ABSTRACT

Drug management is one of important advocates in health care. Similarly, drug management in primary health care has a very significant role in the health services at health centers (Indonesian: Puskesmas). Poor drug management will result in stagnant inventory and stockout. Medicines that experience stagnacy, will pose risk to expire. This research was conducted to make the planning of needs of the primary diseases medicine in the city of Surabaya. This research was conducted at City Pharmaceutical Warehouse (Indonesian: Gudang Farmasi Kota or GFK) in Surabaya as a place for management of public medicine and medical supplies in primary health cares.

This research used a cross-sectional study design with observational approach conducted on secondary data in 2013. Subjects drawn from the population using simple random sampling. The method used in this research was the method of morbidity. Number of drug needed were determined by projecting the incidence of toddlers pneumonia in 2013 with chosen trend projection technique. The results of projections were based on kind of drug, amount of dosage, frequency in one day and the number of one-time treatment then multiplied by the price of the drug.

The result of the calculation of number of drug needed in 2014 using the morbidity method were. Co-trimoxazole for Adult: 6,450 tablets, cotrimoxazole suspension: 1,518 bottles, Paracetamol tablets 500 mg: 4,544 tablets, Paracetamol Syrup 120mg/5ml: 1,518 bottles, Salbutamol 2mg: 11,382 tablets. It was then compared to the projections on the data from The Use of Drugs and Demand Reports (Indonesian: Laporan Pemakaian dan Lembar Permintaan Obat, LPLPO) at City Pharmaceutical Warehouse in Surabaya.

The conclusion that could be drawn was, the use of drug, according to data from the LPLPO was higher than the one from morbidity method. It is expected that the City Pharmaceutical Warehouse in Surabaya to perform realignment on drug logistic splanning, one can be conducted by using a projection with elected Trend Method and Morbidity Method.

Keywords: drugs needs, morbidity method, pneumonia, toddlers