan	Total Biaya Pengadaan	Pemakaian 2024	Harga Penjualan	Pemakaian Perbulan	Sisa Stock 2024
1	ACYCLOVIR	95	600	50	Rp468	Rp13.000	Rp94	Rp280.800	361	504	30	334
2	AMOXICILLIN TAB	702	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	513	353	43	189
3	ANTASIDA DOEN	140	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	123	98	10	17
4	ARKAVIT C	719	1300	108	Rp754	Rp13.000	Rp151	Rp980.200	1670	659	139	349
5	ASAM MEFENAMAT	145	1000	83	Rp200	Rp13.000	Rp40	Rp200.000	896	212	75	249
6	ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	193	300	25	Rp1.421	Rp13.000	Rp284	Rp426.300	317	1466	26	176
7	ASTHENOF	27	115	10	Rp21.000	Rp13.000	Rp4.200	Rp2.415.000	119	21000	10	23
8	AUGENTONIC 15ML	24	185	15	Rp30.625	Rp13.000	Rp6.125	Rp5.665.625	194	30625	16	15
9	BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PINK)	195	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	146	2298	12	49
10	BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	211	3000	250	Rp3.400	Rp13.000	Rp680	Rp10.200.000	2959	3393	247	252
11	CARPINE 2 %	0	10	1	Rp19.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.800	Rp190.000	6	19000	1	4
12	CATARLENT II	121	1900	158	Rp30.625	Rp13.000	Rp6.125	Rp58.187.500	1912	30625	159	109
13	CEBRALIN	0	60	5	Rp7.200	Rp13.000	Rp1.440	Rp432.000	23	7200	2	37
14	CEFIXIME 100	398	300	25	Rp1.154	Rp13.000	Rp231	Rp346.200	580	903	48	118
15	CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	13	10	1	Rp11.250	Rp13.000	Rp2.250	Rp112.500	14	11249	1	9
16	CENDO TROPIN 1%	4	10	1	Rp12.500	Rp13.000	Rp2.500	Rp125.000	9	12500	1	5
17	CENFRESH FL	59	350	29	Rp34.875	Rp13.000	Rp6.975	Rp12.206.250	353	34875	29	56
18	CENFRESH MD	57	1000	83	Rp23.000	Rp13.000	Rp4.600	Rp23.000.000	959	23000	80	98
19	CETIRIZINE TAB	7	200	17	Rp65	Rp13.000	Rp13	Rp13.000	119	67	10	88
20	CHOLINE 100	5	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	5	16750	0	0
21	CIPROFLOXACIN 500	500	1800	150	Rp411	Rp13.000	Rp82	Rp739.800	2270	419	189	30
22	CONVER	20	150	13	Rp13.000	Rp13.000	Rp2.600	Rp1.950.000	144	13000	12	26
23	CRAVIT	1	4	0	Rp108.313	Rp13.000	Rp21.663	Rp433.252	4	108313	0	1
24	DIQUAS	2	15	1	Rp99.022	Rp13.000	Rp19.804	Rp1.485.330	14	98945	1	3
25	DOXYCYCLINE	850	2000	167	Rp665	Rp13.000	Rp133	Rp1.330.000	2584	665	215	266
26	ERMOXIF	0	40	3	Rp36.388	Rp13.000	Rp7.278	Rp1.455.520	34	36653	3	6
27	EYEFRESH PLUS	105	140	12	Rp34.875	Rp13.000	Rp6.975	Rp4.882.500	207	34875	17	38
28	FLAMAR	51	360	30	Rp40.550	Rp13.000	Rp8.110	Rp14.598.000	368	39996	31	43
29	FLOXA	36	280	23	Rp26.750	Rp13.000	Rp5.350	Rp7.490.000	275	26750	23	41
30	GENTAMYCIN EO	17	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	2	56584	0	15
31	GLAOPEN	87	460	38	Rp90.250	Rp13.000	Rp18.050	Rp41.515.000	460	90250	38	87
32	GLAOPLUS	78	660	55	Rp95.875	Rp13.000	Rp19.175	Rp63.277.500	667	95875	56	71
33	GLAUSETA	236	3400	283	Rp4.759	Rp13.000	Rp952	Rp16.180.600	3218	4753	268	418
34	GLIBENCLAMIDE	250	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	250	114	21	0
35	GLOPAC FL	5	65	5	Rp192.500	Rp13.000	Rp38.500	Rp12.512.500	62	192500	5	8
36	GRAFACHLOR	0	1000	83	Rp155	Rp13.000	Rp31	Rp155.000	985	155	82	15
37	HELIXIME	499	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	280	1125	23	219
38	HERVIS EO	16	25	2	Rp36.750	Rp13.000	Rp7.350	Rp918.750	31	36750	3	10
39	HALID	0	378	32	Rp78.766	Rp13.000	Rp15.753	Rp29.773.548	348	78766	29	30
40	HOMATRO FL	10	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	9	35500	1	1
41	HYALOPH	9	218	18	Rp45.111	Rp13.000	Rp9.022	Rp9.834.198	190	45851	16	37
42	HYALUB MD	59	340	28	Rp57.000	Rp13.000	Rp11.400	Rp19.380.000	355	57000	30	44
43	ISOTIC ADRETOR	255	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	198	13242	17	57
44	ISOTIC LATIM	0	150	13	Rp81.279	Rp13.000	Rp16.256	Rp12.191.850	147	81283	12	3
45	KALIUM DIKLOFENAK	57	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	57	418	5	0
46	KARY UNI	9	145	12	Rp39.391	Rp13.000	Rp7.878	Rp5.711.695	130	39389	11	24
47	KSR	428	1100	92	Rp3.989	Rp13.000	Rp798	Rp4.387.900	1306	3842	109	222
48	LACOMA	61	1490	124	Rp80.453	Rp13.000	Rp16.091	Rp119.874.970	1482	80198	124	69
49	LAMESON 16MG	380	400	33	Rp9.919	Rp13.000	Rp1.984	Rp3.967.600	542	9505	45	238
50	LAMESON 8MG	189	1600	133	Rp6.933	Rp13.000	Rp1.387	Rp11.092.800	1626	6879	136	163

NO	Nama Obat	Stok Awal 2024	Pengadaan 2024	Pengadaan Perbulan	Biaya Pengadaan	Biaya Pemesanan	Biaya Penyimpanan	Total Biaya Pengadaan	Pemakaian 2024	Harga Penjualan	Pemakaian Perbulan	Sisa Stock 2024
51	LAMESON SYR	1	4	0	Rp80.750	Rp13.000	Rp16.150	Rp323.000	4	80750	0	1
52	LAMOFER	27	850	71	Rp82.678	Rp13.000	Rp16.536	Rp70.276.300	822	83156	69	55
53	LANOSAN	44	527	44	Rp66.051	Rp13.000	Rp13.210	Rp34.808.877	495	69037	41	76
54	LANOSAN PLUS	8	382	32	Rp86.372	Rp13.000	Rp17.274	Rp32.994.104	295	88897	25	95
55	LATANOPROST	140	850	71	Rp67.015	Rp13.000	Rp13.403	Rp56.962.750	914	67634	76	76
56	LEFLOX	14	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	14	877	1	0
57	LEVOFLOXACIN	0	50	4	Rp16.556	Rp13.000	Rp3.311	Rp827.800	43	16547	4	7
58	LFX	79	200	17	Rp69.000	Rp13.000	Rp13.800	Rp13.800.000	251	69000	21	28
59	LORATADINE	260	200	17	Rp125	Rp13.000	Rp25	Rp25.000	260	150	22	200
60	LUBRAN	6	570	48	Rp48.764	Rp13.000	Rp9.753	Rp27.795.480	560	48904	47	16
61	LYTEERS FL	199	13700	1142	Rp22.500	Rp13.000	Rp4.500	Rp308.250.000	13407	22500	1117	492
62	MEFENTAN	174	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	147	286	12	27
63	METFORMIN	0	200	17	Rp390	Rp13.000	Rp78	Rp78.000	82	390	7	118
64	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	356	3500	292	Rp558	Rp13.000	Rp112	Rp1.953.000	3241	550	270	615
65	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	69	6000	500	Rp226	Rp13.000	Rp65	Rp1.956.000	5836	322	486	233
66	MIXALGIN	20	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	20	571	2	0
67	MOLACORT 0.5	221	100	8	Rp150	Rp13.000	Rp30	Rp15.000	226	79	19	95
68	MOLACORT 0.75	251	400	33	Rp135	Rp13.000	Rp27	Rp54.000	477	89	40	174
69	MOLCIN	9	51	4	Rp67.500	Rp13.000	Rp13.500	Rp3.442.500	58	67500	5	2
70	NATACEN MD	7	8	1	Rp41.625	Rp13.000	Rp8.325	Rp333.000	10	41625	1	5
71	NAVITAE	3	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	3	118112	0	0
72	NEO LEVO	0	159	13	Rp39.045	Rp13.000	Rp7.809	Rp6.208.155	137	38504	11	22
73	NEURODEX	4	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	4	410	0	0
74	NEUVIS PRO SYR	1	4	0	Rp75.000	Rp13.000	Rp15.000	Rp300.000	3	75000	0	2
75	NEUVIS PRO TAB	0	390	33	Rp10.000	Rp13.000	Rp2.000	Rp3.900.000	328	10000	27	62
76	NIFEDIPINE 10MG	305	300	25	Rp150	Rp13.000	Rp30	Rp45.000	501	165	42	104
77	NONCORT FL	135	1650	138	Rp37.500	Rp13.000	Rp7.500	Rp61.875.000	1684	37500	140	101
78	NOVAPYRON	405	1000	83	Rp476	Rp13.000	Rp95	Rp476.000	832	474	69	573
79	NUTRIEYE	30	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	30	7333	3	0
80	OCCULENTA VED	10	260	22	Rp63.875	Rp13.000	Rp12.775	Rp16.607.500	231	63875	19	39
81	OCUFRESH	136	6456	538	Rp18.433	Rp13.000	Rp3.687	Rp119.003.448	6294	18414	525	298
82	OPEXA	20	25	2	Rp62.475	Rp13.000	Rp12.495	Rp1.561.875	37	60867	3	8
83	OPISTAN	0	84	7	Rp26.250	Rp13.000	Rp5.250	Rp2.205.000	50	26250	4	34
84	OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	168	150	13	Rp6.273	Rp13.000	Rp1.255	Rp940.950	233	6214	19	85
85	OPHTHAMOL	0	683	57	Rp26.250	Rp13.000	Rp5.250	Rp17.928.750	659	26250	55	24
86	OPTIFLOX	27	546	46	Rp17.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.400	Rp9.282.000	557	17000	46	16
87	OPTIHEALTH		60	5	Rp2.680	Rp13.000	Rp536	Rp160.800	60	2680	5	0
88	OPTIMAX FOR G	65	330	28	Rp6.685	Rp13.000	Rp1.337	Rp2.206.050	347	6628	29	48
89	OPTIMAX KAPLET	65	300	25	Rp4.741	Rp13.000	Rp948	Rp1.422.300	332	4713	28	33
90	OPTIMAX PREMIO	30	180	15	Rp6.788	Rp13.000	Rp1.358	Rp1.221.840	150	6712	13	60
91	PARACETAMOL	7	800	67	Rp179	Rp13.000	Rp36	Rp143.200	554	178	46	253
92	PATACEN FL	1	18	2	Rp93.250	Rp13.000	Rp18.650	Rp1.678.500	15	93250	1	4
93	POLIDEMISIN	47	408	34	Rp29.850	Rp13.000	Rp5.970	Rp12.178.800	405	29763	34	50
94	POLYGRAN ED SML	13	15	1	Rp31.625	Rp13.000	Rp6.325	Rp474.375	9	31625	1	19
95	POLYGRAN EO	14	410	34	Rp18.500	Rp13.000	Rp3.700	Rp7.585.000	384	18500	32	40
96	POLYNEL	58	1480	123	Rp17.875	Rp13.000	Rp3.575	Rp26.455.000	1401	17875	117	137
97	POSOP MD	3	40	3	Rp52.500	Rp13.000	Rp10.500	Rp2.100.000	27	52500	2	16
98	P-PRED	5	40	3	Rp38.250	Rp13.000	Rp7.650	Rp1.530.000	22	38250	2	23
99	PROMAG	13	0	0	Rp0	Rp13.000	Rp0	Rp0	13	545	1	0
100	PROTAGENT A MD	41	1420	118	Rp35.875	Rp13.000	Rp7.175	Rp50.942.500	1375	35875	115	86

[illegible]

Lampiran 2 Analisis Pengadaan Obat Menggunakan Metode Always, Better, Control (ABC)

