

Analysis of Non-Medical Logistics Management in the Equipment and Household Sub-Division of Bangkinang Hospital in 2023

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Abstract: Non-medical logistics management is an important aspect in supporting hospital services. Bangkinang General Hospital as a regional referral hospital in Kampar District has carried out non-medical logistics management in the equipment and household sub-section. Even, the management of non-medical logistics at Bangkinang General Hospital has not yet reached the 100% SPM target. The aim of the study was to obtain in-depth information about the analysis of non-medical logistics management in the household and equipment sub-section of Bangkinang General Hospital in 2023. This type of research is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. There were 13 informants consisting of heads and staff of asset management installations, logistics management, non-medical logistics installations, equipment and household divisions, service unit users, outpatient and inpatient care. The triangulation used is source, method and data triangulation. The results showed that the 7 functions of non-medical logistics management, namely planning and determining needs, budgeting, procurement, receiving, storage and distribution, maintenance, elimination and control have not been carried out efficiently and effectively because forecasting methods, lead time, safety stock and reorder points have not been implemented. well, there are budget constraints to accommodate needs, storage and distribution do not use the FIFO and FEFO principles, there are stockouts and overstocks and non-medical logistics management in 2022 has not yet reached the SPM, namely the timeliness of picking up goods is only 97.5%, the achievement of picking up goods is 33 minutes, the maintenance time for non-medical logistics has only reached 90%. Regent of Kampar Regency, relevant SKPD and SKPKD can formulate new regulations regarding technical requirements for hospital non-medical logistics management including technical requirements for non-medical logistics warehouse buildings and infrastructure.

Abstract: Manajemen logistik non medik merupakan aspek penting dalam menunjang pelayanan di rumah sakit. RSUD Bangkinang sebagai rumah sakit rujukan regional di Kabupaten Kampar sudah melakukan manajemen logistik non medik di sub bagian perlengkapan dan rumah tangga. Meskipun demikian, pengelolaan logistik non medik RSUD Bangkinang belum mencapai target SPM 100%. Tujuan penelitian untuk mendapatkan informasi mendalam tentang analisis manajemen logistik non medik di sub bagian perlengkapan dan rumah tangga RSUD Bangkinang Tahun 2023. Jenis penelitian ini kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Informan berjumlah 13 orang terdiri dari kepala dan staf instalasi pengelolaan aset, pengelolaan logistik, instalasi logistik non medik, bagian perlengkapan dan rumah tangga, user unit pelayanan, pasien rawat jalan dan rawat inap. Triangulasi yang digunakan adalah triangulasi sumber, metode dan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 7 fungsi manajemen logistik non medik yaitu perencanaan dan penentuan kebutuhan, penganggaran, pengadaan, penerimaan,



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penyimpanan dan penyaluran, pemeliharaan, penghapusan dan pengendalian belum terlaksana secara efisien dan efektif karena metode peramalan, *lead time*, *safety stock* dan *reorder point* belum dilaksanakan dengan baik, adanya keterbatasan anggaran untuk mengakomodir kebutuhan, penyimpanan dan penyaluran tidak menggunakan prinsip FIFO dan FEFO, terdapat *stokout* dan *overstok* serta manajemen logistik non medik tahun 2022 belum mencapai SPM yaitu ketepatan waktu pengambilan barang hanya 97,5%, capaian pengambilan barang 33 menit, waktu pemeliharaan logistik non medik baru mencapai 90%. Bupati Kabupaten Kampar, SKPD dan SKPKD terkait dapat merumuskan regulasi baru mengenai persyaratan teknis pengelolaan logistik non medik rumah sakit termasuk persyaratan teknis bangunan dan prasarana gudang logistik non medik.

INTRODUCTION

Logistics management is a collection of activities such as planning, organizing and supervising all activities of purchasing, recording, distributing, storing, maintaining and eliminating logistics in support of organizational goals to be more effective and efficient (Hasibuan et al, 2021). Meanwhile, hospital logistics management is a strategic process of storing, distributing, and monitoring inventory, materials, equipment, stock, etc., according to the needs of the hospital. The function of logistics management in hospitals is planning and determining needs, budgeting, procurement, receiving, storage and distribution, maintenance, disposal and control. (Purwaningsih et al, 2021).

