



Non-Medical Logistic Management at Syekh Yusuf Hospital of Gowa in 2021

Momen Amalia^a, Andi Khaerul Musyawir^b

^a Faculty of Health Technology, momen.amalia@gmail.com, Megarezky University

^b Faculty of Health Technology, Megarezky University

ABSTRACT

Good logistic management can have a big impact on service quality, therefore, logistic management needs to be monitored to know the weakness and strengths in its operational implementation so that corrective can be taken for the implementation of logistic management which is not optimal. This study aims to determine the implementation process of Non-Medical logistic management at the Syekh Yusuf Regional Public Hospital Gowa which focuses on the procurement process, storage process, process of distribution, usage process, maintenance process, and process of deletion. This type of research used qualitative which aims to determine more deeply about the management of non-medical logistic at the Syekh Yusuf Hospital of Gowa. By conducting in-depth interviews and observations to informants. The research result from the procurement process indicators had not been categorized good, even though in essence the procurement of goods had used direct procurement and tender process. The storage process had been categorized good. The distribution process had not been categorized as good because if the goods suddenly arrived when needed, the user had to wait because of logistic procurement once in a while a year. Then in the process of maintaining the goods has been effective. Management logistic on the elimination process can be categorized as good. Syekh Yusuf Hospital Gowa is expected to improve the procurement process at least every 6 months.

Keywords: *Management, Logistic, Non-Medical.*

INTRODUCTION

Based on the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Hospital Sector, a Hospital is a health service institution that provides complete individual health services that provide inpatient, outpatient, and emergency services. Hospitals can be distinguished based on the type of service, namely, general hospitals and special hospitals (Permenkes, 2019).

General hospitals provide health services in all fields and types of diseases, while special hospitals provide main services in one field or one particular type of disease based on disciplines, age groups, organs, types of diseases, or other specificities (Permenkes, 2019). Hospital logistics management has functions that are summarized in the logistics cycle which includes planning, budgeting, procurement, storage, distribution, utilization, elimination and control. All of these logistics functions are interrelated with each other in order to provide smooth logistics services to all work units in need.

Although in hospitals medical logistics such as medicines and medical equipment are a vital need in providing health services to patients, non-medical logistics must also be considered (Ismariati et al, 2017).

In general, logistics activities are the delivery and delivery of goods or materials in a certain amount and at the right time to a certain location at a minimum cost. Through the logistics process, materials can reach the production site through distribution channels so as to provide good utility. With

Thus, the logistics system is a source of creation of the new value added, namely in facilitating and expediting the flow of goods and services so that they become an integrated service which in turn is a source of income. The bigger the organization, the more complicated the logistics management that must be done because the more diverse the materials, goods, tools, and facilities handled (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Non-medical logistics is a hospital driving tool in providing services for patients or employees where the planning or management department must pay attention to the quality and quantity of these non-medical logistics goods to be in accordance with the needs of the work unit in the hospital and the total costs incurred. This is because it can be used as a benchmark for the success achieved by the hospital in the field of management (Angesti, 2020).

On December 9, 2011, Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency succeeded in obtaining an Advanced Full Accreditation certificate by the Hospital Accreditation Committee Team (KARS) for 12 types of services, namely: Administrative Services, Medical Services, Emergency Services, Nursing Services, Medical Record Services, Services Operating Room, Laboratory Services, Radiology Services, High Risk Perinatology Services, Infectious Disease Control Services, Pharmacy Services, Occupational Health and Safety Services (K3). With the acquisition of a Full Accreditation Certificate, hospitals are increasingly required to provide maximum service according to Minimum Service Standards (SPM) (Profile of Syaikh Yusuf Hospital, 2020).

Good logistics management can have a big influence on service quality, therefore, logistics management needs

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to be monitored to find out the weaknesses and strengths in its operational implementation so that corrective actions can be taken for the implementation of logistics management that is still not optimal. If planning and implementation of logistics management cannot be optimized, so reaching the point of success will be difficult. The failure of logistics management will reduce the quality of service so that community satisfaction will also decrease (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Based on the data obtained in the field by researchers at the Regional General Hospital of Sheikh Yusuf Gowa by conducting direct interviews with informants of the non-medical logistics management department at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital. For the procurement process of the Syekh Yusuf Gowa Hospital in the planning of goods, it does not plan and forecast properly to prevent the occurrence of vacancies (Stock Out). This is because at the time of receipt of non-medical goods after inspection, they are directly distributed at the installations of the Sheikh Yusuf Gowa Regional General Hospital. Due to the procurement of non-medical logistics only once a year