NO	Nama Obat	Pemakaian Obat 2024	Harga Penjualan Obat	NILAI PENGUNAAN	% NILAI PENGUNAAN	KUMULATIF NP	Klasifikasi ABC
1	LYTEERS FL	13407	Rp22.500	Rp301.657.500	17,16110272%	17,16110%	A
2	LACOMA	1482	Rp80.198	Rp118.853.436	6,76149615%	23,92260%	A
3	OCUFRESH	6294	Rp18.414	Rp115.897.716	6,59334712%	30,51595%	A
4	LAMOFER	822	Rp83.156	Rp68.354.232	3,88862865%	34,40457%	A
5	VITROLENTA FL	1968	Rp32.750	Rp64.452.000	3,66663316%	38,07121%	A
6	GLAOPUS	667	Rp95.875	Rp63.948.625	3,63799648%	41,70920%	A
7	NONCORT FL	1684	Rp37.500	Rp63.150.000	3,59256321%	45,30177%	A
8	LATANOPROST	914	Rp67.634	Rp61.817.476	3,51675677%	48,81852%	A
9	CATARLENT fl	1912	Rp30.625	Rp58.555.000	3,33115659%	52,14968%	A
10	PROTAGENT A MD	1375	Rp35.875	Rp49.328.125	2,80624556%	54,95593%	A
11	SYSTANE ULTRA	1054	Rp46.315	Rp48.816.010	2,77711166%	57,73304%	A
12	GLAOPEN	460	Rp90.250	Rp41.515.000	2,36176186%	60,09480%	A
13	SANBE TEARS	1646	Rp24.383	Rp40.134.418	2,28322143%	62,37802%	A
14	TOBROSON MD	1376	Rp29.000	Rp39.904.000	2,27011310%	64,64813%	A
15	TIMOLOL MALEATE FL	3311	Rp10.688	Rp35.387.968	2,01319892%	66,66133%	A
16	LANOSAN	495	Rp69.037	Rp34.173.315	1,94409809%	68,60543%	A
17	HIALID	348	Rp78.766	Rp27.410.568	1,55936973%	70,16480%	A
18	LUBRAN	560	Rp48.904	Rp27.386.240	1,55798572%	71,72279%	A
19	LANOSAN PLUS	295	Rp88.897	Rp26.224.615	1,49190162%	73,21469%	A
20	POLYNEL	1401	Rp17.875	Rp25.042.875	1,42467318%	74,63936%	A
21	CENFRESH MD	959	Rp23.000	Rp22.057.000	1,25480866%	75,89417%	A
22	HYALUB MD	355	Rp57.000	Rp20.235.000	1,15115624%	77,04533%	A
23	SODIUM HYALURONATE	521	Rp35.135	Rp18.305.335	1,04137883%	78,08671%	A
24	TOBROSON FL	375	Rp46.240	Rp17.340.000	0,98646154%	79,07317%	A
25	LEFX	251	Rp69.000	Rp17.319.000	0,98526686%	80,05843%	A
26	OPHTHAMOL	659	Rp26.250	Rp17.298.750	0,98411485%	81,04255%	B
27	TIMOL MD	644	Rp25.750	Rp16.583.000	0,94339629%	81,98595%	B
28	GLAUSETA	3218	Rp4.753	Rp15.295.154	0,87013155%	82,85608%	B
29	XITROL EO	417	Rp35.875	Rp14.959.875	0,85105774%	83,70713%	B
30	OCULENTA VED	231	Rp63.875	Rp14.755.125	0,83940965%	84,54654%	B
31	FLAMAR	368	Rp39.996	Rp14.718.528	0,83732767%	85,38387%	B
32	SIMBRINZA	49	Rp298.407	Rp14.621.943	0,83183301%	86,21570%	B
33	SILOXAN FL	248	Rp52.750	Rp13.082.000	0,74422663%	86,95993%	B
34	CENFRESH FL	353	Rp34.875	Rp12.310.875	0,70035782%	87,66029%	B
35	POLIDEMISIN	405	Rp29.763	Rp12.054.015	0,68574522%	88,34603%	B
36	ISOTIC LATIM	147	Rp81.283	Rp11.948.601	0,67974829%	89,02578%	B
37	GLOPAC FL	62	Rp192.500	Rp11.935.000	0,67897454%	89,70476%	B
38	LAMESON 8MG	1626	Rp6.879	Rp11.185.254	0,63632196%	90,34108%	B
39	BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	2959	Rp3.393	Rp10.039.887	0,57116277%	90,91224%	B
40	OPTIFLOX	557	Rp17.000	Rp9.469.000	0,53868537%	91,45093%	B
41	VOSAMA	531	Rp17.625	Rp9.358.875	0,53242043%	91,98335%	B
42	HYALOPH	190	Rp45.851	Rp8.711.690	0,49560249%	92,47895%	B
43	FLOXA	275	Rp26.750	Rp7.356.250	0,41849237%	92,89744%	B
44	EYEFRESH PLUS	207	Rp34.875	Rp7.219.125	0,41069142%	93,30813%	B
45	POLYGRAN EO	384	Rp18.500	Rp7.104.000	0,40414203%	93,71228%	B
46	TOBROSON EO	158	Rp43.658	Rp6.897.964	0,39242077%	94,10470%	B
47	VASACON A 15ML	288	Rp22.135	Rp6.374.880	0,36266286%	94,46736%	B
48	AUGMENTONIC 15ML	194	Rp30.625	Rp5.941.250	0,33799392%	94,80535%	B
49	TONOR MD	140	Rp38.164	Rp5.342.960	0,30395759%	95,10931%	B
50	NEO LEVO	137	Rp38.504	Rp5.275.048	0,30009412%	95,40941%	B
51	LAMESON 16MG	542	Rp9.505	Rp5.151.710	0,29307750%	95,70248%	B
52	KARY UNI	130	Rp39.389	Rp5.120.570	0,29130596%	95,99379%	B
53	KSR	1306	Rp3.842	Rp5.017.652	0,28545102%	96,27924%	C
54	TAFLOTAN	15	Rp282.005	Rp4.230.075	0,24064627%	96,51989%	C
55	MOLCIN	58	Rp67.500	Rp3.915.000	0,22272185%	96,74261%	C

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56	VERNACEL FL	189	Rp18.500	Rp3.496.500	0,19891365%	96,94152%	C
57	NEUVIS PRO TAB	328	Rp10.000	Rp3.280.000	0,18659711%	97,12812%	C
58	TIMOL 0.5%	66	Rp47.841	Rp3.157.506	0,17962850%	97,30775%	C
59	TOBRO MD	155	Rp19.125	Rp2.964.375	0,16864140%	97,47639%	C
60	ISOTIC ADRETOR	198	Rp13.242	Rp2.621.916	0,14915913%	97,62555%	C
61	ASTHENOF	119	Rp21.000	Rp2.499.000	0,14216652%	97,76771%	C
62	OPTIMAX FOR G	347	Rp6.628	Rp2.299.916	0,13084075%	97,89855%	C
63	OPEXA	37	Rp60.867	Rp2.252.079	0,12811934%	98,02667%	C
64	RETIVIT PLUS	290	Rp7.305	Rp2.118.450	0,12051727%	98,14719%	C
65	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	5836	Rp322	Rp1.879.192	0,10690603%	98,25410%	C
66	CONVER	144	Rp13.000	Rp1.872.000	0,10649689%	98,36059%	C
67	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	3241	Rp550	Rp1.782.550	0,10140813%	98,46200%	C
68	DOXYCYCLINE	2584	Rp665	Rp1.718.360	0,09775640%	98,55976%	C
69	OPTIMAX KAPLET	332	Rp4.713	Rp1.564.716	0,08901569%	98,64877%	C
70	OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	233	Rp6.214	Rp1.447.862	0,08236795%	98,73114%	C
71	STATROL ED 5ML	78	Rp18.250	Rp1.423.500	0,08098201%	98,81212%	C
72	POSOP MD	27	Rp52.500	Rp1.417.500	0,08064067%	98,89277%	C
73	PATACEN FL	15	Rp93.250	Rp1.398.750	0,07957400%	98,97234%	C
74	DIQUAS	14	Rp98.945	Rp1.385.230	0,07880485%	99,05114%	C
75	OPISTAN	50	Rp26.250	Rp1.312.500	0,07466729%	99,12581%	C
76	ERMOXIF	34	Rp36.653	Rp1.246.202	0,07089564%	99,19671%	C
77	HERVIS EO	31	Rp36.750	Rp1.139.250	0,06481121%	99,26152%	C
78	ARKAVIT C	1670	Rp659	Rp1.100.530	0,06260845%	99,32413%	C
79	OPTIMAX PREMIO	150	Rp6.712	Rp1.006.800	0,05727621%	99,38140%	C
80	CIPROFLOXACIN 500	2270	Rp419	Rp951.130	0,05410918%	99,43551%	C
81	P-PRED	22	Rp38.250	Rp841.500	0,04787240%	99,48338%	C
82	LEVOFLOXACIN	43	Rp16.547	Rp711.521	0,04047798%	99,52386%	C
83	TIMOL 0,25% MD	31	Rp18.246	Rp565.626	0,03217810%	99,55604%	C
84	CEFIXIME 100	580	Rp903	Rp523.740	0,02979523%	99,58584%	C
85	ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	317	Rp1.466	Rp464.722	0,02643774%	99,61227%	C
86	CRAVIT	4	Rp108.313	Rp433.252	0,02464743%	99,63692%	C
87	NATACEN MD	10	Rp41.625	Rp416.250	0,02368020%	99,66060%	C
88	NOVAPYRON	832	Rp474	Rp394.368	0,02243534%	99,68304%	C
89	RENADINAC	1326	Rp277	Rp367.302	0,02089558%	99,70393%	C
90	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS	4366	Rp84	Rp366.744	0,02086383%	99,72480%	C
91	NAVITAE	3	Rp118.112	Rp354.336	0,02015795%	99,74495%	C
92	BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PINK)	146	Rp2.298	Rp335.508	0,01908684%	99,76404%	C
93	RG CHOLIN TAB	19	Rp17.615	Rp334.685	0,01904002%	99,78308%	C
94	LAMESON SYR	4	Rp80.750	Rp323.000	0,01837526%	99,80146%	C
95	HOMATRO FL	9	Rp35.500	Rp319.500	0,01817615%	99,81963%	C
96	HELIKIME	280	Rp1.125	Rp315.000	0,01792015%	99,83755%	C
97	POLYGRAN ED 5ML	9	Rp31.625	Rp284.625	0,01619213%	99,85374%	C
98	NEUVIS PRO SYR	3	Rp75.000	Rp225.000	0,01280011%	99,86654%	C
99	NUTRIEYE	30	Rp7.333	Rp219.990	0,01251509%	99,87906%	C
100	ASAM MEFENAMAT	896	Rp212	Rp189.952	0,01080625%	99,88987%	C
101	ACYCLOVIR	361	Rp504	Rp181.944	0,01035068%	99,90022%	C
102	AMOXICILLIN TAB	513	Rp353	Rp181.089	0,01030204%	99,91052%	C
103	CEBRALIN	23	Rp7.200	Rp165.600	0,00942088%	99,91994%	C
104	OPTIHEALTH	60	Rp2.680	Rp160.800	0,00914781%	99,92909%	C
105	CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	14	Rp11.249	Rp157.486	0,00895928%	99,93805%	C
106	GRAFACHLOR	985	Rp155	Rp152.675	0,00868558%	99,94673%	C
107	CARPINE 2 %	6	Rp19.000	Rp114.000	0,00648539%	99,95322%	C
108	GENTAMYCIN EO	2	Rp56.584	Rp113.168	0,00643806%	99,95966%	C
109	CENDO TROPIN 1%	9	Rp12.500	Rp112.500	0,00640005%	99,96606%	C
110	PARACETAMOL	554	Rp178	Rp98.612	0,00560997%	99,97167%	C

NO	Nama Obat	Pemakaian Obat 2024	Harga Penjualan Obat	NILAI PENGUNAAN	% NILAI PENGUNAAN	KUMULATIF NP	Klasifikasi ABC
111	CHOLINE 100	5	Rp16.750	Rp83.750	0,00476448%	99,97643%	C
112	NIFEDIPINE 10MG	501	Rp165	Rp82.665	0,00470276%	99,98113%	C
113	RANITIDINE	295	Rp181	Rp53.395	0,00303761%	99,98417%	C
114	MOLACORT 0.75	477	Rp89	Rp42.453	0,00241512%	99,98659%	C
115	MEFENTAN	147	Rp286	Rp42.042	0,00239174%	99,98898%	C
116	LORATADINE	260	Rp150	Rp39.000	0,00221869%	99,99120%	C
117	METFORMIN	82	Rp390	Rp31.980	0,00181932%	99,99302%	C
118	GLIBENCLAMIDE	250	Rp114	Rp28.500	0,00162135%	99,99464%	C
119	KALIUM DIKLOFENAK	57	Rp418	Rp23.826	0,00135545%	99,99599%	C
120	MOLACORT 0.5	226	Rp79	Rp17.854	0,00101570%	99,99701%	C
121	LEFLOX	14	Rp877	Rp12.278	0,00069849%	99,99771%	C
122	ANTASIDA DOEN	123	Rp98	Rp12.054	0,00068574%	99,99839%	C
123	MIXALGIN	20	Rp571	Rp11.420	0,00064968%	99,99904%	C
124	CETIRIZINE TAB	119	Rp67	Rp7.973	0,00045358%	99,99950%	C
125	PROMAG	13	Rp545	Rp7.085	0,00040306%	99,99990%	C
126	NEURODEX	4	Rp410	Rp1.640	0,00009330%	99,99999%	C
127	RANIGEN	1	Rp147	Rp147	0,00000836%	100,00000%	C
	total	92919	Rp4.199.149	Rp1.757.797.881	175779788100,00000000%		

Lampiran 3 Analisis Pengadaan Obat Menggunakan Analisis metode Vital, Essential, Non Vital (VEN)

No	Nama Obat	VEN	DOEN	WHO EML 2023	Keterangan
1	LYTEERS FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
2	LACOMA	V	✗	✗	Kombinasi glaukoma
3	OCUFRESH	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
4	LAMOFER	E	✓	✓	Suplemen besi
5	VITROLENTA FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
6	GLAOPUS	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi glaukoma
7	NONCORT FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
8	LATANOPROST	V	✓	✓	Glaukoma
9	CATARLENT FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
10	PROTAGENT A MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
11	SYSTANE ULTRA	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
12	GLAOPEN	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi glaukoma
13	SANBE TEARS	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
14	TOBROSON MD	E	✓	✓	Tobramycin tetes mata
15	TIMOLOL MALEATE FL	V	✓	✓	Glaukoma
16	LANOSAN	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
17	HALID	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
18	LUBRAN	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
19	LANOSAN PLUS	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
20	POLYNEL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
21	CENFRESH MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
22	HYALUB MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
23	SODIUM HYALURONATE	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
24	TOBROSON FL	E	✓	✓	Tobramycin tetes mata
25	LFX	E	✓	✓	Levofloxacin
26	OPHTHAMOL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
27	TIMOL MD	V	✓	✓	Glaukoma
28	GLAUSERA	E	✓	✓	Brimonidine
29	XITROL EO	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik-steroid
30	OCCULENTA VED	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
31	FLAMAR	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
32	SIMBRINZA	V	✗	✗	Glaukoma
33	SILOXAN FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
34	CENFRESH FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
35	POLIDEMISIN	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik
36	ISOTIC LA TIM	V	✗	✗	Glaukoma
37	GLOPAC FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
38	LAMESON 8MG	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
39	BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
40	OPTIFLOX	E	✓	✓	Ciprofloxacin
41	VOSAMA	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
42	HYALOPH	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
43	FLOXA	E	✓	✓	Ciprofloxacin
44	EYEFRESH PLUS	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
45	POLYGRAN EO	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik
46	TOBROSON EO	E	✓	✓	Tobramycin tetes mata
47	VASACON A 15ML	N	✗	✗	Vasokonstriktor
48	AUGENTONIC 15ML	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
49	TONOR MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
50	NEO LEVO	E	✓	✓	Levofloxacin
51	LAMESON 16MG	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
52	KARY UNI	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
53	KSR	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
54	TAFLATAN	E	✓	✓	Tafluprost
55	MOLCIN	N	✗	✗	Suplemen

No	Nama Obat	VEN	DOEN	WHO EML 2023	Keterangan
56	VERNACEL FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
57	NEUVIS PRO TAB	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
58	TIMOL 0.5%	E	✓	✓	Timolol
59	TOBRO MD	E	✓	✓	Tobramycin tetes mata
60	ISOTIC ADRETOR	V	✗	✗	Glaukoma
61	ASTHENOF	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
62	OPTIMAX FOR G	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
63	OPEXA	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
64	RETIVIT PLUS	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
65	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
66	CONVER	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
67	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
68	DOXYCYCLINE	E	✓	✓	Antibiotik
69	OPTIMAX KAPLET	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
70	OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
71	STATROL ED 5ML	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik-steroid
72	POSOP MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
73	PATACEN FL	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
74	DIQUAS	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
75	OPISTAN	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
76	ERMOXIF	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
77	HERVIS EO	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik
78	ARKA VIT C	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
79	OPTIMAX PREMIO	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
80	CIPROFLOXACIN 500	E	✓	✓	Antibiotik
81	P-PRED	E	✓	✓	Prednisolon
82	LEVOFLOXACIN	E	✓	✓	Antibiotik
83	TIMOL 0,25% MD	V	✓	✓	Glaukoma
84	CEFIXIME 100	E	✓	✓	Antibiotik
85	ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	E	✓	✓	Hemostatik
86	CRAVIT	E	✓	✓	Levofloxacin
87	NATACEN MD	N	✗	✗	Air mata buatan
88	NOVAPYRON	N	✗	✗	Analgesik non-esensial
89	RENADINAC	N	✗	✗	Analgesik non-esensial
90	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
91	NAVITAE	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
92	BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PIN	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
93	RG CHOLIN TAB	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
94	LAMESON SYR	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
95	HOMATRO FL	N	✗	✗	Midriatik non-esensial
96	HELIXIME	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
97	POLYGRAN ED 5ML	N	✗	✗	Kombinasi antibiotik
98	NEUVIS PRO SYR	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
99	NUTRIEYE	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
100	ASAM MEFENAMAT	E	✓	✓	Analgesik
101	ACYCLOVIR	E	✓	✓	Antivirus
102	AMOXICILLIN TAB	E	✓	✓	Antibiotik
103	CEBRALIN	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
104	OPTIHEALTH	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
105	CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	N	✗	✗	Midriatik non-esensial
106	GRAFACHLOR	N	✗	✗	Midriatik non-esensial
107	CARPINE 2 %	E	✓	✓	Pilocarpine
108	GENTAMYCIN EO	E	✓	✓	Gentamicin tetes mata
109	CENDO TROPIN 1%	N	✗	✗	Midriatik non-esensial
110	PARACETAMOL	V	✓	✓	Analgesik antipiretik

