

## INFORMASI UMUM

### Tujuan

1. Menerapkan prinsip kedokteran pencegahan untuk meningkatkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat
2. Menerapkan *public health methodologies* (epidemiologi, biostatistik) untuk melakukan analisis kejadian penyakit di masyarakat.

### Kompetensi Pembelajaran

1. Memahami peranan berbagai faktor nonbiologis dalam pemeliharaan kesehatan, terjadinya penyakit dan ketidak mampuan untuk mendapatkan pelayanan
2. Memanfaatkan berbagai sumber daya masyarakat dalam usaha untuk mencegah kejadian penyakit
3. Memberikan advokasi kepada masyarakat untuk meningkatkan derajat kesehatan
4. Memanfaatkan prinsip – prinsip epidemiologi dan biostatistik untuk melakukan deteksi dini kejadian (outbreak) suatu penyakit menular di masyarakat
5. Membedakan kebijakan kesehatan masyarakat di berbagai negara

### Materi Kurikulum

1. Berbagai factor kimia, fisik dan lingkungan sebagai penyebab penyakit, ketidak mampuan dan manfaat untuk memelihara kesehatan
2. Perilaku, sosial budaya, kepercayaan dll sebagai factor yang mempengaruhi pemeliharaan kesehatan, terjadinya penyakit dan ketidak mampuan
3. Berbagai kebijakan dalam usaha pemeliharaan kesehatan, dan pencegahan penyakit dan ketidak mampuan (kesehatan makanan, ijin dll)
4. Sumber daya masyarakat yang tersedia dan dapat dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat untuk menurunkan kejadian penyakit.
5. Kegiatan yang bertujuan untuk memberi bantuan kepada masyarakat dalam memperoleh akses kesehatan dan meningkatkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat
6. Konsep utama (umum) dalam public health, epidemiologi dan biostatistik
7. Memanfaatkan konsep public health, epidemiologi dan bisostatistik untuk deteksi kejadian penyakit.
8. Memahami kebijakan berbagai negara (tertentu) dalam kesehatan masyarakat (community health).

## **Tim Pembelajaran**

dr. Diah Paramitha Duarsa (Koordinator)

dr. Rimpem (Sekretaris)

### **Fasilitator**

1. dr Diah Paramita Duarsa
2. dr Md Rimpem
3. dr Anom Murdhana
4. dr Wardana
5. dr Adiartha Griadhi

**JADWAL PEMBELAJARAN**

| Hari ke | Waktu          | Aktivitas                              | Lokasi         | Pengasuh                        |
|---------|----------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1       | 08.00 – 09.00  | Introduksi Blok                        | Kelas          | Prof. dr. Dewa N. Wirawan, MPH  |
|         | 09.00 – 10.00  | Introduksi Kasus 1                     | Kelas          |                                 |
|         | 10.00 – 13.00  | Belajar mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 13.00 – 14.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          |                                 |
| 2       | 08.00 – 09.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          | dr. Ketut Tangking Widarsa, MPH |
|         | 09.00 – 12.00  | Belajar mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 12.00 – 13.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          |                                 |
| 3       | 08.00 – 10.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          | dr. Komang Ayu Kartika Sari     |
|         | 10.00 – 13.00  | Diskusi Kelompok                       | Ruang Diskusi  |                                 |
|         | 13.00 – 14.00  | Pleno                                  | Kelas          |                                 |
| 4       | 08.00 – 09.00. | Introduksi Kasus 2                     | Kelas          | dr. Ketut Tangking Widarsa, MPH |
|         | 09.00 – 13.00  | Belajar mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 13.00 – 14.00  | Kuliah ; Penjelasan Tugas              | Kelas          |                                 |
| 5       | 8.00 – 14.00   | Praktek kerja lapangan                 | Masyarakat     | Tutor                           |
| 6       | 08.00 – 10.00. | Diskusi Kelompok, Penyelesaian laporan | Kelas          | Tim                             |
|         | 10.00 – 12.00  | Belajar Mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 12.00 – 14.00  | Pleno                                  | Kelas          |                                 |
| 7       | 08.00 – 09.00. | Introduksi Kasus 3                     | Kelas          | dr. Ketut Tangking Widarsa, MPH |
|         | 09.00 – 13.00  | Belajar mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 13.00 – 14.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          |                                 |
| 8       | 08.00 – 09.00. | Kuliah, Penjelasan tugas               | Kelas          | dr. Komang Ayu Kartika Sari     |
|         | 09.00 – 14.00  | Praktek kerja lapangan                 | Masyarakat     |                                 |
| 9       | 08.00 – 10.00. | Diskusi Kelompok; Penyelesaian laporan | Kelas          | dr Diah Paramita Duarsa         |
|         | 10.00 – 12.00  | Belajar Mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 12.00 – 14.00  | Pleno                                  | Kelas          |                                 |
| 10      | 08.00 – 09.00  | Introduksi Kasus 4                     | Kelas          | dr. Komang Ayu Kartika Sari     |
|         | 09.00 – 13.00  | Belajar Mandiri                        | --             |                                 |
|         | 13.00 – 14.00  | Kuliah                                 | Kelas          |                                 |
| 11      | 08.00 – 14.00  | Praktikum                              | Ruang Komputer | Tim                             |
| 12      | 08.00 – 8.30.  | Introduksi Tugas Kelompok              | Kelas          | dr. Komang Ayu Kartika          |