Medical logistics is a very important requirement of its use. But on the other hand, non-logistics medical also no less important, because non-medical logistics is a supporting tool to perfect and complement the hospital starting from administrative services, offices and other matters related to patients or hospital staff. The medical and non-medical logistics management cycle is equally strong and all of these activities must always be aligned, harmonious and balanced (Mokalu et al, 2019). Non-medical logistics as supporting equipment that complements and perfects the provision of medical services at hospitals, especially in aspects of administrative and operational services related to the interests of patients and the interests of hospital employees in carrying out their activities. However, in reality there are still many hospitals that do not pay serious attention to the optimal management of non-medical logistics. It can be seen that there are still frequent stock outs and excess stock in the

goods warehouse which can be a hindrance in the smooth delivery of health and administrative services and can be a factor detrimental to the hospital. (Junus and Ambo, 2020).

Based on research Rahmatullah et al (2020), it is known that non-medical logistics management at the Salewangan Maros Regional Hospital which is a hospital class C based on the logistical management functions have not fully run well, especially in the procurement and maintenance of goods that are not realized in accordance with the Unit Goods Requirements Plan (RKBU) and the Unit Goods Maintenance Requirements Plan (RKPBU). Research result Wirawan (2019), in RSPAU Dr. S. Hardjolukito Yogyakarta, it is known that the management of non-medical logistics management in the receiving function found that materials sent by suppliers did not match the orders, in the storage function there were also inadequate materials, especially the number of shelves that still needed improvement and in the function of distributing the required material requirements by the work unit is still not optimally fulfilled and the distance between the material user work units is far from the Warehouse.

Bangkinang Regional General Hospital in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health Number: 551/Menkes/SK/VI/1996 is a government hospital class C which is in the territory of the Regional Government Kampar Riau Province. As a regional referral hospital in Kampar Regency, Bangkinang Hospital must be able to provide excellent health services to patients. Excellent health services are inseparable from meeting the medical and non-medical logistics needs of Bangkinang Hospital, especially the

needs for equipment and households that support the implementation of services at the hospital. Based on the organizational structure of the hospital class C, non-medical logistics installations are under the auspices of the general administration in the equipment and household sub-section. The number of human resources for non-medical logistics management at Bangkinang Hospital is 18 people, starting from the director, Asset management installation HR, Logistics management unit HR, HR planning sub-section, human resources for non-medical support installations, Head of general administration, director, equipment and household staff, non-medical logistics unit staff, head of facility and infrastructure maintenance unit. The number of human resources currently available is sufficient to manage non-medical logistics management at Bangkinang Hospital,

Results of observations of researchers on 3 installations and 8 service units Bangkinang Hospital has several supplies of electricity shopping items such as battery compartments, the remaining stock in the logistics management unit is 8 pieces, while in use it requires a minimum of 4 batteries per month. This battery is used for the operation of the eye examination tool. If by the end of the year the battery is insufficient, of course, eye examinations cannot be carried out and this will hinder the services that will be provided to patients.

Based on data from Bangkinang Hospital in the last 3 years, logistics management at Bangkinang Hospital has not reached the Hospital Minimum Service Standard (SPM) target, namely the timeliness of taking non-medical logistics goods ≤ 30 minutes by 100%, while the Bangkinang Hospital pharmacy installation also has indicators that have not reached Hospital Minimum Service Standards (SPM) targets.

In addition, in the period 2020-2022 patient satisfaction with services at the outpatient depot also did not reach standard SPM is 100%. Because of this, how important is the management of non-medical logistics for hospitals, so researchers are interested in researching "Analysis of Non-Medical Logistics Management in the Sub-Section of Equipment and Households at Bangkinang Hospital in 2023".

METHODS

This research is a qualitative research that is something a method that describes a phenomenon through deep descriptions from written or spoken words of people and observable behavior (Donsu, 2017).