No	Nama Obat	VEN	DOEN	WHO EML 2023	Keterangan
111	CHOLINE 100	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
112	NIFEDIPINE 10MG	E	✓	✓	Antihipertensi
113	RANITIDINE	E	✓	✓	Antasida
114	MOLACORT 0.75	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
115	MEFENTAN	N	✗	✗	Analgesik non-esensial
116	LORATADINE	E	✓	✓	Antihistamin
117	METFORMIN	E	✓	✓	Antidiabetik
118	GLIBENCLAMIDE	E	✓	✓	Antidiabetik
119	KALIUM DIKLOFENAK	E	✓	✓	Analgesik
120	MOLACORT 0.5	E	✓	✓	Methylprednisolone
121	LEFLOX	E	✓	✓	Levofloxacin
122	ANTASIDA DOEN	E	✓	✓	Antasida
123	MIXALGIN	N	✗	✗	Analgesik non-esensial
124	CETIRIZINE TAB	E	✓	✓	Antihistamin
125	PROMAG	N	✗	✗	Antasida non-esensial
126	NEURODEX	N	✗	✗	Suplemen
127	RANIGEN	N	✗	✗	Antasida non-esensial

Lampiran 4 Analisis Pengadaan Obat Menggunakan Analisis Metode Kombinasi ABC – VEN

Nama Obat	Klasifikasi ABC	Klasifikasi VEN	Kombinasi ABC-VEN	Prioritas Pengelolaan
ACYCLOVIR	C	E	CE	Sedang
AMOXICILLIN TAB	C	E	CE	Sedang
ANTASIDA DOEN	C	E	CE	Sedang
ARKAVIT C	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
ASAM MEFENAMAT	C	E	CE	Sedang
ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	C	E	CE	Sedang
ASTHENOF	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
AUGENTONIC 15ML	B	N	BN	Rendah
BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PINK)	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	B	N	BN	Rendah
CARPINE 2 %	C	E	CE	Sedang
CATARLENT fl	A	N	AN	Prioritas
CEBRALIN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
CEFIXIME 100	C	E	CE	Sedang
CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
CENDO TROPIN 1%	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
CENFRESH FL	B	N	BN	Rendah
CENFRESH MD	A	N	AN	Prioritas
CETIRIZINE TAB	C	E	CE	Sedang
CHOLINE 100	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
CIPROFLOXACIN 500	C	E	CE	Sedang
CONVER	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
CRAVIT	C	E	CE	Sedang
DIQUAS	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
DOXYCYCLINE	C	E	CE	Sedang
ERMOXIF	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
EYEFRESH PLUS	B	N	BN	Rendah
FLAMAR	B	N	BN	Rendah
FLOXA	B	E	BE	Sedang
GENTAMYCIN EO	C	E	CE	Sedang
GLAOPEN	A	N	AN	Prioritas
GLAOPUS	A	N	AN	Prioritas
GLAUSETA	B	E	BE	Sedang
GLIBENCLAMIDE	C	E	CE	Sedang
GLOPAC FL	B	N	BN	Rendah
GRAFACHLOR	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
HELIXIME	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
HERVIS EO	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
HIALID	A	N	AN	Prioritas
HOMATRO FL	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
HYALOPH	B	N	BN	Rendah
HYALUB MD	A	N	AN	Prioritas
ISOTIC ADRETOR	C	V	CV	Prioritas
ISOTIC LATIM	B	V	BV	Prioritas
KALIUM DIKLOFENAK	C	E	CE	Sedang
KARY UNI	B	N	BN	Rendah
KSR	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
LACOMA	A	V	AV	Sangat Prioritas
LAMESON 16MG	B	E	BE	Sedang

Nama Obat	Klasifikasi ABC	Klasifikasi VEN	Kombinasi ABC-VEN	Prioritas Pengelolaan
LAMESON 8MG	B	E	BE	Sedang
LAMESON SYR	C	E	CE	Sedang
LAMOFER	A	E	AE	Sangat Prioritas
LANOSAN	A	N	AN	Prioritas
LANOSAN PLUS	A	N	AN	Prioritas
LATANOPROST	A	V	AV	Sangat Prioritas
LEFLOX	C	E	CE	Sedang
LEVOFLOXACIN	C	E	CE	Sedang
LFX	A	E	AE	Sangat Prioritas
LORATADINE	C	E	CE	Sedang
LUBRAN	A	N	AN	Prioritas
LYTEERS FL	A	N	AN	Prioritas
MEFENTAN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
METFORMIN	C	E	CE	Sedang
METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	C	E	CE	Sedang
METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	C	E	CE	Sedang
MIXALGIN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
MOLACORT 0.5	C	E	CE	Sedang
MOLACORT 0.75	C	E	CE	Sedang
MOLCIN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NATACEN MD	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NAVITAE	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NEO LEVO	B	E	BE	Sedang
NEURODEX	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NEUVIS PRO SYR	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NEUVIS PRO TAB	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NIFEDIPINE 10MG	C	E	CE	Sedang
NONCORT FL	A	N	AN	Prioritas
NOVAPYRON	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
NUTRIEYE	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OCCULENTA VED	B	N	BN	Rendah
OCUFRESH	A	N	AN	Prioritas
OPEXA	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPISTAN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPHTHAMOL	B	N	BN	Rendah
OPTIFLOX	B	E	BE	Sedang
OPTIHEALTH	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPTIMAX FOR G	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPTIMAX KAPLET	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
OPTIMAX PREMIO	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
PARACETAMOL	C	V	CV	Prioritas
PATACEN FL	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
POLIDEMISIN	B	N	BN	Rendah
POLYGRAN ED 5ML	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
POLYGRAN EO	B	N	BN	Rendah
POLYNEL	A	N	AN	Prioritas
POSOP MD	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
P-PRED	C	E	CE	Sedang
PROMAG	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
PROTAGENT A MD	A	N	AN	Prioritas
RANIGEN	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
RANITIDINE	C	E	CE	Sedang
RENADINAC	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah

Nama Obat	Klasifikasi ABC	Klasifikasi VEN	Kombinasi ABC-VEN	Prioritas Pengelolaan
RETIVIT PLUS	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
RG CHOLIN TAB	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
SANBE TEARS	A	N	AN	Prioritas
SILOXAN FL	B	N	BN	Rendah
SIMBRINZA	B	V	BV	Prioritas
SODIUM HYALURONATE	A	N	AN	Prioritas
STATROL ED 5ML	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
SYSTANE ULTRA	A	N	AN	Prioritas
TAFLOTAN	C	E	CE	Sedang
TIMOL 0,25% MD	C	V	CV	Prioritas
TIMOL 0.5%	C	E	CE	Sedang
TIMOL MD	B	V	BV	Prioritas
TIMOLOL MALEATE FL	A	V	AV	Sangat Prioritas
TOBRO MD	C	E	CE	Sedang
TOBROSON FL	A	E	AE	Sangat Prioritas
TOBROSON EO	B	E	BE	Sedang
TOBROSON MD	A	E	AE	Sangat Prioritas
TONOR MD	B	N	BN	Rendah
VASACON A 15ML	B	N	BN	Rendah
VERNACEL FL	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS	C	N	CN	Sangat Rendah
VITROLENTA FL	A	N	AN	Prioritas
VOSAMA	B	N	BN	Rendah
XITROL EO	B	N	BN	Rendah

Lampiran 5 Analisis Pengadaan Obat Menggunakan Analisis Metode Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)

NO	Nama Obat	Pemakaian Obat 2024	Harga Penjualan Obat	NILAI PENGUNAAN	BIAYA PEMESANA	BIAYA PENYIMPANAN	EOQ
1	ACYCLOVIR	361	Rp504	Rp181.944	Rp13.000	Rp101	305
2	AMOXICILLIN TAB	513	Rp353	Rp181.089	Rp13.000	Rp71	435
3	ANTASIDA DOEN	123	Rp98	Rp12.054	Rp13.000	Rp20	404
4	ARKAVIT C	1670	Rp659	Rp1.100.530	Rp13.000	Rp132	574
5	ASAM MEFENAMAT	896	Rp212	Rp189.952	Rp13.000	Rp42	741
6	ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	317	Rp1.466	Rp464.722	Rp13.000	Rp293	168
7	ASTHENOF	119	Rp21.000	Rp2.499.000	Rp13.000	Rp4.200	27
8	AUGENTONIC 15ML	194	Rp30.625	Rp5.941.250	Rp13.000	Rp6.125	29
9	BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PINK)	146	Rp2.298	Rp335.508	Rp13.000	Rp460	91
10	BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	2959	Rp3.393	Rp10.039.887	Rp13.000	Rp679	337
11	CARPINE 2 %	6	Rp19.000	Rp114.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.800	6
12	CATARLENT fl	1912	Rp30.625	Rp58.555.000	Rp13.000	Rp6.125	90
13	CEBRALIN	23	Rp7.200	Rp165.600	Rp13.000	Rp1.440	20
14	CEFIXIME 100	580	Rp903	Rp523.740	Rp13.000	Rp181	289
15	CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	14	Rp11.249	Rp157.486	Rp13.000	Rp2.250	13
16	CENDO TROPIN 1%	9	Rp12.500	Rp112.500	Rp13.000	Rp2.500	10
17	CENFRESH FL	353	Rp34.875	Rp12.310.875	Rp13.000	Rp6.975	36
18	CENFRESH MD	959	Rp23.000	Rp22.057.000	Rp13.000	Rp4.600	74
19	CETIRIZINE TAB	119	Rp67	Rp7.973	Rp13.000	Rp13	481
20	CHOLINE 100	5	Rp16.750	Rp83.750	Rp13.000	Rp3.350	6
21	CIPROFLOXACIN 500	2270	Rp419	Rp951.130	Rp13.000	Rp84	839
22	CONVER	144	Rp13.000	Rp1.872.000	Rp13.000	Rp2.600	38
23	CRAVIT	4	Rp108.313	Rp433.252	Rp13.000	Rp21.663	2
24	DIQUAS	14	Rp98.945	Rp1.385.230	Rp13.000	Rp19.789	4
25	DOXYCYCLINE	2584	Rp665	Rp1.718.360	Rp13.000	Rp133	711
26	ERMOXIF	34	Rp36.653	Rp1.246.202	Rp13.000	Rp7.331	11
27	EYEFRESH PLUS	207	Rp34.875	Rp7.219.125	Rp13.000	Rp6.975	28
28	FLAMAR	368	Rp39.996	Rp14.718.528	Rp13.000	Rp7.999	35
29	FLOXA	275	Rp26.750	Rp7.356.250	Rp13.000	Rp5.350	37
30	GENTAMYCIN EO	2	Rp56.584	Rp113.168	Rp13.000	Rp11.317	2
31	GLAOPEN	460	Rp90.250	Rp41.515.000	Rp13.000	Rp18.050	26
32	GLAOPLUS	667	Rp95.875	Rp63.948.625	Rp13.000	Rp19.175	30
33	GLAUSETA	3218	Rp4.753	Rp15.295.154	Rp13.000	Rp951	297
34	GLIBENCLAMIDE	250	Rp114	Rp28.500	Rp13.000	Rp23	534
35	GLOPAC FL	62	Rp192.500	Rp11.935.000	Rp13.000	Rp38.500	6
36	GRAFACHLOR	985	Rp155	Rp152.675	Rp13.000	Rp31	909
37	HELIXIME	280	Rp1.125	Rp315.000	Rp13.000	Rp225	180
38	HERVIS EO	31	Rp36.750	Rp1.139.250	Rp13.000	Rp7.350	10
39	HIALID	348	Rp78.766	Rp27.410.568	Rp13.000	Rp15.753	24
40	HOMATRO FL	9	Rp35.500	Rp319.500	Rp13.000	Rp7.100	6
41	HYALOPH	190	Rp45.851	Rp8.711.690	Rp13.000	Rp9.170	23
42	HYALUB MD	355	Rp57.000	Rp20.235.000	Rp13.000	Rp11.400	28
43	ISOTIC ADRETOR	198	Rp13.242	Rp2.621.916	Rp13.000	Rp2.648	44
44	ISOTIC LATIM	147	Rp81.283	Rp11.948.601	Rp13.000	Rp16.257	15
45	KALIAM DIKLOFENAK	57	Rp418	Rp23.826	Rp13.000	Rp84	133
46	KARY UNI	130	Rp39.389	Rp5.120.570	Rp13.000	Rp7.878	21
47	KSR	1306	Rp3.842	Rp5.017.652	Rp13.000	Rp768	210
48	LACOMA	1482	Rp80.198	Rp118.853.436	Rp13.000	Rp16.040	49
49	LAMESON 16MG	542	Rp9.505	Rp5.151.710	Rp13.000	Rp1.901	86
50	LAMESON 8MG	1626	Rp6.879	Rp11.185.254	Rp13.000	Rp1.376	175