|    |                 |                        |               |                                  |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
|    | 80.30 – 14.00   | Diskusi Tugas Kelompok | Ruang Diskusi | Sari                             |
| 13 | 08.00 – 10.00.  | Pleno                  | Kelas         | dr. Ketut Tangking Widarsa , MPH |
|    | 10.00 – 11.00   | Istirahat              | --            |                                  |
|    | 11.00 – 11. 30  | Introduksi Kasus 5     | Kelas         |                                  |
| 14 | 08.00 – 09.00   | Kuliah                 | Kelas         | dr. Komang Ayu Kartika Sari      |
|    | 09.00 – 13.00   | Belajar mandiri        | --            |                                  |
|    | 13.00 – 14.00   | Kuliah                 | Kelas         |                                  |
| 15 | 08.00 – 11.00   | Diskusi Kelompok       | Kelas         | dr. Ketut Tangking Widarsa , MPH |
|    | 11.00 – 12.00   | Belajar mandiri        | --            |                                  |
|    | 12.00 – 14.00   | Pleno akhir Blok       | Kelas         |                                  |
| 16 | Persiapan Ujian |                        |               |                                  |
| 17 | 08.00 – 10.00   | Ujian Blok             | Kelas         | Tim Blok                         |

## **EVALUASI PROGRAM**

### **MEETING WITH THE STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES**

One student of each of the discussion groups (students' representative) is invited to discuss the block activities with members of the planning group in the second week. This meeting will take place on Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2008 at 10.00–11.00, in the room of the Block Coordinator.

### **MEETING OF THE FACILITATORS**

All fascilitators are invited to discuss all block activities with block contributors in the second week. This meeting will be held on Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2008, at 11.00–12.00 in the room of the Block Coordinator.

## **UJIAN**

Student assessment of this block consists of a paper test with multiple choice questions at the end of block.

## PROGRAM PEMBELAJARAN

### Abstracts of Lectures

#### Lecture 1 and 2 : **Determinants of morbidity and mortality in a population, natural history and diseases prevention**

Lecturer : Prof. dr. Dewa N. Wirawan, MPH

Objective : To describe determinants, the natural history of diseases and death occurring in the population and diseases prevention.

#### Abstract:

In this lecture the difference approaches of community medicine and clinical medicine are discussed. In clinical medicine, concern is to individual patients who are visit health providers. In community or population medicine concern is to whole population, either sick or healthy in certain geographical area. Community medicine or public health focuses on prevention of diseases in the population, whereas clinical medicine focuses on treating sick individual patients who come to health providers.

In order to provide appropriate treatments to individual patients, the diagnosis of her/his disease must be established. Similar approach must be established in community medicine. In order to provide appropriate preventions, determinants of health problems in the community must be understood.

To understand determinants or factors which influence the occurrence of diseases in the population, some epidemiological models or theories are discussed in this lecture. Each model has its strengths and weaknesses. There is no single model which is appropriate to explain determinants of all diseases occurrence. Triangle model which was first introduced, explained that the occurrence of diseases in the population is determine by agent, host and environments. Wheel model focused on intrinsic (host factors) and extrinsic (environments factors). Model which was introduced by Blum explained that the occurrence of diseases in the population determine by genetic, behavior, health programs and environments. Web model explained that determinants of diseases occurrence in the population is not simple but interrelated of many factors. There are many other models which explain determinants of diseases but not discussed in this lecture.

Beside determinants of diseases occurrence, appropriate prevention also depend on the natural history of the disease. For example, disease where the cause is well established such as HIV/AIDS, has long incubation period and fatal, the focus of prevention are primary prevention such as behavior change educations, secondary prevention such as voluntary HIV testing (VCT) and tertiary prevention such as care support and treatments of secondary (opportunistic) infections. On the other hand, if the cause of disease is not known such as cancers, focus of preventions is secondary and tertiary preventions. Other disease such as dengue fever, which is acute, no vaccine available and no treatments to kill the virus, the focus of prevention is on primary preventions.