Based on the background described previously, the availability of non-medical logistics goods is important because it greatly affects the needs of hospitals. The availability of goods in the logistics warehouse can affect effectively and efficiently if it is supported by a good management system for the hospital. Thus, the authors are interested in conducting research on "Study of Non-Medical Logistics Management of Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital"

METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative, where this research departs from field data and uses existing theories as support, then the results obtained from the research process will bring up theories from these data. The subjects of this study were all parties involved in the non-medical logistics management process, totaling 4 people. Therefore, the authors use the snowball technique (sampling snowballs), namely the use of samples which have the meaning of fulfilling the research needs, the authors will collect data from the parties involved. But of course the data to be searched according to research needs if it is deemed sufficient then the sample will stop. The location of the research was carried out at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital Gowa. The research was carried out in September 2021.

The focus of this research consists of several main things that need to be described, namely Non-Medical Logistics Management at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital related to non-medical logistics consisting of, Planning, Receiving, Storage, Distribution and Deletion. Research informants are people who are able to provide the information we need, understand information about the object of research. The parties involved are the key informants in this study, namely the asset manager of the Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency. Based on the principle of qualitative research, the informants in this study consisted of 5 people, namely the Head of the IPS Hospital Installation Sub Division (1 person), the Head of the Personnel Sub Division (1 person), Planning/program staff (1 person), Asset Management (1 person) as key informant, business administrator of goods user (1 person).

RESULT

This research was conducted at the Syekh Yusuf Gowa Hospital from September 8 to September 22, 2021, by conducting interviews with 5 informants, namely, 1 planning staff, 1 head of IPS RS, 1 administrative user of goods, 1 head of su the personnel department and 1 asset manager (key informant). Where in the management of non-medical logistics is divided into two places the first storage is in the special ATK warehouse for supplies and the second is in the IPS RS for special maintenance. The analysis carried out in this study is an analysis of the content (content analysis). Where each research variable is analyzed sequentially according to the order in the conceptual framework and operational definitions. Content analysis is carried out by comparing the data obtained through the results of the study with existing theories and related previous studies that have been carried out. In the research conducted, the research wanted to know the procurement, storage, distribution, use and elimination of non-medical logistics in Sheikh Yusuf Hospital Gowa.

1. Procurement

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 1) as planning staff who said that: *"What is clear is that the procurement here is following the PEPRES for the procurement of goods and services. Yes, it must be because of the budget, if the budget is small, it will slow down the procurement process a little, otherwise they can't hold it. Yes, every year it is held as needed and it is impossible not to need every year it runs out for sure. Those who procure non-medical logistics goods at the Sheikh Yusuf PPK Hospital Budget budget for the hospital"* (informant 1).

To get more information, the researchers again conducted interviews regarding logistics procurement. The results of the interview with (informant 2) as the asset manager at the Syekh Yusuf Hospital who said that: *"So before the end of the year we usually have all of them asked to include anything special friends need for procurement so procurement, for example for the year procurement. 2020 before the end of 2019 was circulated, all lists were given a format to be filled in by friends according to their needs, each room what they needed, whether medical or non-medical they were to enter, so after that, it was proposed in the logistics department later the logistics would report to the planning section that this is what my friends need in 2020, after that, it is proposed to match it with the appropriate budget, it can be held after that, the goods have just been brought in and the PPK is in the form of another PPK to provide each item"* (informant 2).

To get more information, the researchers again conducted interviews regarding logistics procurement. The results of an interview with (informant 3) as the head of the IPS sub-section of the Hospital at Syekh Yusuf Hospital who said that: *"Yes, the process is through a tender process, in the tender, the procurement of more than one hundred million is in the logistics procurement tender, usually if there is a DPA, DPA for new activities we carry out anu, eee the activities so we are based on the existing budget in DPA, if we have received the budget*

in the DPA as PPK, then we plan to process the tender. At the beginning of the procurement year. The one who held it was the hospital, but there was such a thing as the PPK who was directed, so the PPK directed it based on what was on the DPA list, whatever you want to do, the logistics atk, aaa there in the DPA, what are the items in that? there is. Once a year. That's a minimum of one month's procurement, if usually for direct visits it's an open process for partners that the goods must be in one month and all of the bodies have been submitted. Gowa district budget" (informant 3).