NO	Nama Obat	Pemakaian Obat 2024	Harga Penjualan Obat	NILAI PENGUNAAN	BIAYA PEMESANA	BIAYA PENYIMPANAN	EOQ
51	LAMESON SYR	4	Rp80.750	Rp323.000	Rp13.000	Rp16.150	3
52	LAMOFR	822	Rp83.156	Rp68.354.232	Rp13.000	Rp16.631	36
53	LANOSAN	495	Rp69.037	Rp34.173.315	Rp13.000	Rp13.807	31
54	LANOSAN PLUS	295	Rp88.897	Rp26.224.615	Rp13.000	Rp17.779	21
55	LATANOPROST	914	Rp67.634	Rp61.817.476	Rp13.000	Rp13.527	42
56	LEFLOX	14	Rp877	Rp12.278	Rp13.000	Rp175	46
57	LEVOFLOXACIN	43	Rp16.547	Rp711.521	Rp13.000	Rp3.309	18
58	LFX	251	Rp69.000	Rp17.319.000	Rp13.000	Rp13.800	22
59	LORATADINE	260	Rp150	Rp39.000	Rp13.000	Rp30	475
60	LUBRAN	560	Rp48.904	Rp27.386.240	Rp13.000	Rp9.781	39
61	LYTEERS FL	13407	Rp22.500	Rp301.657.500	Rp13.000	Rp4.500	278
62	MEFENTAN	147	Rp286	Rp42.042	Rp13.000	Rp57	258
63	METFORMIN	82	Rp390	Rp31.980	Rp13.000	Rp78	165
64	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	3241	Rp550	Rp1.782.550	Rp13.000	Rp110	875
65	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	5836	Rp322	Rp1.879.192	Rp13.000	Rp64	1535
66	MIXALGIN	20	Rp571	Rp11.420	Rp13.000	Rp114	67
67	MOLACORT 0.5	226	Rp79	Rp17.854	Rp13.000	Rp16	610
68	MOLACORT 0.75	477	Rp89	Rp42.453	Rp13.000	Rp18	835
69	MOLCIN	58	Rp67.500	Rp3.915.000	Rp13.000	Rp13.500	11
70	NATACEN MD	10	Rp41.625	Rp416.250	Rp13.000	Rp8.325	6
71	NAVITAE	3	Rp118.112	Rp354.336	Rp13.000	Rp23.622	2
72	NEO LEVO	137	Rp38.504	Rp5.275.048	Rp13.000	Rp7.701	22
73	NEURODEX	4	Rp410	Rp1.640	Rp13.000	Rp82	36
74	NEUVIS PRO SYR	3	Rp75.000	Rp225.000	Rp13.000	Rp15.000	2
75	NEUVIS PRO TAB	328	Rp10.000	Rp3.280.000	Rp13.000	Rp2.000	65
76	NIFEDIPINE 10MG	501	Rp165	Rp82.665	Rp13.000	Rp33	628
77	NONCORT FL	1684	Rp37.500	Rp63.150.000	Rp13.000	Rp7.500	76
78	NOVAPYRON	832	Rp474	Rp394.368	Rp13.000	Rp95	478
79	NUTRIEYE	30	Rp7.333	Rp219.990	Rp13.000	Rp1.467	23
80	OCCULENTA VED	231	Rp63.875	Rp14.755.125	Rp13.000	Rp12.775	22
81	OCUFRESH	6294	Rp18.414	Rp115.897.716	Rp13.000	Rp3.683	211
82	OPEXA	37	Rp60.867	Rp2.252.079	Rp13.000	Rp12.173	9
83	OPISTAN	50	Rp26.250	Rp1.312.500	Rp13.000	Rp5.250	16
84	OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	233	Rp6.214	Rp1.447.862	Rp13.000	Rp1.243	70
85	OPHTHAMOL	659	Rp26.250	Rp17.298.750	Rp13.000	Rp5.250	57
86	OPTIFLOX	557	Rp17.000	Rp9.469.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.400	65
87	OPTIHEALTH	60	Rp2.680	Rp160.800	Rp13.000	Rp536	54
88	OPTIMAX FOR G	347	Rp6.628	Rp2.299.916	Rp13.000	Rp1.326	82
89	OPTIMAX KAPLET	332	Rp4.713	Rp1.564.716	Rp13.000	Rp943	96
90	OPTIMAX PREMIO	150	Rp6.712	Rp1.006.800	Rp13.000	Rp1.342	54
91	PARACETAMOL	554	Rp178	Rp98.612	Rp13.000	Rp36	636
92	PATACEN FL	15	Rp93.250	Rp1.398.750	Rp13.000	Rp18.650	5
93	POLIDEMISIN	405	Rp29.763	Rp12.054.015	Rp13.000	Rp5.953	42
94	POLYGRAN ED 5ML	9	Rp31.625	Rp284.625	Rp13.000	Rp6.325	6
95	POLYGRAN EO	384	Rp18.500	Rp7.104.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.700	52
96	POLYNEL	1401	Rp17.875	Rp25.042.875	Rp13.000	Rp3.575	101
97	POSOP MD	27	Rp52.500	Rp1.417.500	Rp13.000	Rp10.500	8
98	P-PRED	22	Rp38.250	Rp841.500	Rp13.000	Rp7.650	9
99	PROMAG	13	Rp545	Rp7.085	Rp13.000	Rp109	56
100	PROTAGENT A MD	1375	Rp35.875	Rp49.328.125	Rp13.000	Rp7.175	71
101	RANIGEN	1	Rp147	Rp147	Rp13.000	Rp29	30
102	RANITIDINE	295	Rp181	Rp53.395	Rp13.000	Rp36	460
103	RENADINAC	1326	Rp277	Rp367.302	Rp13.000	Rp55	789
104	RETIVIT PLUS	290	Rp7.305	Rp2.118.450	Rp13.000	Rp1.461	72
105	RG CHOLIN TAB	19	Rp17.615	Rp334.685	Rp13.000	Rp3.523	12

NO	Nama Obat	Pemakaian Obat 2024	Harga Penjualan Obat	NILAI PENGUNAAN	BIAYA PEMESANAN	BIAYA PENYIMPANAN	EOQ
106	SANBE TEARS	1646	Rp24.383	Rp40.134.418	Rp13.000	Rp4.877	94
107	SILOXAN FL	248	Rp52.750	Rp13.082.000	Rp13.000	Rp10.550	25
108	SIMBRINZA	49	Rp298.407	Rp14.621.943	Rp13.000	Rp59.681	5
109	SODIUM HYALURONATE	521	Rp35.135	Rp18.305.335	Rp13.000	Rp7.027	44
110	STATROL ED 5ML	78	Rp18.250	Rp1.423.500	Rp13.000	Rp3.650	24
111	SYSTANE ULTRA	1054	Rp46.315	Rp48.816.010	Rp13.000	Rp9.263	54
112	TAFLOTAN	15	Rp282.005	Rp4.230.075	Rp13.000	Rp56.401	3
113	TIMOL 0,25% MD	31	Rp18.246	Rp565.626	Rp13.000	Rp3.649	15
114	TIMOL 0.5%	66	Rp47.841	Rp3.157.506	Rp13.000	Rp9.568	13
115	TIMOL MD	644	Rp25.750	Rp16.583.000	Rp13.000	Rp5.150	57
116	TIMOLOL MALEATE FL	3311	Rp10.688	Rp35.387.968	Rp13.000	Rp2.138	201
117	TOBRO MD	155	Rp19.125	Rp2.964.375	Rp13.000	Rp3.825	32
118	TOBROSON FL	375	Rp46.240	Rp17.340.000	Rp13.000	Rp9.248	32
119	TOBROSON EO	158	Rp43.658	Rp6.897.964	Rp13.000	Rp8.732	22
120	TOBROSON MD	1376	Rp29.000	Rp39.904.000	Rp13.000	Rp5.800	79
121	TONOR MD	140	Rp38.164	Rp5.342.960	Rp13.000	Rp7.633	22
122	VASACON A 15ML	288	Rp22.135	Rp6.374.880	Rp13.000	Rp4.427	41
123	VERNACEL FL	189	Rp18.500	Rp3.496.500	Rp13.000	Rp3.700	36
124	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS	4366	Rp84	Rp366.744	Rp13.000	Rp17	2599
125	VITROLENTA FL	1968	Rp32.750	Rp64.452.000	Rp13.000	Rp6.550	88
126	VOSAMA	531	Rp17.625	Rp9.358.875	Rp13.000	Rp3.525	63
127	XITROL EO	417	Rp35.875	Rp14.959.875	Rp13.000	Rp7.175	39
	total	92919	Rp4.199.149	Rp1.757.797.881	Rp1.651.000	Rp839.830	22022

Lampiran 6 Analisis kombinasi metode, ABC, VEN, dan EOQ dalam efisiensi anggaran pengadaan

NO	Nama Obat	Kombinasi ABC-VEN	Prioritas Pengelolaan	Waktu Pengadaan	Harga Penjualan Obat	EOQ	Pengadaan dalam 1 tahun	Biaya Pemesanan per tahun	Biaya Penyimpanan per tahun
1	ACYCLOVIR	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp504	305	Rp615.178	Rp13.000	Rp401
2	AMOXICILIN TAB	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp353	435	Rp613.730	Rp13.000	Rp71
3	ANTASIDA DOEN	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp98	404	Rp158.342	Rp13.000	Rp20
4	ARKAVIT C	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp659	574	Rp756.489	Rp13.000	Rp132
5	ASAM MEFENAMAT	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp212	741	Rp628.570	Rp13.000	Rp42
6	ASAM TRANEKSAMAT	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp1.466	168	Rp983.169	Rp13.000	Rp293
7	ASTHENOF	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp21.000	27	Rp1.139.947	Rp13.000	Rp4.200
8	AUGENTONIC 15ML	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp30.625	29	Rp2.636.525	Rp13.000	Rp6.125
9	BERRY VISION DISP TAB(PINK)	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp2.298	91	Rp417.689	Rp13.000	Rp460
10	BERRY VISION TAB(UNGU)	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp3.393	337	Rp3.427.341	Rp13.000	Rp679
11	CARPINE 2 %	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp19.000	6	Rp486.950	Rp13.000	Rp3.800
12	CATARLENT fl	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp30.625	90	Rp3.108.150	Rp13.000	Rp6.125
13	CEBRALIN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp7.200	20	Rp293.448	Rp13.000	Rp1.440
14	CEFIXIME 100	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp903	289	Rp1.043.733	Rp13.000	Rp181
15	CENDO TROPIN 0,5%	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp11.249	13	Rp286.169	Rp13.000	Rp2.250
16	CENDO TROPIN 1%	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp12.500	10	Rp241.868	Rp13.000	Rp2.500
17	CENFRESH FL	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp34.875	36	Rp3.795.224	Rp13.000	Rp6.975
18	CENFRESH MD	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp23.000	74	Rp2.320.114	Rp13.000	Rp4.600
19	CETIRIZINE TAB	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp67	481	Rp128.778	Rp13.000	Rp13
20	CHOLINE 100	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp16.750	6	Rp208.686	Rp13.000	Rp3.350
21	CIPROFLOXACIN 500	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp419	839	Rp1.406.538	Rp13.000	Rp84
22	CONVER	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp13.000	38	Rp986.631	Rp13.000	Rp2.600
23	CRAVIT	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp108.313	2	Rp949.297	Rp13.000	Rp21.663
24	DIQUAS	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp98.945	4	Rp848.716	Rp13.000	Rp19.789
25	DOXYCYCLINE	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp665	711	Rp1.890.553	Rp13.000	Rp133
26	ERMOMIF	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp36.653	11	Rp805.000	Rp13.000	Rp7.331
27	EYEFRESH PLUS	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp34.875	28	Rp2.906.265	Rp13.000	Rp6.975
28	FLAMAR	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp39.996	35	Rp4.149.780	Rp13.000	Rp7.999
29	FLOXA	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp26.750	37	Rp3.911.649	Rp13.000	Rp5.350
30	GENTAMYCIN EO	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp56.584	2	Rp485.169	Rp13.000	Rp11.317
31	GLAOPEN	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp90.250	26	Rp27.877.604	Rp13.000	Rp18.050
32	GLAOPUS	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp95.875	30	Rp34.599.397	Rp13.000	Rp19.175
33	GLAUSERA	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp4.753	297	Rp5.640.383	Rp13.000	Rp951
34	GLIBENCLAMIDE	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp114	534	Rp243.475	Rp13.000	Rp23
35	GLOPAC FL	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp192.500	6	Rp3.736.837	Rp13.000	Rp38.500
36	GRAFACHLOR	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp155	909	Rp281.764	Rp13.000	Rp31
37	HELIXIME	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp1.125	180	Rp404.722	Rp13.000	Rp225
38	HERVIS EO	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp36.750	10	Rp769.682	Rp13.000	Rp7.350
39	HIALID	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp78.766	24	Rp22.652.281	Rp13.000	Rp15.753
40	HOMATRO FL	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp35.500	6	Rp407.603	Rp13.000	Rp7.100
41	HYALOPH	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp45.851	23	Rp3.192.597	Rp13.000	Rp9.170
42	HYALUB MD	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp57.000	28	Rp19.462.764	Rp13.000	Rp11.400
43	ISOTIC ADRETOR	CV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp13.242	44	Rp7.005.874	Rp13.000	Rp2.648
44	ISOTIC LATIM	BV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp81.283	15	Rp14.955.862	Rp13.000	Rp16.257
45	KALIUM DIKLOFENAK	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp418	133	Rp222.616	Rp13.000	Rp84
46	KARY UNI	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp39.389	21	Rp2.447.666	Rp13.000	Rp7.878
47	KSR	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp3.842	210	Rp1.615.295	Rp13.000	Rp768
48	LACOMA	AV	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp80.198	49	Rp102.200.000	Rp13.000	Rp16.040
49	LAMESON 16MG	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp9.505	86	Rp3.273.463	Rp13.000	Rp1.901
50	LAMESON 8MG	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp6.879	175	Rp4.823.415	Rp13.000	Rp1.376

NO	Nama Obat	Kombinasi ABC-VEN	Prioritas Pengeloaan	Waktu Pengadaan	Harga Penjualan Obat	EOQ	Pengadaan dalam 1 tahun	Biaya Pemesanan per tahun	Biaya Penyimpanan per tahun
51	LAMESON SYR	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp80.750	3	Rp819.658	Rp13.000	Rp16.150
52	LAMOFER	AE	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp83.156	36	Rp77.504.644	Rp13.000	Rp16.631
53	LANOSAN	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp69.037	31	Rp25.292.775	Rp13.000	Rp13.807
54	LANOSAN PLUS	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp88.897	21	Rp22.156.823	Rp13.000	Rp17.779
55	LATANOPROST	AV	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp67.634	42	Rp73.705.629	Rp13.000	Rp13.527
56	LEFLOX	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp877	46	Rp159.807	Rp13.000	Rp175
57	LEVOFLOXACIN	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp16.547	18	Rp1.216.538	Rp13.000	Rp3.309
58	LFX	AE	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp69.000	22	Rp39.012.738	Rp13.000	Rp13.800
59	LORATADINE	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp150	475	Rp284.816	Rp13.000	Rp30
60	LUBRAN	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp48.904	39	Rp22.642.226	Rp13.000	Rp9.781
61	LYTEERS FL	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp22.500	278	Rp75.146.713	Rp13.000	Rp4.500
62	MEFENTAN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp286	258	Rp147.857	Rp13.000	Rp57
63	METFORMIN	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp390	165	Rp257.912	Rp13.000	Rp78
64	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 16MG	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp550	875	Rp1.925.540	Rp13.000	Rp110
65	METHYLPREDNISOLONE 8MG	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp322	1535	Rp1.977.048	Rp13.000	Rp64
66	MIXALGIN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp571	67	Rp77.061	Rp13.000	Rp114
67	MOLACORT 0.5	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp79	610	Rp192.708	Rp13.000	Rp16
68	MOLACORT 0.75	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp89	835	Rp297.157	Rp13.000	Rp18
69	MOLCIN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp67.500	11	Rp1.426.815	Rp13.000	Rp13.500
70	NATACEN MD	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp41.625	6	Rp465.242	Rp13.000	Rp8.325
71	NAVITAE	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp118.112	2	Rp429.249	Rp13.000	Rp23.622
72	NEO LEVO	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp38.504	22	Rp3.312.416	Rp13.000	Rp7.701
73	NEURODEX	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp410	36	Rp29.203	Rp13.000	Rp82
74	NEUVIS PRO SYR	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp75.000	2	Rp342.053	Rp13.000	Rp15.000
75	NEUVIS PRO TAB	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp10.000	65	Rp1.305.986	Rp13.000	Rp1.000
76	NIFEDIPINE 10MG	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp165	628	Rp414.660	Rp13.000	Rp33
77	NONCORT FL	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp37.500	76	Rp3.382.070	Rp13.000	Rp7.500
78	NOVAPYRON	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp474	478	Rp452.848	Rp13.000	Rp95
79	NUTRIEYE	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp7.333	23	Rp338.223	Rp13.000	Rp1.467
80	OCCULENTA VED	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp63.875	22	Rp4.154.936	Rp13.000	Rp12.775
81	OCUFRESH	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp18.414	211	Rp46.579.021	Rp13.000	Rp3.683
82	OPEXA	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp60.867	9	Rp1.082.165	Rp13.000	Rp12.173
83	OPISTAN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp26.250	16	Rp826.136	Rp13.000	Rp5.250
84	OPHTHALVIT PLUS TAB	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp6.214	70	Rp867.691	Rp13.000	Rp1.243
85	OPHTHAMOL	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp26.250	57	Rp4.498.837	Rp13.000	Rp5.250
86	OPTIFLOX	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp17.000	65	Rp4.437.963	Rp13.000	Rp3.400
87	OPTIHEALTH	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp2.680	54	Rp289.164	Rp13.000	Rp536
88	OPTIMAX FOR G	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp6.628	82	Rp1.093.598	Rp13.000	Rp1.326
89	OPTIMAX KAPLET	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp4.713	96	Rp902.027	Rp13.000	Rp943
90	OPTIMAX PREMIO	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp6.712	54	Rp723.558	Rp13.000	Rp1.342
91	PARACETAMOL	CV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp178	636	Rp1.358.682	Rp13.000	Rp36
92	PATACEN FL	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp93.250	5	Rp852.848	Rp13.000	Rp18.650
93	POLIDEMISIN	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp29.763	42	Rp3.755.422	Rp13.000	Rp5.953
94	POLYGRAN ED SML	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp31.625	6	Rp384.714	Rp13.000	Rp6.325
95	POLYGRAN EO	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp18.500	52	Rp2.882.998	Rp13.000	Rp3.700
96	POLYNEL	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp17.875	101	Rp21.651.850	Rp13.000	Rp3.575
97	POSOP MD	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp52.500	8	Rp858.545	Rp13.000	Rp10.500
98	P-PRED	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp38.250	9	Rp1.322.997	Rp13.000	Rp7.650
99	PROMAG	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp545	56	Rp60.698	Rp13.000	Rp109
100	PROTAGENT A MD	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp35.875	71	Rp30.387.868	Rp13.000	Rp7.175

