

ABSTRAK

Berdasarkan Keputusan Dewan Syariah Nasional–MUI No.13/DSN-MUI/III/2017 tentang Standar dan Instrumen Sertifikasi Rumah Sakit Syariah, Indikator Mutu Wajib dan standar Pelayanan Minimal Syariah menetapkan standar pelayanan medis sesuai syariah meliputi pembacaan basmallah dan hamdallah, penjagaan aurat, prosedur medis oleh tenaga medis/kesehatan yang sesuai gender, penjadwalan operasi elektif tidak terbentur waktu salat, komunikasi dan edukasi Islami, serta informed consent untuk setiap pemberian produk farmasi non-halal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan antara persepsi tenaga medis terhadap standar pelayanan medis sesuai syariah dengan implementasinya, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang paling memengaruhinya. Penelitian dilakukan di RS YARSI Jakarta menggunakan pendekatan mixed-method explanatory design. Data kuantitatif diperoleh dari 76 tenaga medis melalui kuesioner berskala Likert, dan data kualitatif melalui wawancara dengan dokter spesialis medik dasar. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif dan regresi linier berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tenaga medis memiliki persepsi yang baik terhadap pelayanan medis syariah, yang juga berpengaruh pada implementasi yang baik. Faktor paling dominan yang memengaruhi persepsi dan implementasi adalah lingkungan kerja yang mendukung, diikuti pelatihan dan keyakinan spiritual. Meskipun pengalaman kerja memiliki pengaruh signifikan secara statistik, kontribusi praktisnya paling kecil. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa persepsi positif mampu mengatasi hambatan dan tantangan dalam penerapan standar pelayanan medis sesuai syariah, sehingga berdampak pada kualitas implementasi yang baik di lapangan.

Kata Kunci: Rumah Sakit Syariah, Standar Pelayanan Medis Sesuai Syariah, Tenaga Medis, Persepsi, Implementasi Nilai Syariah.

ABSTRACT

Based on the Decree of the National Sharia Council–MUI No. 13/DSN-MUI/III/2017 concerning the Standards and Certification Instruments for Sharia Hospitals, the Mandatory Quality Indicators and Minimum Sharia Service Standards establish Sharia-compliant medical service standards. These include the recitation of basmallah and hamdallah, maintaining patient modesty (aurat), conducting medical procedures by healthcare professionals of the same gender, scheduling elective surgeries outside prayer times, Islamic communication and education, as well as obtaining informed consent for every administration of non-halal pharmaceutical products.

This study aims to analyze the relationship between medical personnel's perception of Sharia-based medical service standards and their implementation, as well as to identify the most influential factors. The research was conducted at YARSI Hospital Jakarta using a mixed-method explanatory design. Quantitative data were collected from 76 medical staff using a Likert-scale questionnaire, while qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews with general medical specialists. The data were analyzed descriptively and through multiple linear regression.

The results showed that medical personnel had a positive perception of Sharia-compliant medical services, which was also reflected in good implementation. The most dominant factor influencing perception and implementation was a supportive work environment, followed by training and spiritual conviction. Although work experience had a statistically significant effect, its practical contribution was the smallest. This suggests that a strong positive perception can overcome existing barriers and challenges in the application of Sharia-based medical service standards, thereby positively impacting the quality of implementation in the field.

Keywords: *Sharia Hospital, Medical Service Standards, Medical professional, Perception, Implementation of sharia values.*