

PEMODELAN RESTOCK OBAT BERDASARKAN VARIABEL PENGUKURAN INVENTORY UNTUK PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN PENGADAAN DI RUMAH SAKIT XYZ

Adinda Syakira Suciati

ABSTRAK

Pengelolaan persediaan obat yang tepat merupakan aspek krusial dalam mendukung kelancaran operasional dan pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Salah satu permasalahan yang sering muncul adalah ketidaktepatan dalam menentukan kebutuhan *restock* obat, yang dapat menyebabkan kekosongan stok pada obat-obatan penting atau kelebihan persediaan yang berujung pada pemborosan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membangun model keputusan *restock* obat menggunakan dua algoritma *Decision Tree*, yaitu C4.5 dan CART. Model dikembangkan berdasarkan variabel-variabel pengukuran *inventory* yang mencerminkan kondisi aktual dan historis pengelolaan stok, seperti *Consumption Average* (CA), *Lead Time* (LT), *Safety Stock* (SS), *minimum stock level* (Smin), *maximum stock level* (Smax), kuantitas pemesanan (Q), stok riil, dan *Day Sales Inventory* (DSI). Untuk mengevaluasi performa model, digunakan metode *10-Fold Cross Validation* dengan metrik evaluasi *accuracy*, *precision*, *recall*, dan *F1-score*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model C4.5 memiliki performa lebih unggul dengan akurasi sebesar 97,5%, dibandingkan dengan CART yang memiliki akurasi sebesar 92,9%. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, model C4.5 direkomendasikan sebagai pendekatan yang lebih andal dalam mendukung pengambilan keputusan *restock* obat secara otomatis di Rumah Sakit XYZ.

Kata kunci: Restock Obat, Decision Tree, C4.5, CART, K-Fold Cross Validation.

Modeling Drug Restocking Using Inventory Measurement Variables to Support Procurement Decisions at XYZ Hospital

Adinda Syakira Suciati

ABSTRACT

Effective management of drug inventory is a crucial aspect in supporting the smooth operation and quality of healthcare services in hospitals. One common issue encountered is the inaccuracy in determining restock needs, which can lead to stockouts of essential medicines or excessive inventory that results in waste. This study aims to develop a decision model for drug restocking using two Decision Tree algorithms: C4.5 and CART. The models are constructed based on inventory measurement variables that reflect both actual and historical stock conditions, such as Consumption Average (CA), Lead Time (LT), Safety Stock (SS), minimum stock level (Smin), maximum stock level (Smax), order quantity (Q), real stock, and Day Sales Inventory (DSI). Model performance was evaluated using the 10-Fold Cross Validation method with accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score as the evaluation metrics. The results show that the C4.5 model outperforms CART, achieving an accuracy of 97.5%, compared to 92.9% for the CART model. Based on these findings, the C4.5 model is recommended as a more reliable approach to support automated decision-making for drug restocking at XYZ Hospital.

Keywords: Drug Restocking, Decision Tree, C4.5, CART, K-Fold Cross Validation.