NO	Nama Obat	Kombinasi ABC-VE	Prioritas Pengelolaan	Waktu Pengadaan	Harga Penjualan Obat	EOQ	Pengadaan dalam 1 tahun	Biaya Pemesanan per tahun	Biaya Penyimpanan per tahun
101	RANIGEN	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp147	30	Rp8.743	Rp13.000	Rp29
102	RANITIDINE	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp181	460	Rp333.259	Rp13.000	Rp36
103	RENADINAC	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp277	789	Rp437.032	Rp13.000	Rp55
104	RETIVIT PLUS	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp7.305	72	Rp1.049.568	Rp13.000	Rp1.461
105	RG CHOLIN TAB	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp17.615	12	Rp417.176	Rp13.000	Rp3.523
106	SANBE TEARS	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp24.383	94	Rp27.410.150	Rp13.000	Rp4.877
107	SILOXAN FL	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp52.750	25	Rp3.912.281	Rp13.000	Rp10.550
108	SIMBRINZA	BV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp298.407	5	Rp16.544.569	Rp13.000	Rp59.681
109	SODIUM HYALURONATE	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp35.135	44	Rp18.511.506	Rp13.000	Rp7.027
110	STATROL ED 5ML	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp18.250	24	Rp860.360	Rp13.000	Rp3.650
111	SYSTANE ULTRA	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp46.315	54	Rp30.229.716	Rp13.000	Rp9.263
112	TAFLOTAN	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp282.005	3	Rp2.966.236	Rp13.000	Rp56.401
113	TIMOL 0,25% MD	CV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp18.246	15	Rp3.254.000	Rp13.000	Rp3.649
114	TIMOL 0,5%	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp47.841	13	Rp2.562.735	Rp13.000	Rp9.568
115	TIMOL MD	BV	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp25.750	57	Rp17.619.131	Rp13.000	Rp5.150
116	TIMOLOL MALEATE FL	AV	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp10.688	201	Rp55.766.429	Rp13.000	Rp2.138
117	TOBRO MD	CE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp19.125	32	Rp2.483.123	Rp13.000	Rp3.825
118	TOBROSON FL	AE	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp46.240	32	Rp39.036.383	Rp13.000	Rp9.248
119	TOBROSON EO	BE	Sedang	2-3 bulan (stok minimal 3 bulan)	Rp43.658	22	Rp3.787.844	Rp13.000	Rp8.732
120	TOBROSON MD	AE	Sangat Prioritas	1-2 minggu (stok minimal 2 minggu)	Rp29.000	79	Rp59.217.932	Rp13.000	Rp5.800
121	TONOR MD	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp38.164	22	Rp2.500.253	Rp13.000	Rp7.633
122	VASACON A 15ML	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp22.135	41	Rp2.731.046	Rp13.000	Rp4.427
123	VERNACEL FL	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp18.500	36	Rp1.348.399	Rp13.000	Rp3.700
124	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS	CN	Sangat Rendah	4-6 bulan (stok minimal 6 bulan)	Rp84	2599	Rp436.700	Rp13.000	Rp17
125	VITROLENTA FL	AN	Prioritas	1 bulan (stok minimal 1 bulan)	Rp32.750	88	Rp34.735.305	Rp13.000	Rp6.550
126	VOSAMA	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp17.625	63	Rp3.309.061	Rp13.000	Rp3.525
127	XITROL EO	BN	Rendah	3-4 bulan (stok minimal 4 bulan)	Rp35.875	39	Rp4.183.665	Rp13.000	Rp7.175
Total							Rp1.195.784.338	Rp1.651.000	Rp839.830
Total							Rp1.198.275.168		

Lampiran 7 Kartu Bimbingan



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KARTU BIMBINGAN TESIS



Nama Mahasiswa / NBI : Dina Andhanto Wibawo 1212200048
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 2. Dr. Estik Hari Pradhi, SE, MM
 Judul TESIS : Analisis Persediaan dengan Menggunakan Metode ABC, VEN, dan EOQ Untuk Efisiensi Persediaan Obat di Klinik Mata terra Surabaya
 Mulai Program Tesis : Semester 3 Thn. Ak. 2024 Selesai Bimbingan Tanggal

No.	HARI / TANGGAL	KONSENTRASI		PARAF
		BAB / HAL	KETERANGAN REVISI	
1	Sabtu 8/3/25		Pengarahan Tesis Akan Mapping 20 Jurnal internasional & proposal	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Jumat 7/3/25	Bab 1-4	Review Jurnal Penelitian, Jurnal Penelitian dan Proposal	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Sabtu 15/3/25	Bab 1-4	Bimbingan proposal, Review Latarbelakang, formasi pustaka, kerangka konseptual	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Sabtu 22/3/25	Bab 1-4	Seminar proposal	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Jumat 5/4/25	Bab 1-4	Bimbingan tesis 1, Menambah daftar pustaka, tugasan pustaka di sekolah	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Sabtu 3/5/2025	Bab 5-6	Bimbingan tesis 2, Hasil survey lapangan	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Rahis 8/5/25	Bab 5-6	Bimbingan tesis 3, Penarikan bab 5 dan 6.	<i>[Signature]</i>

Lampiran 8 Turnitin

INVENTORY ANALYSIS USING
THE ABC, VEN AND EOQ
METHODS FOR PROCUREMENT
BUDGET EFFICIENCY MEDICINE
AT TRITYA EYE CLINIC
SURABAYA

by Bima Ardiyanto Wibowo

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INVENTORY ANALYSIS USING THE ABC, VEN AND EOQ METHODS FOR PROCUREMENT BUDGET EFFICIENCY MEDICINE AT TRITYA EYE CLINIC SURABAYA

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Abstract. Efficient drug inventory management is a critical factor in ensuring medicine availability and optimizing procurement budgets in healthcare facilities. This study aims to analyze drug inventory at Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya using the ABC (Always, Better, Control), VEN (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential), and EOQ (Economic Order Quantity) methods to improve procurement budget efficiency. A quantitative descriptive approach with a case study method was employed. Data were collected from drug usage records, stock opname reports, and procurement documents from in 2024. The findings reveal that the combined ABC-VEN method effectively identifies priority drug groups based on consumption value and clinical importance, while the EOQ method determines optimal ordering quantities to minimize total inventory costs. The integrated application of these methods successfully reduces overstock and stockout incidents and enhances procurement budget efficiency. This study recommends inventory management based on historical usage data and strategic classification to achieve more accurate and cost-effective drug procurement planning.

Keywords: Inventory Management, ABC, VEN, EOQ, Budget Efficiency, Eye Clinic.

1. BACKGROUND

Based on Minister of Health Regulation no. 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals, Hospital Pharmacy Installations are intended as part of the organizational structure of the functional implementing work unit which is responsible and has full authority to manage or regulate all pharmaceutical work activities. Pharmaceutical services which were originally only oriented towards managing drugs as commodities or drug oriented have changed to comprehensive patient-based services or patient oriented with reference to the philosophy of pharmaceutical care [1]. In carrying out this function, drug management is a very crucial factor in ensuring the effectiveness and safety of treatment for patients.

Challenges in drug management in specialist eye clinics include regulatory aspects, patient safety and operational efficiency. The biggest challenge in drug management is ensuring the availability of drugs on time and as needed. Research shows that many clinics still experience the problem of drug shortages and excess stock, which can cause drugs to expire. For example, at the Muntalan II Community Health Center, the level of drug availability is often excessive, resulting in a high risk of expiration [2].

Efficient drug inventory management is an important element in supporting the success of health services in medical facilities. In this context, inventory analysis methods such as Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), and ABC-VEN can be useful tools for optimizing drug inventory management. The EOQ (Economic Order Quantity), ABC, and VEN methods, when used in

managing inventory, can increase efficiency in various ways. EOQ helps determine the optimal order quantity to minimize inventory costs [3]. The ABC method categorizes inventory based on its value, while VEN classifies items based on their criticality [3]. The application of the EOQ (Economic Order Quantity), ABC, and VEN (Vital, Essential, Non-essential) methods in clinical management offers various advantages, especially in the efficiency of controlling drug supplies [4]. By implementing these methods, clinics can achieve more effective and efficient medication management, reduce costs, and ensure the availability of needed medications.

Based on the results of the initial interview with the Head of the Tritya Surabaya Eye Clinic Pharmacy Unit, the drug planning carried out still uses the consumption method by using consumption data in the previous month and by checking the drug shelves to see which drugs have or will run out. In addition, if there are orders for special drugs such as intravitreal injection drugs, drugs that management has decided do not have a buffer and fast moving drugs whose use has increased this month, they are included as additional drug requests. Apart from that, the medicines ordered are also based on instinct/feelings and sometimes remain in accordance with the quantities usually ordered. Of course, this can result in medicines being out of stock or even result in overstocks resulting in an increase in the cost of procuring medicines. With drug stock outs, this can lead to purchasing drugs from outside suppliers, such as having to buy at pharmacies or other clinics, which has the potential for the price of the drugs being sold to be more expensive and increase procurement costs. The more stock is stored, the greater the warehouse space required, so that the storage space cannot accommodate and the storage pattern is ineffective. If the product requires special treatment (for example a certain temperature), storage costs can increase significantly [5]. This can be caused by inaccurate planning where the estimation of drug needs is not based on previous usage data. not considering seasonal disease trends or outpatient patterns, lack of coordination between pharmacy units and service units or doctors regarding changes in therapy patterns, purchasing in large quantities due to discounts or also patterns of price increases at the end of the year [6].

The availability of appropriate and adequate medicines is one of the key factors in supporting smooth operations and quality of service at the clinic. Efficient drug inventory management is crucial to ensure the availability of needed drugs, avoid stockouts that can disrupt services, and prevent the accumulation of drugs that can cause waste and losses due to damage or expiration.

Therefore, a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the management of drug supplies at the Tritya Eye Clinic is needed. This analysis aims to identify problems and opportunities in inventory management, as well as formulate recommendations for improvements that can increase drug procurement budget efficiency. By implementing these methods, it is hoped that the Tritya Eye Clinic can increase the efficiency of the drug procurement budget, optimize budget use, and improve the quality of service to patients.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Operational Management

Operational management is a form of optimal comprehensive management of labor, goods (raw materials, equipment and machines), or various other production factors so that they can become products and services that can be traded generally [7].

2.2 Inventory Management

Inventory Management is one of the important assets in a company because it has quite large value and has an influence on the size of operating costs, planning and controlling inventory is an important activity that receives special attention from company management [8].

2.3 Procurement Management

Medicine procurement includes the process of purchasing medicines from suppliers or distributors to meet the needs of pharmacies or other health service units [9]. Goods and services procurement management is an activity to obtain goods and services by a Ministry/Institution/Regional Work Unit/Institution whose process starts from needs planning to completion of all activities to obtain goods and services [10].

2.3.1. Procurement Method using the Always, Better, Control Method

Always, Better, Control (ABC) classification analysis is a very useful method for selecting, providing, distributing management and promoting rational drug use. ABC classification analysis divides existing inventory into three classifications on an annual volume basis. ABC analysis is an inventory analysis based on the Pareto principle [6]. ABC analysis is a method of classifying goods based on value ranking from highest to lowest value, and is divided into 3 large groups called groups A, B and C.

The ABC method classifies inventory based on the following three categories [11]:

- 2.3.1. Class A (always), are goods whose investment value is around 75-80% of the total investment value or are at the top of the list which dominates total annual expenditure
- 2.3.2. Class B (better), are items with an investment value of around 10-15% of the total value or investment items that have a fairly high annual contest
- 2.3.3. Group C (control), are goods that have an investment value of around 5-10% of the total investment value.

How to calculate using the ABC Method according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health : ABC Analysis of Use

The steps taken are as follows:

1. Collect a list of types of drugs in one period.
2. Make a list of uses for each type of drug.
3. The number of uses of each type of drug is sorted based on the highest number of uses to the smallest number of uses.
4. Calculating the Usage Value of Each Item
5. Usage Value = Price per Unit × Total Demand (Volume)
6. Calculating the Cumulative Percentage of Use Value
7. $(\text{Cumulative Usage Value} / \text{Total Usage Value}) \times 100\%$
8. Calculating the Cumulative Percentage of Number of Items
9. $(\text{Cumulative Number of Items} / \text{Total Items}) \times 100\%$
10. Grouping drugs into 3 groups based on percentage, namely: up to 70% are in group A, 71-90% are in group B, more than 90% are in group C.

