

4. CONCLUSIONS

This paper result is aimed to solve supply chain risk of PMI. Here is the conclusion that could be drawn based on the HOR model process for problem illustrated previously:

1. There are 28 Risk Events and 37 Risk Agents that have been identified. Based on the calculation of House of Risk phase 1, there are 11 risk agents that counted in the priority category, ranked by the highest value for handling. Those 11 risk agents are; uncertain blood demand from hospital or other PMI (1428), occurrence of natural disasters on the route traversed (1134), donor health donor (784), natural disaster occurred in a region (756), transport disturbance (684), uncertainty donor (486), absence of definite blood safety stock (396), RS did not want any BDRS (304), employee inaccuracy in blood selection (300), storage takes too long to exceed the expired blood limit (270), bad weather conditions (256).
2. In House of Risk phase 2, preventive action that is needed to be carried out based on the risk agents handling priority are; collaborating with other PMI (74376), managing mass donor activities (63040), adding blood storage (49572), maximizing SIMUDDA usage (47304), improving communication with suppliers (36264), improving communication with RS (33156), and improving service standards (10800).

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