There is also the same opinion from (informant 4) as the head of the sub-section of personnel at Syekh Yusuf Hospital who said that: "Yes, I mean based on that in the planning, the planning needs so the procurement is based on the needs of the planning. The procurement process was tendered by a tender, so it went through a tender process, so it was submitted, usually it is submitted to the ULV in the procurement service unit, which will then be tendered, which is how the tender process usually is. Usually, at the beginning of the year, tenders have been made, throughout the year, it can usually be done at the beginning, if the process is fast, it can be held immediately, it also depends on the budget as well as how where it is usually done at the beginning because that is the need, the need for service implementation. The one who held it was the hospital, the one responsible for holding it was the PPK. One time procurement. Usually it doesn't last long if it's been tendered, at least one month later there will be a procurement tender that will be carried out. The process doesn't take long. Regional budget APBD" (informant 4).

Based on the results of the interviews above, it shows that the procurement of goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is based on the needs of each installation. Where procurement is held according to the needs of each installation. Even then it is not held directly, but according to the existing budget and the most urgent items or the most needed items and the procurement is once a year and uses the Gowa Regency APBD.

2. Storage

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher with (informant 2) as the Asset Manager who said that: "If the procedure is at the hospital deck, we will see, after there is an agreement that the goods are entered, they are accepted and checked before we go to storage, we will first check the goods, if it is true. it's fixed, according to the contract, we do storage in the warehouse that has been prepared in the warehouse, we store it at the same time we label it as goods before distribution, we label it first on the label and then we give the serial number. If the storage is all the goods that we receive, our asset manager is stored in the warehouse before distribution, so we check it again and then we store it in the warehouse waiting for distribution. The storage is when the goods arrive, when the goods arrive, they are handed over by the PPK and handed over to the committee, the committee is handed over to us as asset managers for distribution. Asset manager, one person asset manager together with the receiving committee" (informant 2)

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 5) as the administrator of goods users who said that: "In the ATK warehouse. Arranged according to the goods, we will arrange the goods according to the like according to the like so that it looks neat. If something comes in. If it's just me, oooo, there's a PPK, Pak Mahmud" (informant 5).

Based on the data and interview results above, it shows that the storage of goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is in accordance with the place and use of the goods.

3. Distribution

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 2) as the Asset Manager who said that: "All incoming goods, which we store in the warehouse before distribution, what I said earlier must be checked and then we label it, we label it according to eee no serial what we have then we give our code aaaa then we distribute. The distribution is carried out after the labeling has been carried out to make it easier to control all the goods that we have distributed, if they have not been labeled, we have not distributed them. Those involved are asset managers and the logistics department in each room" (informant 2).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 5) as the administrator of goods users who said that: "He entered according to requests from units, each unit entered requests as needed and I am here to check how much I gave, how much do I have to distribute doesn't match their request, for example, if he asks for 10, it's not all fulfilled because there are many units that need it anyway. Once a eee per week every Monday I usually distribute it to units. It's just that I am the committee and nothing else" (informant 5).

Based on the data and interview results above, it shows that the distribution of non-medical logistics goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is in accordance with the requests and needs of each installation. But the distribution is carried out after the goods arrive and do not store the goods in the warehouse for a year at most a week applies to the logistics of the maintenance section because the goods that come are checked immediately, if the goods are okay or have no shortage then the goods are labeled and distributed on the grounds that the goods are sito or needed.

4. Application

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 2) as the Asset Manager who said that: "The use is according to their needs, they are what they use in accordance with existing procedures. Officers or employees at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital" (informant 2).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 5) as the administrator of goods users who said that: "Bugus terrini means that its use is according to its designation, according to its needs, no one wants it to be distributed, it is not needed. All, all one hospital" (informant 5).

Based on the data and the results of the interviews above, it shows that the use of goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is in accordance with the needs and uses of these goods.