2.3.2. Procurement Method using the Vital, Essential, Non-Essential (VEN) Analysis Method

VEN analysis is an analysis used to determine drug purchasing priorities and determine safe stock levels and drug sales prices. [12]. VEN analysis (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) is a system for determining the selection, procurement and use of pharmaceutical supplies [4]. The VEN method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) is used to classify drugs considering the criticality of the drug [13]. Steps in Measuring Drug Needs Using the VEN Method [13]:

1. Data Collection Gather comprehensive data on all medications available in the pharmacy, including the name, stock quantity, and historical usage data.
2. Drug Classification Based on the VEN Categories [6]:

- a. Vital (V) These are life-saving medications that must be available at all times. They are crucial for treating life-threatening conditions, preventing physical disabilities, or are classified as potentially life-saving drugs. These medicines typically require regular administration, and abrupt discontinuation can cause severe withdrawal effects. In the context of eye care facilities, this includes drugs essential for preserving vision and preventing blindness in acute cases. A stock-out of these medications is unacceptable. Examples: Adrenaline, anticonvulsants, injectable antidiabetics, cardiac drugs, glaucoma medications.
- b. Essential (E) These are effective medications widely used to manage pain and treat common diseases, though they are not absolutely vital. They are fundamental to primary healthcare services and are listed in the Indonesian National Essential Medicines List (DOEN) and the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML 2023). Their absence can be tolerated for less than 48 hours. Critical value criteria: Causally acting medications targeting the root causes of prevalent diseases.
- c. Non-Essential (N) These include drugs used for self-limiting conditions, medications not listed in the DOEN or WHO EML, and those with questionable benefits compared to alternatives. They serve a supporting role in treatment to enhance patient comfort or address minor complaints. A stock-out of these drugs can be tolerated for more than 48 hours. Critical value criteria: Supportive medications that improve treatment outcomes or patient comfort but are not essential for survival or basic care.

2.3.3. ABC- VEN Combination Method

The ABC - VEN combination method combines the outcomes of the ABC and VEN analyses through a cross-tabulation process. This allows each pharmaceutical item to be categorized into one of nine possible combined groups: AV, AE, AN, BV, BE, BN, CV, CE, or CN.

Table 4.1 Matrix of ABC-VEN Combination

ABC Category	VEN Category	Combination Code	Management Priority	Procurement Timeframe
A	V	AV	Very High Priority	1-2 weeks (minimum 2 weeks stock)
A	E	AE	Very High Priority	1-2 weeks (minimum 2 weeks stock)
A	N	AN	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
B	V	BV	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
B	E	BE	Medium Priority	2-3 months (minimum 3 months stock)
B	N	BN	Low Priority	3-4 months (minimum 4 months stock)
C	V	CV	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
C	E	CE	Medium Priority	2-3 months (minimum 3 months stock)

ABC Category	VEN Category	Combination Code	Management Priority	Procurement Timeframe
C	N	CN	Very Low Priority	4–6 months (minimum 6 months stock)

2.3.4. Procurement Method using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method

In this study, the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method is defined as a calculation technique used to determine the optimal quantity of drug orders, based on the analysis of the ABC-VEN classification. Its primary aim is to ensure that the total procurement budget remains efficient at Tritya Eye Clinic.

Steps to Estimate Drug Requirements Using the EOQ Method:

- Once the drugs have been classified using the ABC-VEN combination method, procurement priorities are then determined based on this classification.
- After determining priorities, data is collected, including drug demand (quantity needed), ordering cost per order, storage cost per unit per period, unit price of the drug, and lead time.
- The EOQ is then calculated using the following formula [6]:

$$EOQ = \sqrt{(2DS / H)}$$

Where:

 - EOQ = Economic Order Quantity, or the optimal number of units per order
 - D = Demand in units for the inventory item
 - S = Ordering cost per order
 - H = Holding cost per unit, typically 20% of the inventory value or unit price [14].
- The result of the EOQ calculation represents the optimal number of units to be ordered for each drug. This ordering process is aligned with the priority categories produced from the ABC-VEN classification method.

2.3.5. Budget Efficiency Analysis of Procurement

In general, the formula for budget efficiency in procurement is:

$$\text{Efficiency} = (\text{Actual Budget Realization} / \text{Planned Budget Allocation}) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- Actual Budget Realization includes the expenditure on medicines using the ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods.
- Planned Budget Allocation is the total budget planned for 2024 as determined by the management of Klinik Mata Tritya.

The criteria for efficiency ratio analysis can be categorized according to the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 690.900-327 of 1996 as follows [15]:

Table 4.2 Efficiency Ratio Analysis Criteria

Efficiency Percentage	Efficiency Criteria
> 100%	Inefficient
90% – 100%	Less Efficient
80% – 90%	Fairly Efficient
60% – 80%	Efficient
< 60%	Highly Efficient

Source: [15]

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the research design consists of research approach and research type. The research approach used in this study is a descriptive quantitative approach. This approach was chosen because it aims to measure and analyze numerical data using the ABC, VEN and EOQ methods related to drug procurement and inventory efficiency at the Tritya Eye Clinic.

This research uses the analytical descriptive method, according to [16] adding that the analytical descriptive method functions to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, then the results are processed and analyzed to draw conclusions. This study aims to evaluate and analyze drug supply control at the Tritya Eye Clinic. The data collected will be analyzed to understand the efficiency of drug procurement using the ABC, VEN and EOQ methods.

The population in this study was all types of medicines available at the Tritya Eye Clinic, Surabaya. The research sample was the types of drugs available at the Tritya Eye Clinic in Surabaya in the 2024 period with a total of 127 types of drugs.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Data

Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya, which was founded on February 4 2009 by dr. Armanto Sidohutomo, Sp.M, is one of the pioneers of the main eye specialist clinic in Surabaya. Tritya Eye Clinic is not only a pioneer of eye specialist services in Surabaya, but is also committed to ensuring the availability of medicines that are safe, high quality and according to patient therapy needs. As technology develops and patient needs increase, the drug procurement system at Tritya Eye Clinic continues to be refined, including through the use of digital technology for stock management, monitoring expiration, and fast and precise drug distribution. Apart from that, our pharmacy also plays a role in educating patients regarding the correct, safe and rational use of medicines.

Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya procurement consumption data in 2024. The main findings are:

1. Total initial stock of medicines in 2024: 13,249 pcs
2. Total drug procurement during 2024: 91,611 pcs
3. Total drug use during 2024: 92,919 pcs
4. Total remaining stock at the end of 2024: 11,941 pcs
5. Realization cost of drug procurement: around Rp. 1,772,931,746,-
6. drug storage costs for one year: around Rp. 784,715,-
7. cost of ordering medicine for one year: Rp. 1,651,000,-
8. Total realization of drug procurement: IDR 1,774,700,989

From the calculation of the realization of procurement efficiency using the consumption method, it shows that it can save 19.7%. The consumption method is said to show efficiency, meaning that drug procurement planning is based on actual consumption/usage data in the previous period, so that drug needs can be predicted more accurately and the risk of stock shortages or excesses can be minimized.

4.2. Analysis of the Always, Better, Control (ABC) method

Table: Drug Classification Based on ABC Category

Category	Number of Drugs	Percentage (%)	Description
A	25	19.74%	High consumption value drugs. Require strict monitoring and control as they contribute significantly to total procurement value.
B	27	21.28%	Medium consumption value drugs. Require periodic monitoring.
C	75	58.98%	Low consumption value drugs. Large in quantity but contribute the least to total value. Can be managed with simpler controls.

Source: secondary data

- A. Category A is only 19.74% of total drugs, but usually accounts for around 70–80% of the procurement value. This shows the importance of focusing on procurement efficiency and monitoring for this category.
- B. Category C covers the majority of items (58.98%), but contributes the least to the total value. Category C management must be simpler so as not to burden operations.
- C. The category proportions are in accordance with the Pareto 80/20 principle, where a small number of items (categories A and B) contribute most of the use value.

4.3. Vital, Essential, Non Essential (VEN) method analysis

Table Classification Results Using the VEN Method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential)

Category	Number of Medicines	Percentage (%)
Vital (V)	9	7%
Essential (E)	40	31%
Non-Essential (N)	78	61%
Total	127	100%

Source: Secondary Data

Based on Table 5.2, the classification of medicines using the VEN method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) shows that from a total of 127 medicine items, there are:

- 9 items (7%) classified as Vital (V), which are critical medicines needed for emergencies or life-saving situations.
- 40 items (31%) fall under the Essential (E) category, referring to medicines required for basic healthcare services and commonly used for treating prevalent diseases.
- 78 items (61%) are categorized as Non-Essential (N), meaning they are less urgent or can be substituted with alternative drugs.

This distribution indicates that the majority of the procurement is dominated by Non-Essential medicines, which may affect budget efficiency if not properly managed. Therefore, this

classification result can be used as a reference to reevaluate drug procurement priorities, focusing more on Vital and Essential categories to meet the clinical and healthcare service needs at Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya.

4.4. ABC – VEN Combination Method analysis

The ABC-VEN combination method combines two approaches: ABC: groups drugs based on consumption value or cost (A: very important, B: important, C: less important). VEN: groups drugs based on the level of medical importance (V: vital, E: essential, N: non-essential). The combination of these two classifications produces a code (eg: AV, AE, CN) which is then mapped to stock management priorities :

Table Classification Result of ABC-VEN Combination Method

Priority Level	ABC-VEN Combination Code	Number of Medicines	Description	Medicine Examples
Very High Priority	AV, AE	7 items	These medicines are highly critical and must always be available. Stockouts can be fatal. Procurement is done intensively (every 1–2 weeks).	Lacoma, Latanoprost, Lamofer, LFX, Timolol Maleate FL, Tobrosoln FL, Tobrosoln MD
High Priority	AN, BV, CV	24 items	These are important medicines but slightly less urgent than the very high priority ones. Monthly procurement with tight monitoring is required.	Catarlent FL, Cenfresh MD, Glaopen, Glaoplus, Hialid, Hyalub MD, Isotic Latim, Lacoma, Paracetamol, Timol 0.25% MD, Timol MD, Sinbrinza
Medium Priority	BE, CE	36 items	Medicines with moderate/low consumption but still essential. Procurement can be done every 2–3 months.	Floxa, Glauseta, Lameson 16mg, Lameson 8mg, Neo Levo, Optiflox, Tobrosoln EO, etc.
Low Priority	BN	17 items	Medicines with medium consumption and non-essential. Stock management can be done every 3–4 months.	Augentonic 15ml, Berry Vision Tab (Purple), Cenfresh FL, Eyefresh Plus, Flamar, Hyaloph, Karyuni, Occulenta Ved, Ophthamol, Polidemislin, Polygran EO, etc.
Very Low Priority	CN	43 items	Medicines with low consumption and urgency. Procurement can be done every 4–6 months, offering opportunities for budget and storage efficiency.	Arkavit C, Asthenof, Berry Vision Disp Tab (Pink), Cebrolin, Cendo Tropin 0.5%, Choline 100, Diquas, Ermoxif, Nutrieye, Promag, Retivit Plus, etc.

Source: Secondary Data

4.5. Analysis of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method

EOQ formula (Fatimah, Gani, and Siregar 2022):

$$EOQ : \frac{\sqrt{2 \times D \times S}}{H}$$

Where:

- EOQ = Optimum number of units per order
- D = Value of drug use in one year
- S = ordering costs IDR 20,000 in one year
- H = Carrying cost per unit. 20% of inventory value or product price.

Table Analysis Results of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method

Rentang EOQ (unit)	Jumlah Obat	Karakteristik Umum	Contoh Obat (EOQ)	EOQ Range (units)	Number of Drugs	General Characteristics	Example Drugs (EOQ)
< 10	10	Harga tinggi, pemakaian sangat rendah	NAVITAE (1.8), GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1)	< 10	10	High price, very low usage	NAVITAE (1.8), GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1)
10 – < 50	31	Obat slow moving, harga sedang-tinggi	LAMOFER (35.8), MOLCIN (10.6)	10 – < 50	31	Slow-moving drugs, medium to high price	LAMOFER (35.8), MOLCIN (10.6)
50 – < 200	53	Obat pemakaian sedang, harga menengah	VITROLENTA FL (88.4), SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4)	50 – < 200	53	Medium usage, moderate price	VITROLENTA FL (88.4), SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4)
200 – < 500	20	Fast moving, harga rendah	LYTEERS FL (278.3), AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7)	200 – < 500	20	Fast-moving, low price	LYTEERS FL (278.3), AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7)
≥ 500	13	Generik, fast moving, harga sangat rendah	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS (2599.4), PARACETAMOL (636.1)	≥ 500	13	Generic, fast-moving, very low price	VITAMIN B COMPLEX (2599.4), PARACETAMOL (636.1)

Source: Secondary Data

The classification of drugs based on their Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) provides insights into their consumption patterns and cost characteristics. The analysis is as follows:

1. EOQ < 10 units
There are 10 drugs in this category. These drugs are characterized by very low usage and high unit prices. Their low EOQ reflects the limited demand and the need to avoid overstocking expensive items. Examples include NAVITAE (1.8) and GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1).
2. EOQ 10 – < 50 units
A total of 31 drugs fall under this range. These are generally slow-moving drugs with medium to high prices. They are not used frequently but are still required in stock for specific or occasional treatments. Examples include LAMOFER (35.8) and MOLCIN (10.6).
3. EOQ 50 – < 200 units
This group contains 53 drugs, the largest segment in the classification. These drugs have moderate usage frequency and medium-level costs, making them suitable for regular but not excessive procurement. Examples are VITROLENTA FL (88.4) and SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4).
4. EOQ 200 – < 500 units

A total of 20 drugs fall into this category. They are fast-moving and low in price, which justifies a higher EOQ to ensure continuous availability and cost efficiency. Examples include LYTEERS FL (278.3) and AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7).

5. EOQ $\geq$ 500 units

This group includes 13 drugs, mostly generic medications that are fast-moving and very inexpensive. Due to their high demand and low cost, a very high EOQ is justified to minimize the frequency of ordering and maintain stock levels. Examples include VITAMIN B COMPLEX (2599.4) and PARACETAMOL (636.1).

EOQ analysis helps determine the appropriate ordering strategy for different types of drugs.

Low EOQ is typical for expensive, rarely used items, while high EOQ applies to commonly used, low-cost drugs. This classification supports efficient procurement planning and inventory control in healthcare settings.

4.6. Analysis of the combination of methods, ABC, VEN, and EOQ in procurement budget efficiency

Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya for the 2024 period, an effective management pattern was identified through the integration of these three methods. As in the table of Drug Procurement Data Analysis Results. This table highlights several examples of medicines representing priority categories, use value, frequency of procurement, and associated costs:

Table Analysis of the combination of methods, ABC, VEN, and EOQ

Drug Name	Priority Category	Annual Usage Value (IDR)	Procurement Frequency (times/year)	Minimum Stock Duration	Ordering Cost per Year (IDR)	Storage Cost per Year (IDR)
LACOMA	Very High	Tens to hundreds of millions	Up to 26 (every 1–2 weeks)	Tight (1–2 weeks)	13,000/order $\times$ 26 = 338,000	$\sim$ >10,000
LAMOFER	Very High	Tens to hundreds of millions	Up to 26	Tight	338,000	$\sim$ >10,000
LATANOPROST	Very High	High	Frequent	Tight	$\sim$ 13,000 $\times$ many	High
LFX	Very High	High	Frequent	Tight	$\sim$ 13,000 $\times$ many	High
ARKAVIT C	Very Low	Low	2–3 times/year	4–6 months	13,000 $\times$ 2 or 3 = $\sim$ 39,000	$\sim$ 131.8
ASTHENOF	Low	Low	2–3 times/year	4–6 months	$\sim$ 39,000	Low
BERRY VISION TAB	Low	Low	2–3 times/year	4–6 months	$\sim$ 39,000	Low

So it can be concluded that this research shows that the Tritya Eye Clinic produces efficiency in drug procurement, with the cost of storing drugs for one year. IDR 839,830,- and the ordering fee is IDR 1,651,000,-. The total realization of drug procurement using the combination method was IDR 1,198,275,168,-, lower than the budget plan set by management, namely Rp. 2,212,549,509,-. So the percentage of efficiency with the combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods is.

