



Analysis of the Procurement Process of Medicine in Pharmacy Installations Lubuk Basung Regional General Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Procurement is an activity carried out exist to provide goods that initially did no exist. The problem with drug procurement that researchers found at the Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital Pharmacy Installation was that there were vacancies in several drug items at distributors so that the drugs that were supposed to be given to patients ran out of stock. The study took place between June and July 2023. In-depth interviews and a document examination were used to acquire data. The results of this research are that the Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital Pharmacy Installation already has an SPO, but the latest SPO has not been issued, planning is carried out to avoid vacancies and excess drug stock which result in expired dates in the Pharmacy Installation. The drug procurement process uses two methods, namely the direct procurement method (e-purchasing & PBF) and the donation method (grants). accordance based on the findings of this inquiry, it can be inferred that the drug planning process there is an SPO and the activities carried out are in accordance with SPO issued. The drug procurement process has been carried out well using two methods, procurement is carried out every 3 months and once a month according to the drug consumption pattern of the previous period. It is recommended to the Hospital the latest SPO be issued immediately, to carry out regular evaluations on every order of goods so that there are no errors or mistakes in receiving the goods.

Keywords: Planning SPO, Procurement Method, Procurement Process



INTRODUCTION

CW found 85 situations where patients registered with National Health Insurance (JKN) experienced drug stock shortages. After conducting research and monitoring from July to December 2018, the most cases of drug shortages occurred in several cities, namely in Banda Aceh, Medan, Serang and Blitar with a sample of 100 patients in each city. Drug stock shortages occur as a result of delays in distribution by large pharmaceutical companies, discrepancies in drug demand planning (RKO), arrears in payments by health facilities to drug suppliers, as well as cheating or cheating that occurs at various stages of the process, from planning, acquisition, to drug management. (Anggreini 2019).

Minister of Health Decree Number 189/Menkes/SK/III/2006 concerning National Drug Policy (KONAS) indicates that health service facilities (fasyankes) have an obligation to follow the 2006 National Drug Policy guidelines. This includes providing drugs that meet quality standards and are available in sufficient quantities. Health facilities are expected to plan drug needs carefully by referring to data and information about drug consumption/use. The main principle is that drug use occurs rationally to ensure that drugs are used efficiently and effectively by patients (Kepmenkes, 2006).

Ensuring the availability of medicines is an important element in health services that includes various steps such as health promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to make maximum efforts so that medicine is always available when needed. The right of access to essential medicines, in particular, is considered a fundamental human right. Drug procurement refers to activities aimed at meeting planned and approved needs, which can include purchasing, producing, manufacturing pharmaceutical products, as well as receiving grants or donations (Suryagama & Satibi, 2019; Faradiba et al., 2022; Suryagama, D., Satibi, 2019). Studies have shown that despite high national availability rates, actual conditions often do not reflect adequate access due to ineffective planning and logistical challenges (Suryagama & Satibi, 2019), while other research highlights that multiple systemic barriers in low- and middle-income countries continue to hinder equitable access to medicines (Faradiba et al., 2022).

The availability of medicines is a very crucial element and needs to be maintained, especially in developing countries, where costs for medicines in hospitals can reach around 40 to 50 percent of the total budget. These costs must be managed carefully in order to achieve efficiency and effectiveness, bearing in mind that the allocation of funds for purchasing medicines in hospitals is not always in line with existing needs. Moreover, the lack of access to essential medicines in public health facilities in developing countries remains a major challenge in health systems (World Health Organization, 2008; WHO, 2011; Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2019).

Based on the results of the initial survey conducted by the researchers through interviews on December 20, 2022, with the Head of the Pharmacy Installation at Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital, it was found that there are still obstacles in the drug procurement process, where goods/drugs are out of stock at distributors. This creates a problem in the procurement process, as drugs that should be administered to patients are unavailable, which negatively impacts patient

recovery and healthcare services. A study by Dwidayati et al. (2024) highlighted that factors contributing to stockouts and stagnation in hospital pharmacies in Indonesia include discrepancies between stock levels and drug usage, planning that does not match actual drug usage, inaccurate lead times, shortages from distributors or pharmaceutical wholesalers (PBF), as well as improper recording and reporting of drug usage. Furthermore, a study by Utami et al. (2021) at Puri Bunda Mother and Child Hospital in Malang found that the main cause of stock-outs and drug stagnation was the suboptimal use of the Hospital Information Management System (SIMRS), which led to errors in drug planning and procurement.

METHODS

This research applies descriptive qualitative methods. The main objective of this research is to evaluate the drug procurement process in the Pharmacy Installation. This research was carried out at the Lubuk Basung Regional General Hospital during the period June-July 2023. The data collection method used was through in-depth interviews with key informants, namely the Head of the Pharmacy Installation and the Head of the Pharmacy Warehouse, using an in-depth interview guide and analysis of relevant documents. The data processing and analysis process includes the stages of data collection, data reduction, and data presentation.

RESULTS

1. SPO Planning

Based on the results of interviews and document reviews that have been carried out, it was found that the drug planning process has been stipulated in the relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SPO). This drug planning is carried out by applying the consumption method, which takes into account consumption data from the previous period. In planning drug needs, the type and quantity of drugs included must take into account factors such as budget availability, prioritization, remaining stock, drug use data from previous periods, waiting time for orders, as well as planned service development strategies.

2. Procurement Method

Based on the results of interviews and document reviews that researchers have carried out, it is known that the drug procurement method is carried out using 2 methods, namely the direct purchase/procurement method (e-purchasing & PBF) and the donation/grant method. For drugs that have been registered in the electronic catalog and require funds of more than IDR 200,000,000, procurement is carried out online (e-purchasing). Meanwhile, for drugs that have not been registered in the electronic catalog, this can be done by purchasing directly from PBF.

