



## PENGUMUMAN

### SKILLS LAB BLOK 4.3 PROGRAM REGULER “KOMUNIKASI INTERPROFESI KESEHATAN”

WEEK	DAY	DATE	TIME	GROUP	SKILL TOPICS
2	Rabu	30 Jan 13	13.00-15.00	<b>MODUL: PSIKOSOMATIK MEDIK</b>	
				1	Komunikasi Interprofesi Kesehatan
				2	
				3	
	4				
	Kamis	31 Jan 13	10.00-12.00	<b>MODUL: FAMILY MEDICINE</b>	
				1	Komunikasi Interprofesi Kesehatan
	2				
	Jum'at	1 Feb 13	07.00-09.00	<b>MODUL: COMA &amp; DISORDERS OF ALTERED CONSCIOUSNI</b>	
				1	Komunikasi Interprofesi Kesehatan
				2	
				3	
				4	
				5	
	6				
	Jum'at	1 Feb 13	13.00-14.50	<b>MODUL: PREVENTION OF MATERNAL DEATH</b>	
1				Komunikasi Interprofesi Kesehatan	
2					
3					
4					
5					
3	Kamis	7 Feb 13	13.00-14.50	<b>MODUL: FORENSIC PATHOLOGY</b>	
				1	Komunikasi Interprofesi Kesehatan
				2	
				3	
				4	
				5	
				6	
				7	

Pada sesi latihan keterampilan ini, mahasiswa diminta untuk mendiskusikan dan melakukan role play dengan beberapa peran petugas kesehatan (dokter, perawat, ahli gizi, dsb) terhadap pasien simulasi berdasarkan skenario yang akan dipilihkan oleh instruktur.

Sebelum sesi latihan di skills lab, mahasiswa diminta untuk menyelesaikan penugasan yang diberikan (lihat **Gamel Announcement** untuk detail penugasan) untuk kemudian dikumpulkan di Sekretariat Skills Lab Lt.3 saat sesi berakhir.



## Multiprofesional Education and Informed Consent

### Preparation of discussion

1. A pregnant mother requests a sectio-caesarian for her delivery since she is afraid of pain. The obstetrician agrees upon this request. A doctor notices that the mother has not been informed the risk of section-caesarian, thus think that her decision is not based on adequate information.

How should the doctor (GP) discuss this issue with the patient and with the hospital specialist, if s/he wants to be an advocate?

2. A baby needs an emergency surgery for an ileus obstructive. The family does not have any insurance and no money to pay the cost, thus refuses the surgery. The surgeon asks them to sign refusal letter and allow them to take the baby home. A doctor notices that the prognosis of this baby is good. She also knows that the hospital have access to charity funding that probably can be a support.

How should the doctor discuss this issue with the patient and with the hospital specialist, if s/he wants to be an advocate?

3. A 45 years old lady is suffering from chronic renal failure and need routine haemodialysis. Her neighbor once told her that this is a hopeless case and can be a long life treatment. This lady is a bread winner. She is divorce, and now staying with her retired father and her children. A nurse finds that this lady is anxious about her children's future and thinks to withdraw from the dialysis, so that the money in her saving can be spared for her children education. The lady does not have any courage to discuss this issue with the doctor.

Supposed that the doctor sense the anxiety of the lady, how should the nurse discuss this issue with the patient and with the hospital specialist?

### DISCUSSION

- a. Based on the cases above, what are the components of communication skills for nurses to support their advocacy roles?
- b. If the advocation goes well, how to do a proper informed consent to the patient?