5. Preservation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 3) as the head of IPS Hospital who said that: *"So the maintenance is, let's wait for reports from reports per unit, yes, we will report per unit via cellphone. If the equipment is damaged, it is related to non-medical logistics that are urgent in nature, they are acted upon quickly but there is a name for daily, weekly and monthly and yearly maintenance, if it's non-medical, it's monthly and yearly medical equipment, but there's still daily maintenance if it's just for visits by children. go shifts every day they just see what's problematic in every room where there is a medical problem the medical equipment is recorded if there is a non-medical report that is a computer desk or all kinds of non-medical related things which we usually work alone here at IPSRS installation but if the computer is usually a third party, there is a PMI who takes care of that if the computer, if the desk, here, which usually handles the IPSRS section per week, still visits every day, if it is daily, then weekly there is a division of its own territory, friends. If it is something like a computer, it depends on the report from the finances, if something is damaged, we will take action based on the report from the unit.*

The maintenance is usually for daily maintenance, usually user ji who directly uses the goods, if the other items are yes, it must be user ji who maintains us, we only control what is reported from there, but for budgeting, the user reports directly. There are some who are directly involved, some of which are non-medical here, right here, there are two medical and non-medical ones that are medical in nature, the most atem that handles specifically for medical devices, atem is academic medical electronic engineering which has a special field for our tools, but if it's not medical, which is like the electric STR and the building with the STMA, we already have a job, our desiccant, we have some of our staff here for the STM, the electric STM, the STM machine, which is concurrently there, so that's where the budget is, so there is a division of the name, the division of work, yes, special medical is also medical who handles it and if it's non-medical specifically also non-medical who handled it, the STM and STMA who handled those who had work experience in the field, medical people could handle it but it wasn't a good job the friend who was working.

If it suddenly breaks, we can take action, if not, if the tool is not in use there, we will take immediate action regarding the problem, there is a place for it, for example, if the anus is bad, we will report it to the user, saying that we will wait a few days, then we can fix it, right? Some of the problematic tools happen to be not here on such and such for sale, so we report back to the user, so as soon as there is a physical examination of the report and it is deemed severe, the tool can't be worked on at that time we will report it back to the user to wait a few days for the tool to come back properly." (informant 3).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 5) as the Asset Manager who said that: *It was running well and good every week on a schedule on a weekly schedule once a week. If the item is available. Anyway me. It seems that so far nothing has been damaged, if it is damaged, it will be reported" (informant5).*

Based on the results of the interview that the maintenance of goods has been routinely carried out every month and has been maximized for goods that can still be used by carrying out the process of rejuvenating goods or reconditioning, but what happens when the goods are no longer usable will be replaced. quite a long time depending on the procurement carried out every year. This is a problem when the goods have to be replaced but there is no procurement of goods.

6. Abolishment

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with (informant 2) as the Asset Manager who said that: *"The deletion is if we have received a report from IPSRS as the facilities and infrastructure of their hospital which sorts out every item that comes in, which is reported by friends. friends are put into IPSRS IPSRS friends who determine whether this is worthy of being categorized as seriously damaged or not, if it is already categorized that it is heavily damaged, it is handed over to the asset manager, the asset manager, who will report it to the leadership, it is reported to the regent for deletion. if there is approval from the regent.*

The deletion is carried out if there is already a decree from the regent as an agreement that the item is indeed worthy of deletion. The team involved will be formed later, a team will be formed. We will write to the director. The director will form a team there. Later, the general guardian is usually involved, you can see what items you want to delete. If it is non-medical, we involve Mr. Wadir general, the general head of the household section, asset management. itself and people IPSRS. It depends on the damage to the goods, so we can't determine that every year, 2 years there will be a deletion, it depends on reports from friends from the ISPRS team to convey to us that the existing goods deserve to be categorized as damaged, the goods are like this so there is no claim maybe 3 years, 4 years, 5 years or 10 years if the item is heavily damaged, so we don't demand the possibility that every year there will be or not, it's according to the damage in the field. If we can apply for it, it must be in accordance with the new procedure. there must be something issued by the regent as a decree to carry out such a deletion, so everything is done at one door" (informant 2).

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher with (informant 5) as the administrator of the goods user who said that: *"BAP is made, the minutes are made, BAP makes correspondence to the regent for submissions for the deletion of goods. direct ohh this doesn't have to be a news event. It's like it's only been once so far. Last year, but this year there are not many. There are many people who have to sign because everything must be known, starting from superiors, logistics, PPK, the committee, there are several people who have to sign*

who are involved" (informant5).