This research was carried out at the Bangkinang Hospital, with the research time being carried out in April - July 2023. The selection of informants was adjusted to the principles of qualitative research namely (appropriateness) and adequacy (adequacy) (Djama'an, 2014). The suitability in this study is to choose respondents according to the research topic and knowledge mastered.

The principle of adequacy is that the information obtained must be diverse and meet the criteria relevant to the research. In this study, interviews were conducted with different informants from one informant to another, totaling 12 people.

Sources of data in this study were primary data and secondary data: Primary data in this study were obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants and supporting informants using interview guidelines (dialogue with 2 parties) and observation (direct observation) using observation guidelines. Data secondary in this study are data or documents related to non-medical logistics management at Bangkinang Hospital and the profile of Bangkinang Hospital in 2022-2023. According to the classification of relevant data collection, the tools used are in-depth interviews, observation and document review. The validity test used in qualitative research is source triangulation, method triangulation and data triangulation. Data analysis and data processing were divided into 6 (six) stages, namely data transcription, data coding, analysis process, data presentation in matrix form, data analysis during data collection and content analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Planning Function and Determination of Non-Medical Logistics Needs, Equipment and Household Sub-Division

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it was found that only 1 informant had received

training on regional property management while 4 informants had never received training.

".....For now, I haven't received any training related to hospital logistics management. logistical management constraints may be lack of budget" (IU 2, IU 3, IU 4, IU 5).

Meanwhile the results of in-depth interviews with 1 supporting informant also stated that apart from the limited budget of the BLUD, the constraints in planning non-medical logistics needs were inaccurate planning and procurement processes for non-medical logistics resulted in stock outs and over stocks of old items that were not used. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....The obstacle is planning, because you have to be really careful in making plans so that no more mistakes in the procurement process occur, because after all, good procurement starts with good planning, then the goods procured or purchased are correct. -Really items that are really needed, so there is no old stock that is not used. What I have also said that is quite influential is that sometimes our budget is not sufficient to meet these budget needs, both the APBD and the BLUD, of course we have to measure the fulfillment of other needs." (IP 1)

Based on in-depth interviews, document review and researchers' observations, it can be concluded that planning and fulfilling non-medical logistics needs in the equipment and household sub-section HOSPITAL Bangkinang made based on RKBU calculations without involving users from service units. Process forecasting, lead time, safety stock and reorder points have not been implemented properly as well not take into account the period of time the need for goods, especially needs are cito.

Bowerox (2002) in Arraniry et al (2012), stated that in the process planning and the fulfillment of logistical needs requires good planning steps so that non-medical logistics planning is in accordance with the needs, namely forecasting, lead time, safety stock and reorder point.

The results of this study are also in line with research Fahmy et al (2021) in the installation of assets and non-medical logistics

at the Dumai City Hospital, that planning for household goods needs (BRT) has not been efficient and effective, causing a vacancy of goods and accumulation of household goods in non-medical logistics warehouses so that when a user needs an item it is important enough to support operations services and at the same time the logistics warehouse experienced a stockout.

Budgeting Function Non-medical Logistics Needs, Equipment and Household Sub-Division

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it is known that all informants stated the existing budget is insufficient to meet the needs of the logistics unit non-medical in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....Not enough to meet the needs of the logistics unit due to the limited budget provided" (IU 1, IU 2, IU 3, IU 4, IU 5)

The results of in-depth interviews with 1 supporting informant also stated that the budget was insufficient because the Bangkinang Hospital budget was determined by BAPPEDA. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....We can't accommodate all the needs for hospital activities or operations because of the budget ceiling. Even though we are already a BLUD, our budget is determined by BAPPEDA." (IP 1)

Based on in-depth interviews, observation and document review, it can be concluded that the budget approved by the Kampar District Government is Rp. 1,295,600,350 not enough to accommodate non-medical logistics needs in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital. The budget approved by the Kampar Regency Government is only can meet 46% of non-medical logistics needs, so that 54% of non-medical logistics needs are not met from the existing budget.