The application of a combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods has been proven to help budget efficiency. With a nominal realization of the procurement budget

of IDR 1,198,275,168, and has a budget efficiency value of 54.15% in one year and the efficiency ratio analysis criteria can be categorized as Very Efficient.

- Efficiency comparison = %Combination Method - %Consumption Method
- Efficiency comparison = 54.15% - 19.7% = 34.45 %

If the budget using the Consumption method shows a budget realization of IDR 1,774,700,989,- and has a budget efficiency value of 19.7% within one year. Where the application of a combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods is proven to help budget efficiency by 34.45% compared to the consumption method.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions presented earlier, the key conclusions of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. ABC Analysis of Drug Inventory

The application of the ABC method revealed that approximately 19.74% of the total drug items (Category A) accounted for around 70–80% of total usage value. This highlights the importance of prioritizing control and monitoring efforts on Category A drugs due to their significant impact on clinic expenditures and operational efficiency.

2. Drug Classification Using the VEN Method

The VEN analysis showed that 61.4% of the drugs were classified as Non-Essential (N), indicating potential inefficiencies in both budget allocation and storage management. Procurement efforts should be redirected toward Vital (V) and Essential (E) categories to ensure the availability of critical medications required for clinical services.

3. Prioritization through ABC-VEN Matrix Combination

Integrating the ABC and VEN methods enabled a multi-level prioritization scheme, categorizing drugs into five priority levels ranging from very high to very low. It was found that only seven drug items fell under the very high priority group (AV and AE), yet they are crucial for treatment. In contrast, the very low priority group (CN) consisted of 43 drug items that were less essential and could be managed with more flexibility. This classification framework supports a more targeted and efficient inventory management approach.

4. Order Optimization Using the EOQ Model

Implementation of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method allowed for optimal order quantity calculations, considering usage patterns, unit prices, and holding costs. The analysis demonstrated that EOQ contributes to reducing total procurement costs while optimizing inventory turnover and warehouse efficiency.

5. Procurement Efficiency through ABC-VEN-EOQ Integration

The integration of ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods resulted in a procurement cost of Rp1,198,275,168, which is significantly lower than the original planned budget of Rp2,212,549,509. This reflects an efficiency rate of 54.15%, categorized as highly efficient. Furthermore, the combined method proved to be 34.45% more cost-effective than the consumption-based method previously adopted by the clinic, demonstrating its potential to optimize drug procurement planning and achieve substantial budget savings.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and discussions of this study, as well as the conclusions drawn, the author proposes the following recommendations:

1. For the Institution (Tritya Eye Clinic):

It is recommended that Tritya Eye Clinic begin implementing a combined approach using the ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods on a regular basis for planning drug procurement. This integrated approach can improve budget efficiency and ensure the availability of essential medicines.

Routine evaluations of the current drug inventory should be carried out, with a particular focus on reducing the proportion of non-essential medicines, which tend to dominate the stock, and replacing them with drugs that align better with national standards.

Developing a digital-based drug management information system that incorporates inventory analysis methods like ABC-VEN-EOQ would support faster and more accurate decision-making processes.

2. For Future Research:

This study has several limitations. The analysis was based solely on drug procurement and usage data from the year 2024, without considering seasonal demand fluctuations or long-term disease trends.

Furthermore, the research was limited to a single healthcare facility—Tritya Eye Clinic in Surabaya—which means that the findings should not be generalized to other clinics or hospitals without caution.

Future research could expand to include multiple healthcare facilities and adopt a comparative approach in order to gain broader and more comprehensive insights.

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Inventory Analysis Using The ABC, VEN and EOQ Methods For Procurement Budget Efficiency Medicine at Tritiya Eye Clinic Surabaya

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Abstract. Efficient drug inventory management is a critical factor in ensuring medicine availability and optimizing procurement budgets in healthcare facilities. This study aims to analyze drug inventory at Tritiya Eye Clinic Surabaya using the ABC (Always, Better, Control), VEN (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential), and EOQ (Economic Order Quantity) methods to improve procurement budget efficiency. A quantitative descriptive approach with a case study method was employed. Data were collected from drug usage records, stock opname reports, and procurement documents from in 2024. The findings reveal that the combined ABC-VEN method effectively identifies priority drug groups based on consumption value and clinical importance, while the EOQ method determines optimal ordering quantities to minimize total inventory costs. The integrated application of these

methods successfully reduces overstock and stockout incidents and enhances procurement budget efficiency. This study recommends inventory management based on historical usage data and strategic classification to achieve more accurate and cost-effective drug procurement planning.

Keywords: Inventory Management, ABC, VEN, EOQ, Budget Efficiency, Eye Clinic.

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1. BACKGROUND

Based on Minister of Health Regulation no. 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals, Hospital Pharmacy Installations are intended as part of the organizational structure of the functional implementing work unit which is responsible and has full authority to manage or regulate all pharmaceutical work activities. Pharmaceutical services which were originally only oriented towards managing drugs as commodities or drug oriented have changed to comprehensive patient-based services or patient oriented with reference to the philosophy of pharmaceutical care [1]. In carrying out this function, drug management is a very crucial factor in ensuring the effectiveness and safety of treatment for patients.

Challenges in drug management in specialist eye clinics include regulatory aspects, patient safety and operational efficiency. The biggest challenge in drug management is ensuring the availability of drugs on time and as needed. Research shows that many clinics still experience the problem of drug shortages and excess stock, which can cause drugs to expire. For example, at the Muntilan II Community Health Center, the level of drug availability is often excessive, resulting in a high risk of expiration [2].

Efficient drug inventory management is an important element in supporting the success of health services in medical facilities. In this context, inventory analysis methods such as Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), and ABC-VEN can be useful tools for optimizing drug inventory management. The EOQ (Economic Order Quantity), ABC, and VEN methods, when used in managing inventory, can increase efficiency in various ways. EOQ helps determine the optimal order quantity to minimize inventory costs [3]. The ABC method categorizes inventory based on its value, while VEN classifies items based on their criticality [3]. The application of the EOQ (Economic Order Quantity), ABC, and VEN (Vital, Essential, Non-essential) methods in clinical management offers various advantages, especially in the efficiency of controlling drug supplies [4]. By implementing these methods, clinics can achieve more effective and efficient medication management, reduce costs, and ensure the availability of needed medications.

Based on the results of the initial interview with the Head of the Tritiya Surabaya Eye Clinic Pharmacy Unit, the drug planning carried out still uses the consumption method by using consumption data in the previous month and by checking the drug shelves to see which drugs have or will run out. In addition, if there are orders for special drugs such as intravitreal injection drugs, drugs that management has decided do not have a buffer and fast moving drugs whose use has increased this month, they are included as additional drug requests. Apart from that, the medicines ordered are also based on instinct/feelings and sometimes remain in accordance with the quantities usually ordered. Of course, this can result in medicines being out of stock or even result in overstocks resulting in an increase in the cost of procuring medicines. With drug stock outs, this can lead to purchasing drugs from outside suppliers, such as having to buy at pharmacies or other clinics, which has the potential for the price of the drugs being sold to be more expensive and increase procurement costs. The more stock is stored, the greater the warehouse space required, so that the storage space cannot accommodate and the storage pattern is ineffective. If the product requires special treatment (for example a certain temperature), storage costs can increase significantly [5]. This can be caused by inaccurate planning where the estimation of drug needs is not based on previous usage data. not considering seasonal disease trends or outpatient patterns, lack of coordination between pharmacy units and service units or doctors regarding changes in therapy patterns, purchasing in large quantities due to discounts or also patterns of price increases at the end of the year [6].

The availability of appropriate and adequate medicines is one of the key factors in supporting smooth operations and quality of service at the clinic. Efficient drug inventory management is crucial to ensure the availability of needed drugs, avoid stockouts that can disrupt services, and prevent the accumulation of drugs that can cause waste and losses due to damage or expiration.

Therefore, a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the management of drug supplies at the Tritiya Eye Clinic is needed. This analysis aims to identify problems and opportunities in inventory management, as well as formulate recommendations for improvements that can increase drug procurement budget efficiency. By implementing these methods, it is hoped that the Tritiya Eye Clinic can increase the efficiency of the drug procurement budget, optimize budget use, and improve the quality of service to patients.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Operational Management

Operational management is a form of optimal comprehensive management of labor, goods (raw materials, equipment and machines), or various other production factors so that they can become products and services that can be traded generally [7].

2.2 Inventory Management

Inventory Management is one of the important assets in a company because it has quite large value and has an influence on the size of operating costs, planning and controlling inventory is an important activity that receives special attention from company management [8].

2.3 Procurement Management

Medicine procurement includes the process of purchasing medicines from suppliers or distributors to meet the needs of pharmacies or other health service units [9]. Goods

and services procurement management is an activity to obtain goods and services by a Ministry/Institution/Regional Work Unit/Institution whose process starts from needs planning to completion of all activities to obtain goods and services [10].

2.3.1. Procurement Method using the Always, Better, Control Method

Always, Better, Control (ABC) classification analysis is a very useful method for selecting, providing, distributing management and promoting rational drug use. ABC classification analysis divides existing inventory into three classifications on an annual volume basis. ABC analysis is an inventory analysis based on the Pareto principle [6]. ABC analysis is a method of classifying goods based on value ranking from highest to lowest value, and is divided into 3 large groups called groups A, B and C.

The ABC method classifies inventory based on the following three categories [11]:

- 2.3.1. Class A (always), are goods whose investment value is around 75-80% of the total investment value or are at the top of the list which dominates total annual expenditure
- 2.3.2. Class B (better), are items with an investment value of around 10-15% of the total value or investment items that have a fairly high annual contest
- 2.3.3. Group C (control), are goods that have an investment value of around 5-10% of the total investment value.

How to calculate using the ABC Method according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health : ABC Analysis of Use

The steps taken are as follows:

1. Collect a list of types of drugs in one period.
2. Make a list of uses for each type of drug.
3. The number of uses of each type of drug is sorted based on the highest number of uses to the smallest number of uses.
4. Calculating the Usage Value of Each Item
5. $\text{Usage Value} = \text{Price per Unit} \times \text{Total Demand (Volume)}$
6. Calculating the Cumulative Percentage of Use Value
7. $(\text{Cumulative Usage Value} / \text{Total Usage Value}) \times 100\%$
8. Calculating the Cumulative Percentage of Number of Items
9. $(\text{Cumulative Number of Items} / \text{Total Items}) \times 100\%$
10. Grouping drugs into 3 groups based on percentage, namely; up to 70% are in group A, 71-90% are in group B, more than 90% are in group C.

2.3.2. Procurement Method using the Vital, Essential, Non-Essential (VEN) Analysis Method

VEN analysis is an analysis used to determine drug purchasing priorities and determine safe stock levels and drug sales prices. [12]. VEN analysis (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) is a system for determining the selection, procurement and use of pharmaceutical supplies [4]. The VEN method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) is used to classify drugs considering the criticality of the drug [13]. Steps in Measuring Drug Needs Using the VEN Method [13]:

1. Data Collection Gather comprehensive data on all medications available in the pharmacy, including the name, stock quantity, and historical usage data.
2. Drug Classification Based on the VEN Categories [6]:
 - a. Vital (V) These are life-saving medications that must be available at all times. They are crucial for treating life-threatening conditions, preventing physical disabilities, or are classified as potentially life-saving drugs. These medicines typically require regular administration, and abrupt discontinuation can cause severe withdrawal effects. In the context of eye care facilities, this includes drugs essential for preserving vision and preventing blindness in acute cases. A stock-out of these medications is unacceptable. Examples: Adrenaline, anticonvulsants, injectable antidiabetics, cardiac drugs, glaucoma medications.
 - b. Essential (E) These are effective medications widely used to manage pain and treat common diseases, though they are not absolutely vital. They are fundamental to primary healthcare services and are listed in the Indonesian National Essential Medicines List (DOEN) and the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML 2023). Their absence can be tolerated for less than 48 hours. Critical value criteria: Causally acting medications targeting the root causes of prevalent diseases.

- c. Non-Essential (N) These include drugs used for self-limiting conditions, medications not listed in the DOEN or WHO EML, and those with questionable benefits compared to alternatives. They serve a supporting role in treatment to enhance patient comfort or address minor complaints. A stock-out of these drugs can be tolerated for more than 48 hours. Critical value criteria: Supportive medications that improve treatment outcomes or patient comfort but are not essential for survival or basic care.

2.3.3. ABC - VEN Combination Method

The ABC - VEN combination method combines the outcomes of the ABC and VEN analyses through a cross-tabulation process. This allows each pharmaceutical item to be categorized into one of nine possible combined groups: AV, AE, AN, BV, BE, BN, CV, CE, or CN.

Table 4.1 Matrix of ABC-VEN Combination

ABC Category	VEN Category	Combination Code	Management Priority	Procurement Timeframe
A	V	AV	Very High Priority	1-2 weeks (minimum 2 weeks stock)
A	E	AE	Very High Priority	1-2 weeks (minimum 2 weeks stock)
A	N	AN	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
B	V	BV	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
B	E	BE	Medium Priority	2-3 months (minimum 3 months stock)
B	N	BN	Low Priority	3-4 months (minimum 4 months stock)
C	V	CV	High Priority	1 month (minimum 1 month stock)
C	E	CE	Medium Priority	2-3 months (minimum 3 months stock)
C	N	CN	Very Low Priority	4-6 months (minimum 6 months stock)

2.3.4. Procurement Method using the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Method

In this study, the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method is defined as a calculation technique used to determine the optimal quantity of drug orders, based on the analysis of the ABC-VEN classification. Its primary aim is to ensure that the total procurement budget remains efficient at Tiitya Eye Clinic.

Steps to Estimate Drug Requirements Using the EOQ Method:

- Once the drugs have been classified using the ABC-VEN combination method, procurement priorities are then determined based on this classification.
- After determining priorities, data is collected, including drug demand (quantity needed), ordering cost per order, storage cost per unit per period, unit price of the drug, and lead time.

- The EOQ is then calculated using the following formula [6]:

$$EOQ = \sqrt{(2DS / H)}$$

Where:

EOQ = Economic Order Quantity, or the optimal number of units per order

D = Demand in units for the inventory item

S = Ordering cost per order

H = Holding cost per unit, typically 20% of the inventory value or unit price [14].

- d. The result of the EOQ calculation represents the optimal number of units to be ordered for each drug. This ordering process is aligned with the priority categories produced from the ABC-VEN classification method.

2.3.5. Budget Efficiency Analysis of Procurement

In general, the formula for budget efficiency in procurement is:

$$\text{Efficiency} = (\text{Actual Budget Realization} / \text{Planned Budget Allocation}) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- Actual Budget Realization includes the expenditure on medicines using the ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods.
- Planned Budget Allocation is the total budget planned for 2024 as determined by the management of Klinik Mata Tritya.