Based on the results of the interview above, it shows that in doing the deletion of goods there are rules that must be obeyed. The deletion is carried out in an uncertain number of years, depending on the non-medical logistics items themselves. Because in doing deletion, you must really pay attention that it is time for the item to be deleted (the item is heavily damaged and cannot be repaired). Then it was reported to friends that it was put into IPSRS, IPSRS friends, who determined whether this was worthy of being categorized as heavily damaged or not, if it was already categorized that it was heavily damaged, it was handed over to the asset manager, the asset manager, who would report it to the leadership, it was reported to the regent for deletion. The deletion is carried out if there is approval from the regent. When the item has been deleted, it means that the item is no longer listed on the inventory list.

DISCUSSION

Logistics management is the management of goods, both government and company goods or individual goods, with the aim that their use / use is carried out effectively and efficiently so that they can provide the maximum benefit or provide maximum results to the owner of the goods. In managing one's goods, the manager must be good at using everything related to managing or managing goods such as management elements, management principles and norms in carrying out logistics management functions. logistics management functions so as to produce effective logistics management (Rahmatullah, 2020).

In accordance with the results of the research described in the previous section, the researcher will discuss the data obtained, associated with literature review or references in this study. The following will explain more clearly the results of the research obtained by the researcher. Logistics management at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is still not optimal, although there are several reasons for this. The six non-medical logistics management processes at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital which are the focus of the research at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital start from the procurement process, the storage process, the distribution process, the use process, the maintenance process, and the last is the deletion process. Procurement activities are the most decisive activities in a series of logistics management.

Through this procurement process, the logistics unit can show half of its performance, because if the procurement is successful it means that the goods are already owned by the organization and are ready to be distributed and used by work units in need. One of the important things in the procurement of goods is related to the problem of quality / quality of an item. The logistics unit may not procure random goods. The result will be fatal if the logistics unit procures unqualified goods. What is meant by the quality of goods here is the compatibility between the product and its use (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Based on the results of the study by means of in-depth interviews with several informants of procurement of goods at Syekh Yusuf Hospital based on the needs of each installation and only procured once a year. The process is through a tender process that is above one hundred million, so the procurement is in a tender. Procurement of logistics is usually when there is a DPA (Document for Budget Implementation).

Procurement with a tender process facilitates the procurement of non-medical logistics at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital Gowa. If suddenly there is a disaster such as a pandemic and as said (informant 1) there is an increase in procurement for example trash cans, the user must wait a while for the goods to be re-held and even then after going through the process of changing the budget first to procure goods that are suddenly needed because The procurement process itself is only once a year.

Based on the data obtained, it proves that in the process of procuring goods at Syekh Yusuf Hospital it is still not effective, even though it has used procurement with a tender process. For the procurement process, Syekh Yusuf Hospital uses the Indonesian Presidential Regulation Standard No. 54 of 2010 concerning the procurement of goods and services where direct procurement will be carried out if the budget received is 50-200 million above 200 million using a tender process. Tender is a method of selecting to obtain suppliers of goods/construction works/other services.

My research is in line with Madani Rahmatullah's research (2020), entitled "Non-Medical Logistics Management at the Salewangan Maros Regional General Hospital". goods must be replaced while the goods to be replaced have not yet been procured. Because the procurement of goods is done every 6 months. This is an obstacle or less than the maximum of the existing service facilities at the Salewangan Maros Hospital (Rahmatullah, 2020).

The non-medical logistics storage and distribution system is regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 including the Management of Regional Property and State Property. That the importance of self-involvement in this system, because the official inspecting the results of the work inspects the goods and controls that there are goods that are not in accordance with the specifications or brands (Sakit et al., 2019).

Based on the results of interviews and observations, the process of storing and distributing non-medical logistics is regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 including the Management of Regional Property and State Property. non-medical logistics storage at the Sheikh Yusuf Gowa Hospital is good. Because before carrying out the process of storing the goods, it is checked first if the goods are in accordance with the goods planned to be held and the condition is okay or good then the goods are stored in a storage or warehouse and then the goods are labeled before being distributed.

Distribution is one aspect of hospital management that is very important in supporting health services, because the inefficiency and inefficient distribution of logistics will have a negative impact on hospitals both medically, socially and economically. This is because hospitals cannot rely fully on suppliers to be able to provide logistics needs in accordance with needs when needed. Therefore, the hospital must have a place for logistics supplies, namely the hospital warehouse (Wirawan, 2019).

