

ABSTRAK

Apoteker berperan penting dalam memberikan KIE kepada pasien dan selama ini apoteker lebih banyak berperan di belakang layar. Hal ini kurang sesuai dengan Standar Kompetensi Apoteker Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan materi dan metode pelatihan yang sesuai dengan pasien simulasi terkait pelayanan obat maag.

Penelitian ini termasuk kuasi eksperimental. Subyek pada penelitian ini ialah pasien simulasi yang telah melewati masa pelatihan. Pengambilan data dilakukan saat penilaian pasien simulasi dan saat pemberian KIE yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa S1. Analisis data kuantitatif dari hasil *checklist* penilaian KIE mahasiswa dihitung dengan *t-test* tidak berpasangan, kemudian dilakukan perhitungan *Cohen's kappa*.

Hasil *t-test* tidak berpasangan kasus non resep adalah $p=0,806$ dan pada kasus resep adalah $p=0,095$, sedangkan uji *Cohen's kappa* pada kasus non resep 0,885 dan pada kasus resep 0,782. Metode yang sesuai untuk melatih pasien simulasi yaitu pasien simulasi dilatih satu per satu dan dilakukan perekaman video untuk mengevaluasi performa pasien simulasi, seleksi pasien simulasi dilakukan untuk memperoleh pasien simulasi dengan performa terbaik, performa pasien simulasi dilihat dari *checklist* penilaian KIE. Skenario dibuat berdasarkan literatur dan disesuaikan dengan syarat KIE. *Checklist* penilaian performa pasien telah disesuaikan dengan skenario dan *checklist* rubrik penilaian KIE telah disesuaikan dengan poin-poin KIE berdasarkan literatur.

Kata kunci : KIE, pasien simulasi, maag

ABSTRACT

Pharmacists play an important role in providing the Communication, Information and Education to patients and so far the pharmacist has a greater role behind the scenes. However, this practice has not been appropriate for the Indonesian Pharmacist Competence Standard. This research aimed to develop training materials and methods according to the relevant simulated patients in ulcer drug services.

This study included quasi-experimental. Subjects in this study were simulated patients who have passed the training period. Data was taken during the assessment of a simulated patient and during the Communication, Information, and Education conducted by undergraduate students. Quantitative data analysis of the results of assessment's checklist of Communication, Information and Education students was calculated by independent t-test, then calculate Cohen's kappa.

Independent t-test result showed that the non-prescription case was $p=0,806$, while the prescription case was $p=0.095$, with Cohen's kappa value of 0,885 on the non-prescription case and 0,782 in prescription case. A suitable method for training simulated patients was by doing the training of simulated patients one by one. Video recording was also done in order to evaluate the performance of simulated patients. Patient simulations selection were carried out to obtain simulated patients with the best performance, while the performance of simulated patients was seen from assessment's checklist of Communication, Information, and Education. The scenario was based on the literature and adapted to the requirements of Communication, Information, and Education. In addition to that, patient performance assessment checklist has been adapted to the scenario and checklist assessment, while the rubric of Communication, Information, and Education has been adapted to the points of Communication, Information, and Education based on the literature.

Keywords : Communication, Information and Education, simulated patient, ulcer