Evaluation Of The Pre-Education Program For Doctor Specialists At Persahabatan Hospital Using The Cipp

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Abstract

This journal reviews the Evaluation of the Pre-Education Program for Lung Specialist Doctors at PERSAHABATAN Hospital using the CIPP model. This research aims to describe the planning, implementation and impact of implementing education to create professional doctors. This type of research is qualitative research with a naturalistic paradigm. The research instruments are observation, interview guidelines, and researchers as key instruments. The data source for this research is the results of interviews with PPDS Lung students, lecturers and support staff.

The result is to create an Education Implementation Plan (RPS) containing semester education using CIPP in the LUNG SPECIALIST DOCTOR EDUCATION PROFESSION learning process. The RPS is then supervised by the campus, media review, and course material review. The implementation process involves applying an inquiry method in which the values of the pulmonary specialist profession are integrated into CIPP, especially in relation to semester material using the CIPP model. The impact of this education is to increase the quality of learning which is more enjoyable, motivating, inspiring and meaningful. Apart from that, students are inspired to apply character values in everyday life such as caring, politeness and honesty.

Keywords: Pulmonary professional medical education, CIPP, Persahabatan Hospital.

INTRODUCTION

Health is vital for humans, without a healthy life, everything becomes meaningless. That's why humans make every effort to stay healthy. If you are sick, contact medical staff as much as possible to get holistic treatment. Regarding the importance of health, the government provides maximum support through the National Health System which was later established as Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health. This law is a reference in preparing various policies, guidelines and directions for implementing health development.

In particular, Article 168 states explicitly that integrated health administration requires an adequate health information system. This health information system must be able to produce data or components that are very crucial in making medical decisions. Hutama and Santosa call this information system a 'medical record' (Hutama & Santosa, 2013).

Indonesian Medical Council Regulation NO. 63 of 2019 concerning Professional Education Standards for Specialist Doctors in Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine contains values that are benchmarks in achieving graduation, graduation goals and responding to the complete needs of the community outlined and explained by Specialist Doctors in Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine who handle pulmonary respiratory cases. exist in society, including air pollution.

The higher education curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding objectives, content, study materials, learning materials and methods of delivery, and assessment of learning outcomes which are used as guidelines for implementing learning activities in higher education. The curriculum contains graduate competency standards which are structured in main, supporting and others that support the achievement of goals, implementation of the mission and realization of the vision of the study program.

RESEARCH METHODS

The qualitative approach basically does not have a clear time limit until the researcher truly obtains an in-depth understanding of the object under study. However, due to various considerations and limitations of time, costs and energy, this research can be ended and a report made, if it is deemed that the data and data analysis have been achieved according to the design.

In this case the researcher will use the direct interview method with the informant subject. In addition, to expedite the interview process, in this case the researcher will use a direct interview method with the informant subject. In conducting interviews, researchers not only dig up descriptive information but also explore and empathize with the sources (participants): this is what is called an in-depth interview. An in-depth interview is an in-depth communication carried out between the author and the source with the aim of exploring and understanding the idea of 'my neighbor' and how to apply it in everyday life.

In qualitative research, the main instrument is humans, therefore what is checked is the validity of the data (Nusa Putra and Ninin Dwilestari, 2012). To test the credibility of the research data, researchers used the Triangulation technique. The triangulation technique is collecting data using various methods and methods by crossing the information obtained so that the data obtained is more complete and as expected.

First, compare observation data with interview data; second, comparing what people say in public with what they say in private; third, comparing what people say about the research situation with what they say over time; fourth, compare the results of the interview with the contents of a related document. So after the author conducted research using interview, observation and documentation methods, the resulting data from the research were combined so that they complemented each other.

By examining the data that has been revealed, the researcher then analyzes and then compares theories from several expert opinions. With the above techniques, it is hoped that the level of trust, transferability, dependability and certainty of data can be presented objectively and can be accounted for.

DISCUSSION RESULT

An important objective of this model evaluation is to improve, it is said: "the CIPP approach is based on the view that the most important purpose of evaluation is not to prove but to improve". Stufflebeam model evaluation consists of four dimensions, namely: context, input, process, and product, so that the evaluation model is named CIPP. The four words mentioned in the CIPP abbreviation are evaluation targets, namely the components and processes of an activity program.

1) Context Evaluation (Context Evaluation)

Context Evaluation (Context Evaluation) Many context evaluation formulations have been stated by evaluation experts, including Sax (1980: 595). He explained that context evaluation is: Context evaluation is the delineation and specification of the project's environment, its unmet needs, the population and sample of individuals to be served, and the project objectives. Context evaluation provides a rationale for justifying a particular type of program intervention. The essence of the quote above is that context evaluation is an information gathering activity to determine goals, define the relevant environment.

