

4036988 PYPAM : MAJOR : PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION; M.Sc. in Pharm.  
(PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION)

KEY WORDS : INVENTORY CONTROL / INVENTORY VALUE /  
INVENTORY CARRYING COST/PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

PARINDA KANGWARAWUT : ANALYSIS OF DRUG INVENTORY  
VALUES IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC  
HEALTH (1994-1998). THESIS ADVISORS: CHA-ONSIN SOOKSRIWONG, Dr.  
PH., KITTI PITAKNITINUN, M.PH., NOPADOL THONGNOPNUA., P.h.d., 99 p.  
ISBN 974-663-329-5

The objectives of this study were to find inventory values of hospitals under the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) during FY 1994-1998, and forecast through FY 2003; with and without policy implementation, to study factors associated with inventory values, and to study problems of inventory control. A five-year retrospective study from secondary data of hospitals under MOPH was used to find the volume of drug inventory and factors associated with them. A mailed questionnaire cross-sectional survey was used to explore problems of inventory control in FY 1998.

Study results showed that total inventory values of Regional and General Hospitals were 530.8 million baht, 613.3 million baht, 691.4 million baht, and 679.4 million baht during FY 1995-1998 respectively. Total inventory values of Community Hospitals were 919.4 million baht, 941.2 million baht, 970.3 million baht, 1,169.3 million baht, and 1,024.7 million baht during FY 1994-1998 respectively. Inventory values were forecasted through the FY 2003. The results showed that total inventory values of Regional and General Hospitals with policy implementation would increase from 530.8 million baht in FY 1995 to 951.8 million baht in FY 2003, while without policy implementation would increase from 530.8 million baht in FY 1995 to 1,173.3 million baht in FY 2003. Total inventory values of Community Hospitals with policy implementation would increase from 919.4 million baht in FY 1995 to 1,169.6 million baht in FY 2003. Total inventory values of Community Hospitals without policy implementation would increase from 919.4 million baht in FY 1994 to 1,224.7 million baht in FY 2003. Study results of factors associated with inventory values showed that factors that involved the policy were not associated with inventory values. Study results of problems of inventory control showed that Regional and General Hospitals and Community Hospitals had variation on problems on inventory volume. For Regional and General Hospitals, the high inventory volume consisted of more problems of dead stock and the location of warehouses, while the low inventory volume problems concerned utilization of drug not listed in the formulary, and the expired drug problem. This study provides the underlying financial information for the pharmacy administrator and the chief executive of the hospital to plan and develop the efficient and effective policy about inventory management in pharmacy departments.