

## ABSTRAK

Dalam praktik kefarmasian KIE penting untuk diberikan, namun sejauh ini peran apoteker dalam melakukan KIE tergolong rendah. Apabila ditinjau dari segi perguruan tinggi maka perlu dilakukan evaluasi pembelajaran yang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan apoteker dalam melakukan KIE. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengembangkan materi pelatihan pasien simulasi KIE dan metode dalam melatih pasien simulasi yang sesuai dengan skenario *role play* KIE dalam pelayanan obat tuberkulosis.

Subjek penelitian berupa pasien simulasi yang dilatih sesuai kasus skenario tuberkulosis. Data berupa data kuantitatif dari *checklist* dan data kualitatif dari pengamatan peneliti terhadap performa pasien simulasi. Analisis data kuantitatif dari *checklist* dihitung menggunakan *t-test* tidak berpasangan karena penilaian KIE dilakukan oleh dua orang berbeda, dan perhitungan koefisien *Cohen kappa* untuk mengetahui konsistensi serta mengukur tingkat kesepakatan penilaian kedua penilai.

Hasil dari penelitian ini berupa 1. Pedoman pelatihan pasien simulasi 2. Skenario *role play* kasus tuberkulosis 3. Instrumen evaluasi 4. Performa pasien simulasi 5. Uji reliabilitas. Hasil *t-test* tidak berpasangan skenario 1 tuberkulosis nilai  $p > 1,000$  dan pada skenario 2 tuberkulosis nilai  $p > 0,625$ . Nilai *cohen kappa* pada skenario 1 tuberkulosis 0,784 dan skenario 2 tuberkulosis 0,759. Diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa pasien simulasi dilatih satu per satu dan dilakukan perekaman video untuk menjamin performa pasien simulasi, dilakukan seleksi pasien simulasi untuk mendapat pasien simulasi terbaik dengan penilaian pada *checklist*. *Checklist* pasien simulasi telah disesuaikan dengan skenario yang dibuat. Performa pasien simulasi dilihat pula dari *checklist* penilaian KIE. Skenario *role play* dibuat berdasarkan literatur yang telah disesuaikan dengan Permenkes.

**Kata kunci :** KIE, pasien simulasi, tuberkulosis.

## ABSTRACT

Communication, Information, and Education practice are essential in a pharmaceutical care, however, the role of pharmacists in practicing Communication, Information, and Education have been below the standard. In terms of higher education perspective, it is necessary to conduct a learning evaluation that can be utilized to improve the ability of pharmacists in practicing Communication, Information, and Education. The aim of this study was to develop training materials for Communication, Information, and Education simulation patient and methods in training simulation patient which is suitable for Communication, Information, and Education role play scenario in tuberculosis medication services.

Subjects in this study were simulated patients who have been trained to be suitable for the scenario of tuberculosis cases. The data were a quantitative data obtained from a checklist and qualitative data obtained from observation towards the performance of simulated patients. Analysis and quantitative data from the checklist were calculated using unpaired t-test due to Communication, Information, and Education assessment was conducted by two different investigators. Additionally, the Cohen's kappa coefficient measurement was carried out to determine the consistency and the degree of assessment agreement from both investigators.

The result of the study were: 1. Guidelines for simulation patient training; 2. Tuberculosis cases role play scenario; 3. Evaluation instruments; 4. Simulation patient performance; 5. Reliability test. The unpaired t-test result showed that the value of scenario 1 of tuberculosis was  $p > 1.000$ , while the scenario 2 of tuberculosis was  $p > 0.625$ . Also, the Cohen's kappa value were 0.784 and 0.7592 in scenario 1 and scenario 2 of Tuberculosis, respectively. It can be summarized from the study that the patient simulation training one by one and video recording was needed to ensure the performance of simulation patients. In addition to that, a selection for the patient simulation was done in order to obtain the best patient simulation based on the checklist scoring. The performance of simulation patients was determined by the checklist for Communication, Information, and Education assessment. The checklists for simulation have been adapted to the scenario, while the role play scenario was based on the literature which has been adapted to Regulation of Minister of Health of The Republic of Indonesia.

**Keywords:** communication, information, and education, simulation patients, tuberculosis.