Purwaningsih (2021) stated on on the budget function, all plan from the function of planning and determination of demand studied further to be adjusted (adjusted) in accordance with the amount of funds available. As part of the assessment exercise,

feedback is provided to the planning function and a decision is made whether adjustments are needed or alternative plans are identified. The results of this study are in line with study Angaesti and Dwimawati (2020), it is known that the budgeting of non-medical logistics goods in the Sub-Section PPTK General Hospital Leuwiliang District Bogor West Java Province already have the funds to meet non-logistics needs medically and carefully planned however funds are needed sometimes still lacking, so sub sections Activity Technical Implementation Officer (PPTK) have to use that budget given in the best possible way proposing non-logistics requests medicine from the work unit in accordance with needs both type and amount.

Research result Habib et al (2022) at the Bangladesh Private Hospital, India, stated that the logistics division carried out many activities and some of them also provided non-medical logistics needs such as office equipment, computers and communication and information equipment. Bangladesh Private Hospitals, India are grouped under various interest groups to minimize operating costs, including logistics related costs. This resulted in the existing budget not being able to accommodate the logistical needs of the hospital, including non-medical logistics, which in the end occurred sharing of public complaints regarding the health services provided.

Procurement Function Non-medical Logistics Equipment and Household Subdivision

The results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it is known that all informants stated process selecting suppliers in the procurement of non-medical logistics in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital is carried out entirely by a Commitment Making Officer (PPK) who is appointed according to the Decree of the Director of Bangkinang Hospital. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....Process choosing suppliers in the procurement of non-medical logistics Bangkinang Hospital is fully carried out by the Commitment Making Officer (PPK) based on the director's decree, direct procurement to related

providers who have the competence to meet these needs, "(IU 1, IU 2, 13, IU 4, IU 5).

Results of in-depth interviews with 1 supporting informant, to state process procurement of non-medical logistics in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital is carried out by the PPK, the selection of suppliers by the PPK team is based on the availability of the Bangkinang Hospital budget, company qualifications according to the needs and stock availability of the company's goods. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....Election logistics suppliers depend on the amount of the budget that has been prepared. PPK and Procurement Officers will choose a provider who has stock of goods as needed and has the appropriate company qualifications" (IP 1)

Based on in-depth interviews, observation and document review, it can be concluded that procurement of non-medical logistics is in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital using direct procurement methods, tenders and *electronic catalog*, expenditure on logistics needs at suppliers is carried out by PPK. Procurement non-medical logistics not yet efficient and effective because of it delays in the delivery of goods from suppliers, goods that arrive do not match the specifications or the number of goods on the DPA and there are budget constraints for procuring non-medical logistics needs.

Purnama et al (2021), stated that the procurement function is the efforts and activities carried out to fulfill need operational activities identified in the functions of planning, determining needs, and budgeting. In procurement, the process of implementing procurement planning is carried out starting from the planning function and financing planning to determining needs and the budgeting function.

The results of this study are in line with study Sustainable (2021) in Bogor Islamic Hospital, known activity procurement of non-medical logistics for Bogor Islamic Hospital has not gone well due to funding constraints in logistics procurement. The limited budget causes the hospital to prioritize procuring

logistical needs non medical Which most needed or urgently needed.

Function Reception, Storage and Distribution of Non-Medical Logistics Sub-Section Equipment and Household

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 4 main informants, it was found that 3 informants stated that non-medical logistics were stored and arranged in a warehouse based on the type of goods and every item in the non-medical logistics warehouse had been inputted into the SIMRS application. The existing storage warehouse is sufficient to store non-medical logistics stock. Meanwhile, 1 informant stated that the existing storage warehouse was not sufficient to store non-medical logistics stock Bangkinang Hospital. This can be seen from the following interview results:

"...Goods that have been received and are in accordance with the order letter/travel letter will be separated by type, the warehouse available at the Hospital is sufficient for storing logistical goods" (IU 1, IU 2, IU 5)

"... If the incoming goods are doubtful to people in the warehouse department, they will confirm and then input them into the SIMRS application, if the user needs logistical goods, the non-medical staff will take the goods. For warehouse storage is not enough" (IU 4)

Based on in-depth interviews, document review and researchers' observations, it can be concluded that the reception, storage and distribution of non-medical logistics in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital uses SIMRS application and its implementation process not yet efficient and effective because the warehouse inventory list is incomplete, there is a SIMRS system network disturbance which affects the timeliness of picking up goods. Storage and distribution do not apply the FIFO and FEFO principles which cause overstock of old goods to expire.

