

Pengetahuan dan Sikap Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia terhadap Kanker Anak = Knowledge and Awareness of Childhood Cancer among Medical Students in University of Indonesia

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Abstrak

pasien yang membutuhkan. Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan mahasiswa tahap klinik lebih tinggi dibandingkan tahap preklinik, dilihat dari hasil jawaban dan nilai rerata kuesioner. Sikap mahasiswa tahap preklinik dan klinik terhadap kanker anak beragam. Hampir 50% subjek tidak tertarik menjadi dokter spesialis anak subspecialis pediatrik onkologi dengan beberapa alasan. Namun, subjek tetap menunjukkan sikap bentuk kepedulian untuk pasien kanker anak.

.....Introduction: Cancer cases are a significant cause of global mortality, particularly among children. As medical students, it is important to understand early symptoms of cancer in children. However, there is currently no data regarding the knowledge and awareness of medical students towards pediatric cancer in Indonesia. Therefore, this research aims to determine the level of knowledge and awareness of students at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, towards pediatric cancer. Method: The research was conducted out by distributing a questionnaire from the South Asian Journal of Cancer, consisting of 18 presented in English, along with Indonesian translations below each question. Results: A total of 217 subjects from FKUI completed this research questionnaire, with a distribution of 96 males and 121 females. The subjects were from batch 2017 to 2021, with 102 (47%) students in the preclinical phase and 115 (53%) students in the clinical phase. Regarding knowledge about pediatric cancer, 53,9% preclinical students were able to answer more than 50% of the questions correctly, while a larger number of clinical phase students, namely 76,5%, achieved this. The overall mean score for the preclinical phase was 4.56 out of 8, while the clinical phase had a higher mean score of 5.38 out of 8. In terms of attitudes toward pediatric cancer, 40,1% preclinical students and 35,6% clinical students expressed an interest in becoming pediatricians. Among these, 51,2% students did not wish to specialize in pediatric oncology, with the most common reason being a lack of adequate knowledge about pediatric cancer. According to 65,4% subjects, the best way to raise awareness about pediatric cancer is through mass media communication. Most (67,7%) subjects also mentioned that a form of support as medical students for pediatric cancer patients is donating blood to those in need. Conclusion: Clinical phase students have a higher level of knowledge compared to preclinical phase students, as observed from their questionnaire responses and mean scores. The attitudes of preclinical and clinical phase students toward pediatric cancer vary. Nearly 50% of the subjects are not interested in becoming pediatric oncologists for several reasons. However, the subjects still demonstrate a positive attitude toward pediatric cancer patients.