

Hubungan penerapan standar pada faktor input dan proses terhadap hasil evaluasi peserta pada penyelenggaraan pelatihan tenaga kesehatan POSKESDES di Propinsi Jawa Timur

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Abstrak

<p>Dalam rangka mewujudkan desa siaga, Propinsi Jawa Timur awal tahun 2007 melatih tenaga kesehatan Pos Kesehatan Desa (Poskcsdes) yang diselenggarakan di masing-masing kabupaten, dengan menggunakan standar berupa km-ikulzun hasil revisi dari kurikulum nasional yang diterbitkan Pusat Pendidikan dan Peiatihan SDM Kesehatan (Pusdiklat). Pelatihan yang dilaksanakan sebelum dilakukan Qualify Control sehingga belum diketahui penerapan standar oleh masing-masing angkatan Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran hubungan penerapan standar pada faktor input dan proses terhadap hasil evaluasi peserta pelatihan tenaga kesehatan Poskesdes di Propinsi Jawa Timur. Desain penelitian berupa porong lintang pada 62 angkatan pelatihan tenaga kesehatan Poskesdes yang dilaksanakan di 19 kabupaten wilayah Propinsi Jawa Timur. Analisis data menggunakan kai kuadrat, anova dan regresi linear ganda. Hasil penelitian didapat bahwa baru 71% angkatan yang dapat menerapkan standar sesuai ketentuan pada faktor input, dan 61,3% yang dapat menerapkan standar sesuai ketentuan pada faktor proses. Faktor output (hasil evaluasi) yaitu berupa selisih rata-rata nilai post dan pre test per-angkatan mempunyai nilai mean (rata-rata) sebscar 12,17, median (nilai tengah) sebesar I 1,23 dengan standar deviasi sebesar 5,52. Sedangkan nilai minimunnya 2,67 dan maksimumnya sebesar 24,97. Hasil analisis hubungan antara faktor inpuf dan proses terbukti signifikan (nilai $p = 0,021$) dengan OR = 3,75 berarti setiap angkatan yang mempunyai faktor input sesuai ketentuan mempunyai peluang 3,75 proses pelatihannya pun akan sesuai ketentuan. Hasil evaluasi (jaktor out 'put) tertinggi (16,18) diperoleh oleh angkatan yang faktor input dan prosesnya sesuai ketentuan. Variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap faktor out put (hasil cvaiasi) adalah metode pelatihan, dinamika kelompok, alat bantu dan peserta pelatihan. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa rata-rata faktor out put berupa selisih antara nilai rata-rata post dan pre test meningkat pada setiap angkatan. Faktor input ada hubungannya dengan faktor proses. Hasil evaluasi tertinggi diperoleh pada angkatan yang faktor input dan prosesnya sesuai ketentuan. Variabel yang berpengaruh pada faktor out put adalah metode pelatihan, dinamika kelompok, alat bantu dan peserta pelatihan. Berhubung pt;serta pelatihan bervariasi, oleh karena itu disarankan agar metoda dan al::t bantu yane digunakan selain disesuaikan dengan tujuan pelatihan juga disesuaikan dengan dasar pendidikan peserta. Dir.as Kesehatan Kabupaten bendaknya menerapkan standar yang telah ditentukan. Dalam merevisi kurikulum seyogyanya Dinas Kesehatan Propinsi Jawa Timur melibatkan penanggung jawab program, dalam hal ini Pusdiklat sehingga diharapkan ada kesamaan persepsi dalam mewujudkan terlaksananya Poskesdes. Pusdiklat hendaknya menentukan ketentuan penggunaan kurikulum dengan standar nasional.</p><hr /><p>In order to achieve Village Alert, iu the early 2007 East Java Province trained health persvnnel of village health station in each district by using standard such as revision curricuium published by Health Training and Education Center. The training was conducted before quality control was applied so that the standard implementation was not recognized ytt in each class of graduation. The study was aimed to obtain the description of relation of standard application in input and process factors toward the evaluation result participants on health personnel training

of health village station in East Java Province. Study design was cross sectional among 62 classes of graduation of training of personnel village health station that conducted in 19 districts at East Java Province. The study used chi square, anova, and double linier regression analysis. The study resulted that only 71% of graduation who can implement the standard based on the input stipulation, and 61.3% of them can implement the standard based on the process factor stipulation too. Output factor (the result of evaluation) is the ratio of post value average and pre test per graduation, has mean about 12.17, median 11.23 and Deviation Standard is 5.52 while the minimum values is 2.67 and the maximum is 24.97. The analysis result of the relation between input and process factor has improved significantly (the value of p is 0.021) with Odd Ratio is 3.75. It means that every graduation who has input factor based on the stipulation has chance 3.75 and the process training will appropriate with the stipulation. The highest of output factor is 16.8 it is gotten by the graduation whose input and process factor based on the stipulation. The variables of factor process which influenced toward output factor (evaluation result) are training method, dynamic group, instrument, and Master of Training (MOT) participation. The result of this result concludes that the average of output factor is the ratio between post value average and pre test is increasing in each graduation. There is a relation between input and process is according to the stipulation. The variables which influenced to output factor are training method, dynamic group, instrument and MOT participation. Considering with the variety of training participants, it was recommended that the tool and method used should be appropriate with the training objectives and participants. The Health Office should apply the standard. In revising the curriculum, the Health Office of East Java Province should involve program coordinator that is Health Training and Education Center in order to have the same perception in providing Village Health Station. Training and Education Center should determine the curriculum that in line with national standard as well as the criterion of location in conducting the training for Health Personnel of Village Health Station.