The criteria for efficiency ratio analysis can be categorized according to the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 690.900-327 of 1996 as follows [15]:

Table 4.2 Efficiency Ratio Analysis Criteria

Efficiency Percentage	Efficiency Criteria
> 100%	Inefficient
90% – 100%	Less Efficient
80% – 90%	Fairly Efficient
60% – 80%	Efficient
< 60%	Highly Efficient

Source: [15]

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the research design consists of research approach and research type. The research approach used in this study is a descriptive quantitative approach. This approach was chosen because it aims to measure and analyze numerical data using the ABC, VEN and EOQ methods related to drug procurement and inventory efficiency at the Tritya Eye Clinic.

This research uses the analytical descriptive method, according to [16] adding that the analytical descriptive method functions to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, then the results are processed and analyzed to draw conclusions. This study aims to evaluate and analyze drug supply control at the Tritya Eye Clinic. The data collected will be analyzed to understand the efficiency of drug procurement using the ABC, VEN and EOQ methods.

The population in this study was all types of medicines available at the Tritya Eye Clinic, Surabaya. The research sample was the types of drugs available at the Tritya Eye Clinic in Surabaya in the 2024 period with a total of 127 types of drugs.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Data

Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya, which was founded on February 4 2009 by dr. Armanto Sidohutomo, Sp.M, is one of the pioneers of the main eye specialist clinic in Surabaya. Tritya Eye Clinic is not only a pioneer of eye specialist services in Surabaya, but is also committed to ensuring the availability of medicines that are safe, high quality and according to patient therapy needs. As technology develops and patient needs increase, the drug procurement system at Tritya Eye Clinic continues to be refined, including through the use of digital technology for stock management, monitoring expiration, and fast and precise drug distribution. Apart from that, our pharmacy also plays a role in educating patients regarding the correct, safe and rational use of medicines.

Tritya Eye Clinic Surabaya procurement consumption data in 2024. The main findings are:

1. Total initial stock of medicines in 2024: 13,249 pcs
2. Total drug procurement during 2024: 91,611 pcs
3. Total drug use during 2024: 92,919 pcs
4. Total remaining stock at the end of 2024: 11,941 pcs

5. Realization cost of drug procurement: around Rp. 1,772,931,746,-
6. drug storage costs for one year: around Rp. 784,715,-
7. cost of ordering medicine for one year: Rp. 1,651,000,-
8. Total realization of drug procurement: IDR 1,774,700,989

From the calculation of the realization of procurement efficiency using the consumption method, it shows that it can save 19.7%. The consumption method is said to show efficiency, meaning that drug procurement planning is based on actual consumption/usage data in the previous period, so that drug needs can be predicted more accurately and the risk of stock shortages or excesses can be minimized.

4.2. Analysis of the Always, Better, Control (ABC) method

Table: Drug Classification Based on ABC Category

Category	Number of Drugs	Percentage (%)	Description
A	25	19.74%	High consumption value drugs. Require strict monitoring and control as they contribute significantly to total procurement value.
B	27	21.28%	Medium consumption value drugs. Require periodic monitoring.
C	75	58.98%	Low consumption value drugs. Large in quantity but contribute the least to total value. Can be managed with simpler controls.

Source: secondary data

- A. Category A is only 19.74% of total drugs, but usually accounts for around 70–80% of the procurement value. This shows the importance of focusing on procurement efficiency and monitoring for this category.
- B. Category B covers the majority of items (58.98%), but contributes the least to the total value. Category C management must be simpler so as not to burden operations.
- C. The category proportions are in accordance with the Pareto 80/20 principle, where a small number of items (categories A and B) contribute most of the use value.

4.3. Vital, Essential, Non Essential (VEN) method analysis

Table Classification Results Using the VEN Method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential)

Category	Number of Medicines	Percentage (%)
Vital (V)	9	7%
Essential (E)	40	31%
Non-Essential (N)	78	61%
Total	127	100%

Source: Secondary Data

Based on Table 5.2, the classification of medicines using the VEN method (Vital, Essential, Non-Essential) shows that from a total of 127 medicine items, there are:

- 9 items (7%) classified as Vital (V), which are critical medicines needed for emergencies or life-saving situations.
- 40 items (31%) fall under the Essential (E) category, referring to medicines required for basic healthcare services and commonly used for treating prevalent diseases.
- 78 items (61%) are categorized as Non-Essential (N), meaning they are less urgent or can be substituted with alternative drugs.

This distribution indicates that the majority of the procurement is dominated by Non-Essential medicines, which may affect budget efficiency if not properly managed.

Therefore, this classification result can be used as a reference to reevaluate drug procurement priorities, focusing more on Vital and Essential categories to meet the clinical and healthcare service needs at Triya Eye Clinic Surabaya.

4.4. ABC – VEN Combination Method analysis

The ABC-VEN combination method combines two approaches: ABC: groups drugs based on consumption value or cost (A: very important, B: important, C: less important). VEN: groups drugs based on the level of medical importance (V: vital, E: essential, N: non-essential). The combination of these two classifications produces a code (eg: AV, AE, CN) which is then mapped to stock management priorities. :

Table Classification Result of ABC-VEN Combination Method

Priority Level	ABC-VEN Combination Code	Number of Medicines	Description	Medicine Examples
Very High Priority	AV, AE	7 items	These medicines are highly critical and must always be available. Stockouts can be fatal. Procurement is done intensively (every 1–2 weeks).	Lacoma, Latanoprost, Lamofer, LFX, Timolol Maleate FL, Tobrosol MD, Tobrosol MD
High Priority	AN, BV, CV	24 items	These are important medicines but slightly less urgent than the very high priority ones. Monthly procurement with tight monitoring is required.	Catarlent FL, Cenfresh MD, Glaopen, Glaoplus, Hialid, Hyalub MD, Isotic Latim, Lacoma, Paracetamol, Timol 0.25% MD, Timol MD, Simbrinza
Medium Priority	BE, CE	36 items	Medicines with moderate/low consumption but still essential. Procurement can be done every 2–3 months.	Floxa, Glauseta, Lameson 16mg, Lameson 8mg, Neo Levo, Optiflox, Tobrosol EO, etc.
Low Priority	BN	17 items	Medicines with medium consumption and non-essential. Stock management can be done every 3–4 months.	Augentonic 15ml, Berry Vision Tab (Purple), Cenfresh FL, Eye-fresh Plus, Flamar, Hyaloph, Karyuni, Occulenta VED, Ophthamol, Polidemislin, Polygran EO, etc.
Very Low Priority	CN	43 items	Medicines with low consumption and urgency. Procurement can be done every 4–6 months, offering opportunities for budget and storage efficiency.	Arkavit C, Asthenof, Berry Vision Disp Tab (Pink), Cebrolin, Cendo Tropin 0.5%, Choline 100, Diquas, Ermoxiif, Nutrieye, Promag, Retivit Plus, etc.

Source: Secondary Data

4.5. Analysis of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method

EOQ formula (Fatimah, Gani, and Siregar 2022):

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times D \times S}{H}}$$

Where:

• EOQ =

• D = Value of drug use in one year

• S = ordering costs IDR 20,000 in one year

• H = Carrying cost per unit. 20% of inventory value or

product price.

Table Analysis Results of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method

Rentang EOQ (unit)	Jumlah Obat	Karakteristik Umum	Contoh Obat (EOQ)	EOQ Range (units)	Number of Drugs	General Characteristics	Example (EOQ)	Drugs
< 10	10	Harga tinggi, pemakaian sangat rendah	NAVITAE (1.8), GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1)	EO < 10	10	High price, very low usage	NAVITAE (1.8), GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1)	
10 – < 50	31	Obat slow moving, harga sedang-tinggi	LAMOFER (35.8), MOLCIN (10.6)	10 – < 50	31	Slow-moving drugs, medium to high price	LAMOFER (35.8), MOLCIN (10.6)	
50 – < 200	53	Obat pemakaian sedang, harga menengah	VITROLENTA FL (88.4), SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4)	50 – < 200	53	Medium usage, moderate price	VITROLENTA FL (88.4), SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4)	
200 – < 500	20	Fast moving, harga rendah	LYTEERS FL (278.3), AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7)	200 – < 500	20	Fast-moving, low price	LYTEERS FL (278.3), AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7)	
≥ 500	13	Generik, fast moving, harga sangat rendah	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS (2599.4), PARACETAMOL (636.1)	≥ 500	13	Generic, fast-moving, very low price	VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS (2599.4), PARACETAMOL (636.1)	

Source: Secondary Data

The classification of drugs based on their Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) provides insights into their consumption patterns and cost characteristics. The analysis is as follows:

1. EOQ < 10 units
There are 10 drugs in this category. These drugs are characterized by very low usage and high unit prices. Their low EOQ reflects the limited demand and the need to avoid overstocking expensive items. Examples include NAVITAE (1.8) and GENTAMYCIN EO (2.1).
2. EOQ 10 – < 50 units
A total of 31 drugs fall under this range. These are generally slow-moving drugs with medium to high prices. They are not used frequently but are still required in stock for specific or occasional treatments. Examples include LAMOFER (35.8) and MOLCIN (10.6).
3. EOQ 50 – < 200 units
This group contains 53 drugs, the largest segment in the classification. These drugs have moderate usage frequency and medium-level costs, making them suitable for regular but not excessive procurement. Examples are VITROLENTA FL (88.4) and SYSTANE ULTRA (54.4).
4. EOQ 200 – < 500 units
A total of 20 drugs fall into this category. They are fast-moving and low in price, which justifies a higher EOQ to ensure continuous availability and cost efficiency. Examples include LYTEERS FL (278.3) and AMOXICILLIN TAB (434.7).
5. EOQ ≥ 500 units
This group includes 13 drugs, mostly generic medications that are fast-moving and very inexpensive. Due to their high demand and low cost, a very high EOQ is justified to minimize the frequency of ordering and maintain stock levels. Examples include VITAMIN B KOMPLEKS (2599.4) and PARACETAMOL (636.1).

EOQ analysis helps determine the appropriate ordering strategy for different types of drugs.

Low EOQ is typical for expensive, rarely used items, while high EOQ applies to commonly used, low-cost drugs. This classification supports efficient procurement planning and inventory control in healthcare settings.

4.6. Analysis of the combination of methods, ABC, VEN, and EOQ in procurement budget efficiency

Triitya Eye Clinic Surabaya for the 2024 period, an effective management pattern was identified through the integration of these three methods. As in the table of Drug Procurement Data Analysis Results. This table highlights several examples of medicines representing priority categories, use value, frequency of procurement, and associated costs:

Table Analysis of the combination of methods, ABC, VEN, and EOQ

Drug Name	Priority Category	Annual Usage Value (IDR)	Procurement Frequency (times/year)	Minimum Stock Duration	Ordering Cost per Year (IDR)	Storage Cost per (IDR)	Cost Year
LACOMA	Very High	Tens of hundreds millions	Up to 26 (every 1-2 weeks)	Tight	(1-2 13,000/order 26 = 338,000	× ~>10,000	
LAMOFER	Very High	Tens of hundreds millions	Up to 26	Tight	338,000	~>10,000	
LATANOPROST	Very High	High	Frequent	Tight	~13,000 × many	High	
LFX	Very High	High	Frequent	Tight	~13,000 × many	High	
ARKAVIT C	Very Low	Low	2-3 times/year	4-6 months	13,000 × 2 or 3 = ~39,000	~131.8	
ASTHENOF	Low	Low	2-3 times/year	4-6 months	~39,000	Low	
BERRY VISION TAB	Low	Low	2-3 times/year	4-6 months	~39,000	Low	

So it can be concluded that this research shows that the Triitya Eye Clinic produces efficiency in drug procurement, with the cost of storing drugs for one year. IDR 839,830,- and the ordering fee is IDR 1,651,000,-. The total realization of drug procurement using the combination method was IDR 1,198,275,168,-. lower than the budget plan set by management, namely Rp. 2,212,549,509,-. So the percentage of efficiency with the combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods is.

The application of a combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods has been proven to help budget efficiency. With a nominal realization of the procurement budget of IDR 1,198,275,168, and has a budget efficiency value of 54.15% in one year and the efficiency ratio analysis criteria can be categorized as Very Efficient.

- Efficiency comparison = %Combination Method - %Consumption Method
- Efficiency comparison = 54.15% - 19.7% = 34.45 %

If the budget using the Consumption method shows a budget realization of IDR 1,774,700,989,- and has a budget efficiency value of 19.7% within one year. Where the application of a combination of the ABC-VEN and EOQ methods is proven to help budget efficiency by 34.45% compared to the consumption method.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions presented earlier, the key conclusions of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. ABC Analysis of Drug Inventory

The application of the ABC method revealed that approximately 19.74% of the total drug items (Category A) accounted for around 70–80% of total usage value. This highlights the importance of prioritizing control and monitoring efforts on Category A drugs due to their significant impact on clinic expenditures and operational efficiency.

2. Drug Classification Using the VEN Method

The VEN analysis showed that 61.4% of the drugs were classified as Non-Essential (N), indicating potential inefficiencies in both budget allocation and storage management. Procurement efforts should be redirected toward Vital (V) and Essential (E) categories to ensure the availability of critical medications required for clinical services.

3. Prioritization through ABC–VEN Matrix Combination

Integrating the ABC and VEN methods enabled a multi-level prioritization scheme, categorizing drugs into five priority levels ranging from very high to very low. It was found that only seven drug items fell under the very high priority group (AV and AE), yet they are crucial for treatment. In contrast, the very low priority group (CN) consisted of 43 drug items that were less essential and could be managed with more flexibility. This classification framework supports a more targeted and efficient inventory management approach.

4. Order Optimization Using the EOQ Model

Implementation of the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) method allowed for optimal order quantity calculations, considering usage patterns, unit prices, and holding costs. The analysis demonstrated that EOQ contributes to reducing total procurement costs while optimizing inventory turnover and warehouse efficiency.

5. Procurement Efficiency through ABC–VEN–EOQ Integration

The integration of ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods resulted in a procurement cost of Rp1,198,275,168, which is significantly lower than the original planned budget of Rp2,212,549,509. This reflects an efficiency rate of 54.15%, categorized as highly efficient. Furthermore, the combined method proved to be 34.45% more cost-effective than the consumption-based method previously adopted by the clinic, demonstrating its potential to optimize drug procurement planning and achieve substantial budget savings.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and discussions of this study, as well as the conclusions drawn, the author proposes the following recommendations:

1. For the Institution (Titiya Eye Clinic):

It is recommended that Titiya Eye Clinic begin implementing a combined approach using the ABC, VEN, and EOQ methods on a regular basis for planning drug procurement. This integrated approach can improve budget efficiency and ensure the availability of essential medicines.

Routine evaluations of the current drug inventory should be carried out, with a particular focus on reducing the proportion of non-essential medicines, which tend to dominate the stock, and replacing them with drugs that align better with national standards.

Developing a digital-based drug management information system that incorporates inventory analysis methods like ABC-VEN-EOQ would support faster and more accurate decision-making processes.

2. For Future Research:

This study has several limitations. The analysis was based solely on drug procurement and usage data from the year 2024, without considering seasonal demand fluctuations or long-term disease trends.

Furthermore, the research was limited to a single healthcare facility—Titiya Eye Clinic in Surabaya—which means that the findings should not be generalized to other clinics or hospitals without caution.

Future research could expand to include multiple healthcare facilities and adopt a comparative approach in order to gain broader and more comprehensive insights.

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