

INTISARI

PERSEPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA ANGKATAN 2015 TERHADAP PRAKTIKUM KERING FARMAKOLOGI

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Latar Belakang : Farmakologi merupakan ilmu yang mempelajari reaksi-reaksi suatu zat kimia terhadap tubuh melalui proses-proses kimia. Mahasiswa kedokteran harus mempunyai pondasi ilmu farmakologi yang kuat sebagai dasar terapeutik. FK UII menerapkan PBL sejak tahun 2001 dengan kegiatan pembelajaran berdasarkan PBL yaitu tutorial, kuliah pakar, keterampilan medik, dan praktikum. Pembelajaran Farmakologi di FK UII juga terintegrasi dengan sistem PBL. Departemen Farmakologi FK UII telah membuat suatu inovasi Praktikum Kering pada Blok Infeksi 2.2 tentang antibiotik. Evaluasi terhadap inovasi Praktikum Kering Farmakologi FK UII belum dilakukan.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa FK UII angkatan 2015 terhadap Praktikum Kering Farmakologi

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode wawancara mendalam dengan jumlah subyek 13 orang yang dipilih dengan metode *maximum variation sampling*.

Hasil : Persepsi mahasiswa bahwa metode Praktikum Kering Farmakologi dapat meningkatkan pencapaian pengetahuan meliputi pemahaman, stimulasi aplikasi pengetahuan, stimulasi memori, dan pembelajaran kelompok. Selain itu, praktikum tersebut juga berdampak pada *self regulated learning* berupa motivasi mandiri, motivasi mengikuti praktikum, dan aplikasi gaya belajar. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan kegiatan *game* dan pencarian referensi pada Praktikum Kering Farmakologi terutama pada saat pengisian tabel obat merupakan bentuk implementasi *active learning*. Selain itu, hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat faktor-faktor yang mendukung pembelajaran di laboratorium meliputi *human resources*, sumber belajar, *assessment*, lingkungan belajar, kecukupan sarana praktikum, dan jadwal praktikum.

Kesimpulan : Kegiatan Praktikum Kering Farmakologi mempunyai dampak positif pada pembelajaran, *self regulated learning*, dan *active learning* mahasiswa. Dampak tersebut dirasakan oleh beberapa mahasiswa belum optimal. Oleh sebab itu, untuk memaksimalkan manfaat praktikum tersebut Departemen Farmakologi perlu memperhatikan faktor-faktor yang mendukung pembelajaran di laboratorium Farmakologi.

Kata Kunci : Persepsi mahasiswa, Praktikum Kering Farmakologi.

ABSTRACT

STUDENT'S PERCEPTION IN MEDICAL FACULTY ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA CLASS OF 2015 ABOUT DRY LABORATORY PRACTICE OF PHARMACOLOGY

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Background : Pharmacology is field studying of chemical substance reaction to the body through chemical processes. Medical student must have an adequate foundation of pharmacology as a basic therapeutic. FK UII have implemented PBL since 2001. Learning activities based on PBL are tutorial, lectures, clinical skill, and laboratory practice. Pharmacology learning at Medical Faculty UII also integrated with PBL system. Department of Pharmacology held an innovation through a dry laboratory practice in Infection block about antibiotic. The evaluation of this learning innovation has not been done.

Objective : The aim of this study to investigate student's perception in Medical Faculty Islamic University Of Indonesia class of 2015 on Dry Practice Of Pharmacology.

Method : This study was qualitative research. Data was collected through indepth interview with a number of subjects 13 subject

Result : Student's stated that Dry Laboratory Practice session on Pharmacology can improve some aspects such as their understanding, knowledge application, memory, and learning in group. In addition, Dry Laboratory Practice had an impact on self regulated learning. These are self motivation, motivation to follow practicum, and application of learning styles. The result also show that game activity and searching reference in the Dry Laboratory Practice of Pharmacology stimulate student to participate actively in this Dry Laboratory Practice. In addition, the result show that supporting factors to increase the learning quality in this learning method are needed. These factors are human resources, learning resources, assessment, learning environment, facilities of practicum, and schedule of practicum.

Conclusion : Learning activities on Dry Practicum of Pharmacology have a positive impact on learning, self regulated learning, and active learning students. But, this impact was perceived by some students was not optimal. Therefore, maximizing the practical benefits, Faculty especially Department of Pharmacology need to pay attention to factors that can support learning in the laboratory of Pharmacology.

Key Word : Student perception, Dry Practical of Pharmacology