In line with Sax, Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (1985:169-172) further explains that context evaluation: To assess the object's overall status, to identify its deficiencies, to identify the strengths at hand that could be used to remedy the deficiencies, to diagnose problems whose solutions would improve the object's well-being, and, in general, to characterize the program's environment. A context evaluation also is aimed at examining whether existing goals and priorities are attuned to the needs of whoever is supposed to be served. The essence of the Stufflebeam & Shinkfield quote above can be understood that context evaluation seeks to evaluate the status of the object as a whole, identify weaknesses, strengths, diagnose problems and provide solutions, test whether goals and priorities are adjusted to the needs to be implemented.

2) Input Evaluation (Input Evaluation)

According to Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (1985: 173) the main orientation of input evaluation is determining how program objectives are achieved. Input evaluation can help organize decisions, determine existing resources, what alternatives to take, what plans and strategies to achieve goals, what work procedures to achieve them. The input evaluation components include: (a) human resources (b) supporting facilities and equipment, (c) funds/budget, and (d) various procedures and rules required.

3) Process Evaluation (Procces Evaluation)

According to Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (1985: 173), the essence of process evaluation is: checking the implementation of a plan/program. The goal is to provide feedback to managers and staff about how program activities are running according to schedule, and using available resources efficiently, providing guidance to modify plans to suit needs, evaluating periodically how many people are involved in program activities can accept and carry out their roles or duties. In line with Stufflebeam &

Shinkfield, Worthen & Sanders (1981: 137), explains that process evaluation emphasizes three objectives (1) do detect or predict in procedural design or its implementation during the implementation stage, (2) to provide information for programmed decisions, and

(3) to maintain a record of the procedure as it occurs. Process evaluation is used to detect or predict procedural designs or implementation plans during the implementation phase, provide information for program decisions, and as a record or archive of procedures that have occurred. Process evaluation includes the collection of assessment data that has been determined and applied in program implementation practices.

4) Evaluation of Results (Product Evaluation)

Stufflebeam & Shinkfield (1985: 176) explain that the purpose of Product Evaluation is: to measure, interpret and determine the achievement of the results of a program, ascertaining how much the program has met the needs of the program group being served. Meanwhile, according to Sax (1980: 598), the function of evaluating results is "...to make decisions regarding continuation, termination, or modification of program". So, the function of evaluating results is to help make decisions regarding the continuation, end and modification of the program, what results have been achieved, and what to do after the program runs.

CONCLUSION

A pulmonary specialist or pulmonologist is a medical profession that focuses on treating respiratory problems. Pulmonology itself is a branch of medical science that studies procedures for treating problems with the respiratory system. Not only the lungs, a pulmonologist also examines and treats other parts of the respiratory tract, such as the nose, mouth, throat and surrounding muscles.

Pulmonology itself is a subspecialist in internal medicine. Therefore, they still have to undergo specialist training in internal medicine before obtaining an Sp.P (Lung Specialist) degree. Just like specialist doctors in general, a pulmonologist must first complete education as a general practitioner. Lung specialization is included in the category of internal medicine specialists along

with heart, kidney and liver. Therefore, general practitioners need to specialize in internal medicine first. Next, specialist doctors will take special training in pulmonology.

During your pulmonology education, you will deepen your knowledge of molecular biology, lung physiology and anatomy, as well as pulmonary immunology. The area of expertise of pulmonary specialists is in accordance with Indonesian Medical Council Regulation Number 64 of 2019.

A. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study of research results in the field, the author intends to provide suggestions that will hopefully be useful for institutions and future researchers, namely as follows:

1. For Institutions

As has been explained, educational infrastructure is one of the important and main resources in supporting the learning process in schools, especially the Friendship Center General Hospital, for this reason it is necessary to improve its utilization and management, so that the expected goals can be achieved. The results of research related to educational infrastructure on the effectiveness of the learning process have generally shown good conditions.

2. For future researchers

There are several suggestions that need to be considered for future researchers who are interested in researching educational infrastructure and the effectiveness of the learning process

a. Future researchers are expected to study more sources and references related to educational infrastructure and the effectiveness of the learning process so that the research results can be better and more complete.

b. Future researchers are expected to prepare themselves better in the process of taking and collecting everything so that the research can be carried out better. It is hoped that future researchers will also be supported by interviews with competent sources in studying educational infrastructure and the effectiveness of the learning process.

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