Based on the results of interviews with informants of RSUD Syekh Yusuf, the distribution process of non-medical logistics is regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 19 of 2016 including the Management of Regional Property and State Property. Where the distribution is in accordance with existing procedures. The distribution process is directly distributed after going through the packaging and labeling stages so that if suddenly the goods being distributed are damaged or suddenly more needed, it will take time and notify the user or goods users to wait until the procurement of the goods is available. And after going through the process of changing the budget as well.

Unlike the case with storage and distribution discussed above, the focus of attention on use is focused on the inventory of an agency that is used internally, both in the sense of processing raw materials and raw materials into certain products, as well as in terms of work facilities and infrastructure used in order to run the wheels of an agency, including machines, office equipment such as paper and facilities, as well as other equipment. In this regard, it is important to pay attention to that the users of these materials, facilities and infrastructure must have the necessary skills so that inefficiency does not occur, either because of inappropriate use or because technical workers make mistakes so that their work does not meet the required standards. Has determined. (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Based on the results of interviews researchers with informants. The procurement of non-medical logistics at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is in accordance with the use of these goods. It's just that the use of non-medical logistics goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Gowa Hospital will be hampered if the goods are damaged / lacking because the procurement process is only once a year. Because we don't know what will happen in a year's time.

The process of using non-medical logistics goods at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital follows the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Management of Regional Property Logistics maintenance/maintenance is the process of rejuvenating goods that have been damaged or are still good for repair and checking the condition of the goods used. This is important because regular maintenance can keep the condition of the goods in prime condition, and affect the process of removing unused or damaged goods (Rahmatullah, 2020).

Based on the results of interviews with researchers with non-medical logistics goods maintenance informants following Permenkes 54 concerning monthly and annual maintenance. The maintenance carried out at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital has become a routine activity every day / week / month but the problem is if the goods are suddenly damaged and cannot be repaired, the procurement of the damaged goods must be carried out while the procurement of goods must wait again because to hold There is a procedure for returning goods and the procurement of goods is carried out once a year.

This is an obstacle or less efficient and effective service facilities in the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital. My research is in line with the research of Qurrotu Ainy (2012) entitled "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Availability of Goods in the Central Warehouse of the Children's Hospital and Bunda Harapan Kita Jakarta" section of the maintenance process. From the results of research conducted using secondary data, in-depth interviews, and observations, it can be concluded that the maintenance of goods contained in the central warehouse of the Children's Hospital and Bunda Harapan Kita is a simple and routine maintenance (Ainy, 2012).

Elimination of goods is an activity to eliminate goods/equipment, on the grounds of damage that cannot be repaired, is old from an economic and technical point of view, and goods are excess, lost, and shrinking. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 17 of 2017, deletion is actions to remove the user's/authorized user's goods from the Regional Property Inventory List. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the informant. The abolition at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital is carried out without a benchmark for how many years but depends on the damaged goods. If the item is categorized as seriously damaged (cannot be repaired) then a report will be made for deletion and even then after going through the checking process and going through the procedures that have been set at the Sheikh Yusuf Hospital. However, basically when the item has reached its age and is still suitable for use, it will not be deleted, and vice versa, when the item has not reached its age but has been damaged or cannot be used, then before carrying out the deletion, a cross-check is carried out first to find out whether the item can still be repaired or not, when the item can still be repaired and is still fit for use then the item will not be written off.

CONCLUSION

1. Procurement at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is still not categorized as good, because the procurement of goods is only once a year while within the range of a year we cannot ensure that in that year there will be no disasters or so on.
2. Storage at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is in accordance with the place and use of the goods.
3. Distribution at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is in accordance with the needs of each installation. But the distribution is carried out after the goods arrive and do not store the goods in the warehouse for a year at most a week applies to the logistics of the maintenance section because the goods that come are checked immediately, if the goods are okay or have no shortage then the goods are labeled and distributed on the grounds that the goods are sito or needed.
4. The use of the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is in accordance with the needs and uses of the goods.
5. Maintenance at the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital has been carried out well but depends on the procurement of goods which is carried out once a year.
6. The abolition of the Sheikh Yusuf Regional General Hospital is not based on the number of times per year but based on the condition of the goods if it is fit for the mastermind of the elimination category.

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