Febriani and Chalidyanto (2016), stated that the receipt of goods must be carried out carefully because it is a transfer of responsibility from the provider to the user through transportation services. To avoid misunderstandings in receiving goods, it is

necessary to create an appropriate mechanism and be supported by the correct administration

Research result This also aligned with study Fitriani et al (2020) in Cibinong Hospital, it is known that the distribution in the non-medical logistics warehouse at Cibinong Hospital is currently not effective due to an obstacle, namely the vacancy in the stock in the logistics warehouse, which hinders the process of distributing priority office stationery items (continuous form). Research result Habib et al (2022) in Bangladesh Private Hospital, India stated Procurement of general logistics is carried out by the goods and services procurement committee where monthly inventory requirements already have a new standard for PO (Purchase Order). For storage of general logistics goods, there is a separate warehouse arranged based on grouping of goods and labeled K3 for flammable goods. However, the storage conditions have not implemented the FIFO and FEFO systems to the fullest. Logistics distribution is carried out by the central warehouse and then shipments are forwarded to the departmental warehouse to be distributed to service units.

Function Maintenance Non-medical Logistics Equipment and Household Subdivision

The results of in-depth interviews with 5 supporting informants, it was found that 3 informants also stated that maintenance of non-medical logistics in the logistics warehouse was according to the existing schedule and was carried out by arranging goods according to the type of goods and repairing damaged goods, while 2 informants stated that the maintenance process was carried out by caring for goods and use items as needed. Maintenance of non-medical logistics involving Ka. Installation of asset management and all users in each unit. This can be seen from the following interview results:

"....By checking goods regularly every week and storing goods according to their type, all non-medical logistics management officers and staff from each buk unit" (IP 2, IP 3)

"....All users are involved. The steps through the inspection are carried out

according to the infrastructure inspection schedule, if there is an indication of damage then it is repaired, the goods are also arranged and tidied according to the type of goods on the warehouse shelves" (IP 4)

".....We take care of it to the fullest possible so that there is no wastage of the goods" (IP 5, IP 6)

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with the 4 main informants, it was found that 2 informants stated that there were no obstacles to maintaining non-medical logistics at Bangkinang Hospital, while 2 informants stated that the obstacles to maintaining non-medical logistics at Bangkinang Hospital were the lack of awareness of the human resources of the service unit to care for and maintain existing equipment. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....There is still a lack of awareness of each service unit in maintaining goods so that existing goods are damaged quickly and are in an unkempt condition"(IU 1, IU 2)

".....There are no obstacles(IU 5)

Based on in-depth interviews and researchers' observations, it can be concluded that maintenance of non-medical logistics is in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital is carried out by arranging goods according to the type of goods according to the instructions from the head asset management installation. There isn't any SOPs and maintenance schedule non-medical logistics lack of awareness of human resources in the logistics unit and service unit users to maintain existing logistics. The FIFO and FEFO principles cannot be applied because new goods and old stock are stacked together so that the maintenance of non-medical logistics becomes ineffective. efficient and effective cause over stock on old stuff.

Nature (2016) in Landos (2022), stated factors should be considered during maintenance activities that is planned, systematic and on schedule, continuous and comprehensive. so that maintenance procedures can be carried out properly. Maintenance must be comprehensive including all maintenance indicators such as calibration, repair and removal. Maintenance must be integrated with disseminating information on how to properly maintain

goods to other service units so that maintenance can be carried out more effectively.

