

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN ANGGOTA IDI JAKARTA SELATAN TENTANG KODE ETIK KEDOKTERAN INDONESIA DAN PENGARUH FAKTOR-FAKTOR LAIN TERHADAP SIKAP MENJUNJUNG TINGGI KESEJAWATAN

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ABSTRAK

Sikap kesejawatan merupakan salah satu hal yang harus dimiliki oleh setiap dokter. Sikap kesejawatan memiliki peran penting dalam mencegah terjadinya pelanggaran etik yang dilakukan kepada teman sejawat. Pelanggaran etik yang ditimbulkan akibat kurangnya sikap kesejawatan akan menurunkan citra, keluhuran, dan kehormatan profesi dokter. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara masing-masing variabel yaitu pengetahuan tentang Kode Etik Kedokteran Indonesia, pengalaman pribadi, pengaruh orang lain yang dianggap penting, dan pengaruh media massa terhadap sikap kesejawatan dokter. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada populasi anggota IDI Jakarta Selatan dengan jumlah sampel yang diambil menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* sebanyak 94 anggota. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Data yang didapatkan dianalisis dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Sebagian besar sampel berjenis kelamin perempuan dan paling banyak berumur 26-35 tahun (dewasa awal). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* dengan uji alternatif *Fisher's Exact* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengaruh media massa terhadap sikap kesejawatan ($p = 0,041$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan Kode Etik Kedokteran Indonesia ($p = 0,108$), pengalaman pribadi ($p = 1,000$), dan pengaruh orang lain yang dianggap penting ($p = 1,000$) terhadap sikap kesejawatan.

Kata kunci: Kesejawatan, Kode Etik Kedokteran Indonesia, Pengetahuan, Sikap

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF IDI
MEMBERS IN SOUTH JAKARTA ABOUT INDONESIAN CODE OF
MEDICAL ETHICS AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE OTHER FACTORS
TOWARD ATTITUDE OF UPHOLDING FELLOWSHIP**

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ABSTRACT

The fellowship attitude is one of the thing that must be owned by every doctor. The fellowship attitude has an important role in preventing ethical violations to colleagues. Ethical violations that are caused by a lack of fellowship attitude will reduce the image, nobility, and honor of the medical profession. The aim of this research is to find out whether there is a correlation among variables, such as knowledge about Indonesian Code of Medical Ethics, the personal experience, the influence of others who are considered important, and the influence of mass media toward the fellowship attitude. This research was conducted toward a population of the IDI members in South Jakarta by using the simple random sampling technique as many as 94 members. The type of research that is conducted is an analytical observational study with a cross sectional design. The obtained data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. Most of the samples are female and most are aged 26-35 years (early adulthood). The results of the Chi-Square test with the Fisher's Exact alternative test show that there is a correlation among the influence of mass media and fellowship attitude ($p = 0,041$) and there is no correlation among knowledge about Indonesian Code of Medical Ethics ($p = 0,108$), the personal experience ($p = 1,000$), and the influence of other people who are considered important ($p = 1,000$) toward the fellowship attitude.

Keywords: *Fellowship, Indonesian Code of Medical Ethics, Knowledge, Attitude*