3. Drug Procurement Process

After conducting in-depth interviews and reviewing documents, researchers found that the drug procurement process at the Pharmacy Installation at Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital complies with the provisions stated in Minister of Health Regulation Number 72 of 2016 concerning



pharmaceutical service standards in Hospitals and is in accordance with the Decree of the Director of Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital Number 001 -IFRS/2017 concernin Pharmaceutical Services Policy at Lubuk Basung Regional General Hospital. Procurement of medicines is carried out in accordance with the planning carried out previously, then negotiations are carried out accompanied by minutes of price offer negotiations, medicines are ordered from distributors, to verify the conformity between the goods that have been received and the orders that have been submitted, then goods are checked when receiving the goods. If the quantity of goods received is incorrect or damaged, an official report will be made and the goods returned according to the agreement agreed upon by both parties previously

DISCUSSION

1. Input (SPO Planning)

The research that has been carried out indicates that the Pharmacy Installation at Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital uses the consumption method as well as drug use data from the previous period in planning drug needs. In this planning process, consideration of the type and quantity of drugs to be available must take into account factors such as budget availability, prioritization, remaining stock, drug use data from previous periods, waiting time for orders, and service development strategies. From the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the implementation of drug planning is in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Operational Procedures (SPO) for planning that have been determined by the Director of Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital. The focus of drug planning is also emphasized on procuring drugs when supplies approach shortages, with the aim of preventing drug shortages.

This approach is in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Minister of Health Regulation Number 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals, which emphasizes the importance of the initial steps of planning and determining drug needs to ensure the selection of drugs according to the type, quantity, correct time and use efficient. Similar findings were also recorded in previous research, where research on the Analysis of Antibiotic Drug Procurement Planning Based on the Critical Index ABC Analysis in the Luwuk Regional Hospital Pharmacy Installation which was carried out (Wilma and Malota 2019), found that planning and procurement of medicines also relied on consumption-based methods.

2. Process (Drug Procurement Method)

Based on the results of the research that researchers have carried out, it can be seen that the method of procuring medicines at the Lubuk Basung Hospital Pharmacy Installation is carried out using 2 methods, namely the direct purchase/procurement method (e-purchasing & PBF) and the donation/grant method. The e-purchasing method is carried out on drugs that have been registered in the electronic catalog and with funds amounting to more than IDR 200,000,000. Meanwhile, for types of medicines that are not listed in the electronic catalog and with funds under IDR 200,000,000, purchases are made directly to PBF.

The procedure for implementing procurement using the direct procurement method is: The Commitment Making Officer (PPK) instructs to process the procurement of medicines according to the RKO plan submitted by the Pharmacy Installation. Then the Procurement Officer selects drugs that will be processed via e-purchasing or non-e-purchasing (regular) in accordance with the electronic catalog that has been determined by the Indonesian Ministry of Health. The Procurement Officer creates procurement packages as needed for approval. After the procurement packages have been approved by the PPK, the supplier can deliver medicines in accordance with the conditions agreed upon by the PPK and the Supplier.

The results of this research are different from the findings in research conducted by Tri Suryanti in the Evaluation of Drug Management at the Procurement Stage in the Pharmacy Installation of Gambiran Regional Hospital, Kediri City in 2016. In this research, the drug procurement method was explained as direct appointment/procurement. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2016 concerning Pharmaceutical Service Standards in Hospitals indeed recognizes three permitted methods of drug procurement, namely direct purchase/procurement, production of pharmaceutical preparations, and donation/grant methods. After carrying out the analysis, the researchers concluded that the drug procurement method applied at the Lubuk Basung Regional Hospital Pharmacy Installation complies with the provisions contained in the Minister of Health Regulation.

3. Output (Drug Procurement Process)

From the results of the research that the researchers have carried out, it can be seen that the procurement of drugs was carried out in accordance with the planning that had been carried out previously, then price negotiations/offers were carried out accompanied by minutes of negotiations on price offers for drug procurement. If both parties agree, then the goods are ordered from the distributor. Drug procurement is carried out every 3 months and once a month, this depends on the consumption pattern of drug use. To verify the conformity between the goods received and the goods that have been ordered, the goods are checked. If there are goods that are missing, damaged or unsuitable, they are reported in an official report and the goods are returned to the distributor by attaching a return letter.

The results of this research are connected to a previous study conducted by (Siska and Jebesar 2022), regarding Drug Logistics Management in the Dumai City Hospital Pharmacy Installation in 2021. This research shows that there are differences between demand and delivery of drugs, as well as stock imbalances for several types. medicine, where there are excess and shortage of stock that occurs. In general, the drug procurement process is carried out annually, quarterly or weekly. In determining procurement quantities, it is important to pay attention to factors such as minimum and maximum stock, average stock, lead time, and expiration period. As for dangerous types of drugs and active ingredients, it is necessary to pay attention to the right time in procuring them, with the aim of avoiding procurement in excessive quantities. (Ministry of Health RI, 2004).



CONCLUSIONS

The results taken from this research are that the drug planning process is in accordance with the SPO issued, planning is carried out once a year and will be reviewed during the ordering period, the planning method used is the consumption method. The procurement method is carried out using 2 methods, namely the direct purchase/procurement method and the donation/grant method. The activities carried out are in accordance with the SOP and procurement is carried out every 3 months and once a month in accordance with consumption patterns in the previous period. The drug procurement process is running smoothly, although there are still several challenges that need to be overcome in the drug procurement process, namely drug shortages at distributors, raw material shortages, withdrawal of distribution letters, and increased drug use.

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