The results of this study are in line with research Liyanage and Dalpatadu (2021) in Sri Lanka's Selected Hospitals. The results of the study as a whole the maintenance of non-medical logistics has not been carried out properly, there are no SOPs and control books for the maintenance of goods. Improper maintenance causes damage to logistics inventory, goods are stored too long until they expire or the item can no longer be used.

Function Elimination of Non-Medical Logistics Sub-Section Equipment and Household

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it was found that 4 informants stated that each unit reported non-medical logistics that had been damaged, not functioning properly in the Bangkinang Hospital assets section so that these items were withdrawn from the unit and deleted. Meanwhile, 1 informant stated that the assets and household divisions would map out the tools to be removed and an official report was made to be reported to the BPKAD for further removal of the tools from the Bangkinang Hospital balance sheet. Removal activities are monitored by the ASPAK team using the app. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....So later each unit will report if there are items that are damaged or unused so that they are withdrawn from the unit, for example there are several items such as printed forms that have not been used perhaps since the 2020s and we are confirming with the related unit, for example the room The ICU has blanks that are not used, we confirm that the items are not used, we record them and I inform the head of the installation to do the deletion."(IU 1, IU 2, IU4, IU 5)

".....Regarding this deletion in the initial assets section, ma'am, there we mapped out which items we really have to name, what do we stock take for us to make a report on the deletion, that this item can be used properly or not, we have to make the minutes for us to report to the regional assets section or BPKAD for further

deletion from the balance sheet of the Bangkinang Hospital and that is very important sir, maybe there is an ASPAK application called for the removal of these assets and we have a team(IU 3)

The results of in-depth interviews with 2 supporting informants found that 1 informant stated that there were no obstacles in the process of eliminating non-medical logistics at Bangkinang Hospital. Meanwhile, 1 informant stated that there were no obstacles, it's just that it took a long process to eliminate the logistics of Bangkinang Hospital. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....I don't think there are any obstacles, it's just that we need quite a long coordination because it's state property of course we have to report it to the state through the BPKAD of Kampar Regency.

".....For now there are no problems" (IP 2)

Based on in-depth interviews, document review and researchers' observations, it can be concluded that the elimination of non-medical logistics in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Regional Hospital has not yet been implemented because there is no definite schedule for the removal process from BPKAD. All items to be removed are withdrawn from the service unit and stored in a non-medical logistics warehouse.

Based on Permenkes No 9 of 2018 (2018) Concerning Guidelines for the Management of State Property within the Ministry of Health, there are several procedures for implementing the write-off of State Property (BMN). Write-off activities must meet technical requirements and economic requirements, must exist application for recommendation on the destruction of BMN to the Head of the Finance Bureau from the Head of the BLUD Work Unit. After the recommendation is received The Finance Bureau examines, examines, and issues a Letter of Elimination BMN no later than 2 (two) months from the date of approval for BMN deletion due to destruction, then submit it to the Head of the BLUD Work Unit. The deletion process was apparently still long after the deletion recommendation was received, such as the existence of conditions and procedures for deletion based on the type of goods, deletion requirements based on the cause (reason) that must be deleted,

Statement of Absolute Responsibility (SPTJM) from the designated User/Official, BMN data that at least include the year of acquisition, type, identity/technical specification, condition, location, book value or acquisition value.

The results of this study are in line with research Amelia and Musyawir (2022) that the elimination of non-medical logistics at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital was carried out without a benchmark for how many years but depending on broken stuff. If the item is categorized as severely damaged (cannot be repaired), a report will be made for the removal and even then after going through a checking process and going through the existing procedures that have been established at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital. Before the write-off activity is carried out, the damaged goods are stored in the warehouse and this results in inefficient use.

