

INTISARI

Latar belakang : tenaga radiografer yang dihasilkan oleh institusi pendidikan di Indonesia dirasakan cukup tertinggal bila dibandingkan dengan perkembangan teknologi radiologi imejing diagnostik, sementara lulusan yang ada hanya memiliki kompetensi radiografi konvensional. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan sudah ada upaya pengembangan institusi secara terencana, namun sampai saat ini belum pernah dilakukan analisis terhadap potensi-potensi yang dimiliki JTRR (faktor internal) maupun faktor eksternal.

Tujuan penelitian : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan identifikasi dan analisis lingkungan internal dan eksternal yang berpengaruh pada JTRR Poltekkes Semarang untuk pengembangan program pendidikan Diploma IV teknik radiologi.

Metode penelitian : Studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Subyek penelitian meliputi JTRR Poltekkes, Poltekkes, Dinas Kesehatan Propinsi, rumah sakit, radiografer, Institusi pendidikan sejenis, dan profesi. Cara pengumpulan data menggunakan pengamatan, wawancara mendalam, diskusi kelompok terarah, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan analisis SWOT.

Hasil penelitian : Dari faktor internal, kekuatan diantaranya terletak pada sumber daya dosen, status kepemilikan kampus, sarana prasarana, anggaran, kurikulum. Kelemahan terletak pada pengembangan dosen, dosen merangkap tugas administrasi, tenaga laboran, tidak memiliki laboratorium peminatan, dan tenaga TU terbatas. Dari faktor eksternal, peluang diantaranya SK Menkes No. HK.00.06.2.4.1.3242 tentang pembentukan prodi DIV teknik radiologi pada JTRR Poltekkes Semarang, kebutuhan tenaga, peralatan canggih terus berkembang, dukungan pemerintah, dukungan profesi, dukungan RS di Jawa Tengah dan RS Sardjito Yogyakarta, dukungan pesaing, animo peminatan CT Scan dan MRI. Ancaman diantaranya peralatan canggih sangat mahal, dana pemerintah terbatas, animo peminatan USG dan RNI, lahan praktek MRI dan RNI, dan kualitas pembimbing praktek lapangan.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan analisis SWOT, peminatan CT Scan dan MRI berada pada posisi mendukung strategi agresif sedangkan peminatan USG dan RNI berada pada posisi mendukung strategi defensif.

Kata kunci : Analisis SWOT, pengembangan program pendidikan, lingkungan internal dan eksternal

ABSTRACT

Background: Radiographers graduated from educational institutions in Indonesia are left behind if compared with the development of diagnostic imaging radiology technology, because they only have competence on conventional radiography. According to initial study there have been efforts to develop the institution as planned, but until now analysis has never been done on the potentials (both internal and external factors) of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy Department.

Objectives: The study was meant to identify and analyze internal and external environment influencing the Department of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy, Health Polytechnic Semarang for the development of Diploma IV Program on Radiology Engineering.

Methods: This was a case study which used qualitative approach. Subject of the study consisted of the Department of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy, Health Polytechnic, Provincial Health Office, hospitals, radiographers, allied educational institutions and radiographer association. Data were collected through observation, indepth interview, focus group discussion and documentation study. Data were analyzed using SWOT analysis.

Result: Internal factor, strengths, consisted of teaching staff, campus ownership status, facilities, fund and curriculum. The other internal factor, weaknesses, were teaching staff development, staff having double duties as both teaching and administrative, limited laboratory staff, unavailability of elective laboratories, and limited administrative staff. External factor, opportunities, consisted of Ministry of Health Decree No. HK. 00.06.2.4.1.3242 about the establishment of Diploma IV Program on Radiology Engineering of Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy Department, Health Polytechnic Semarang, needs for graduates in the workplace, the development of sophisticated equipments, government support, support from hospitals in Central Java and Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, support from competitors, and growing demand for CT Scan and MRI. Whereas threats were, among others, expensive sophisticated equipments, limited government fund, growing demand for USG and RNI, work practice opportunity for MRI and RNI, and quality of field work supervisor.

Conclusion: According to SWOT analysis, demand for CT Scan and MRI was leading to aggressive strategy, whereas demand for USG and RNI was leading to defensive strategy.

Keywords: SWOT analysis, educational program development, internal and external environment

1. Radiodiagnostic Engineering and Radiotherapy Department, Health Polytechnic Semarang
2. Magister, Health Policy and service Management, Gadjah Mada University