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Analysis Of Drug Stocks With Abc And Ved Methods: Private Hospital Example

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring the uninterrupted provision of health services requires effective stock management and rational use of resources. This study aimed to evaluate the drug inventory of a private hospital during the period between 01/09/2021 and 30/09/2022. For this purpose, ABC, VED, and combined ABC-VED stock control analyses were applied to assess the economic and vital importance of all pharmaceuticals. A total of 528 drug items with an overall expenditure of 3,140,841.49 TL were analyzed without exclusion According to the ABC analysis, 53 items were categorized as Group A, 85 as Group B, and 390 as Group C. Group A drugs, although fewer in number, represented the highest financial burden with 2,210,365.95 TL, corresponding to 70.37% of the total cost. Group B accounted for 635,746.26 TL (20.24%), while Group C contributed 294,729.28 TL (9.38%). In the VED analysis, 192 items were identified as vital (V), 135 as essential (E), and 201 as desirable (D), with costs of 1,159,565.61 TL (36.92%), 1,033,497.98 TL (32.91%), and 947,777.90 TL (30.18%), respectively. Finally, the ABC-VED matrix combined both approaches, highlighting that the most critical subgroup, AV (high-cost and vital), contained 20 drugs. This limited number of items accounted for 809,085.44 TL, equal to 25.76% of the overall expenditure. The study demonstrates that a relatively small proportion of drugs is both financially dominant and vital for patient care. Therefore, careful monitoring and prioritization of AV group drugs are crucial to ensure cost-effectiveness, prevent resource waste, and guarantee continuity of healthcare services.