Function Control of Non-Medical Logistics, Equipment and Household Sub-Division

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 key informants, is known all informants stated non-medical logistics control Bangkinang Hospital is done by counting availability of goods (stock taking), maintaining the availability of goods by reporting to the PPK to order the required goods, then monitoring and controlling the incoming and outgoing goods. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....To calculate the availability of goods or stock apname, maintain availability, in the sense that when it is about to run out there is already a report to the relevant PPK for ordering goods for further needs, to supervise and control incoming and outgoing goods"(IU 1, IU 2, IU 3, IU4, IU 5)

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it is known that all informants stated that there were no obstacles to controlling non-medical logistics Bangkinang Hospital. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....For logistics control, there are no problems"(IU 1, IU 2, IU 3, IU4, IU 5)

Based on in-depth interviews, review of documents and observations of researchers, it can be concluded that non-medical logistics control is in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital is carried out

by calculating counting and keeping availability of goods in the warehouse, report inventory taking incomplete, supervision and control of incoming and outgoing goods not efficient and effective so happen over stock and stock out, as well as there are items approaching expiration and expiration of the warranty period.

Based on Secretary of State (2021) regarding the procurement of goods/services, logistics control is carried out by the Activity Technical Implementation Officer (PPTK). PPK can double as PPTK in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 Presidential Decree 12 of 2021, where the appointment of PPTK is very likely to occur in several models according to conditions in the field, namely PPTK is responsible as a financial manager by also being assigned to carry out PPK duties or PPTK is responsible as a financial manager assigned to assist PA /KPA in preparing documents for the procurement of goods/services in Activities/Sub-activities

The results of this study are in line with research Angaesti and Dwimawati (2020), it is known that the control of non-medical logistics goods in the Sub-Division PPTK General Hospital Leuwiliang District Bogor, West Java Province, has been routinely under direct supervision by the Head of sub PPTK section, however, there are still obstacles in controlling non-medical logistics such as limitations with servers providing goods/services as well there are limitations budget.

Management Output Non-medical Logistics Equipment and Household Subdivision

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 main informants, it was known that all informants stated that the results of non-medical logistics management activities as a whole were not efficient and effective and efficient due to budget constraints in fulfilling the required non-medical logistics. This can be seen from the following interview results:

".....Not yet efficient and effective and efficient, right, because yes, in connection with the availability of our budget earlier, ma'am, our budget is very limited, what's more, we have so many services every day, of course our hospitals need maximum service, not minimalism, it's very optimal.

and need a large budget to meet the needs"(IU 1, IU 2, IU 3, IU4, IU 5)

While the results of in-depth interviews with 1 supporting informant, it is also known that the solutions offered are evaluating management processes, evaluating budgets, evaluating SPOs and overseeing the use of goods in each service unit. This can be seen from the following interview results:

"Of course we have to be diligent in evaluating and evaluating the SPO evaluation procurement process and also evaluating the budget we can improve everything, improve the SPO repair process, also improve usage in each unit, whenever there is waste, including monitoring lest there are sick items leaving the house illness cannot be accounted for, for example, the officer will take it home"(IP 1)

Based on in-depth interviews and document review, it can be concluded that the function cycle of non-medical logistics management is in the equipment and household sub-section Bangkinang Hospital is not yet efficient and effective because the results of non-medical logistics management have not reached the hospital MSS target, namely the timeliness of picking up goods and the timeliness of maintaining non-medical logistics for 2020-2022 does not reach the target of 100%. The time to collect goods from the service unit has not reached the SPM \leq 30 minutes.

Junus and Ambo (2020), state in his research that still Lotshospitals that do not pay serious attention to optimal management of non-medical logistics. It can be seen that there are still frequent stock outs and excess stock in goods warehouses which can be a hindrance in the smooth delivery of health and administrative services and can be a factor detrimental to the hospital.

The results of this study are in line with research Rahmatullah et al (2020), It is known that non-medical logistics management at the Salewangan Maros Regional Hospital, which is a type C hospital based on the logistics management functions, has not fully gone well, especially in the procurement and maintenance of goods that are not realized in accordance with the Unit Goods Requirements Plan (RKBU) and Maintenance Requirements Plan Unit Goods (RKPBU).

CONCLUSION

The non-medical logistics management function is not yet efficient and effective because there are still logistical stockouts and overstocks, in 2022 the hospital SPM has not yet been reached, namely the timeliness of picking up new non-medical logistics goods at 97.5% with the achievement of picking up goods 33 minutes, non-medical logistics maintenance time only reached 90%.

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