

KURIKULUM PENGOBATAN KOMPLEMENTER DAN ALTERNATIF PADA FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DI INDONESIA DITINJAU DARI SISI KEDOKTERAN DAN ISLAM

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Saat ini penggunaan pengobatan komplementer dan alternatif semakin banyak diminati. Untuk kepentingan tersebut perlu peningkatan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan tradisional oleh tenaga kesehatan baik di fasilitas kesehatan maupun praktek tenaga kesehatan. Salah satu standar kompetensi mewajibkan seorang dokter dapat menghargai upaya kesehatan komplementer dan alternatif yang berkembang di masyarakat multikultur. Dengan maraknya pengobatan komplementer dan alternative, kita sebagai muslim perlu tahu hukum dan kedudukan pengobatan ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana penerapan kurikulum pengobatan komplementer dan alternatif pada fakultas kedokteran di Indonesia.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan *survey* secara *cross sectional*. Populasi dan sampel adalah Fakultas kedokteran Indonesia yang mewakili 5 wilayah di Indonesia. Sampel dipilih dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan penyebaran kuesioner. Analisa data dilakukan dengan uji deskriptif.

Hasil: Presentase kurikulum PKA di fakultas kedokteran di Indonesia adalah 50%. Materi PKA yang diberikan yaitu akupuntur (43%) dan herbal (43%). Metode pengajaran yang paling banyak digunakan adalah kuliah (44%). Adapun alasan tidak menerapkan kurikulum PKA adalah karena tidak adanya struktur dan kurikulum, belum banyak bukti ilmiah, belum ada tenaga pengajar, dan terintegrasi dengan materi farmakologi.

Simpulan: PKA di Indonesia belum diterapkan merata di fakultas kedokteran di Indonesia. Dengan sumber daya yang masih belum memadai perlu di lakukan pengembangan lebih lanjut dalam mengintegrasikan kurikulum PKA. Menurut pandangan Islam, hukum mengetahui pengobatan komplementer-alternatif ialah wajib.

Kata Kunci: Pengobatan komplementer dan alternatif, fakultas kedokteran, kurikulum

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COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE CURRICULUM IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN INDONESIA REVIEW FROM MEDICAL SIDE AND ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Currently the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is getting a lot of interest. Further the need to improve the quality of traditional health care by health workers in both the health care facilities as well as the practice of health care personnel. One of the standards of competence requires that a doctor can appreciate the effort of complementary and alternative health care is a growing multicultural community With the rise of alternative and complementary medicine, we as Muslims need to know the law and the position of this treatment. This research aims to study how the application of complementary and alternative medicine curriculum in Faculty of medicine in Indonesia*

Methods: *The method of this research was done by survey approach by cross sectional. The population and sample were Indonesia medical faculty that represent 5 areas in Indonesia. The sample was selected using purposive sampling. The data were collected by distributing questionnaires. Data analysis was done by descriptive test.*

Result: *CAM was officially taught at 4 faculties (50%). The most common course were introduction to acupuncture (43%) and herb (43%). Teaching methods the most widely used is the lecture (44%). As for the reason for not applying the CAM curriculum is due to the lack of structure and curriculum, not a lot of scientific evidence, no teachers, and integrated with the material of Pharmacology.*

Conclusions: *Curriculum of CAM have not been applied evenly in the faculty of medicine in Indonesia. With the resources are still not sufficient need to do further development in integrating curriculum CAM. According to the Islamic views, law of knowing complementary and alternative medicine is mandatory.*

Keywords: *complementer and alternative medicine, medical faculty, curriculum*

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