

EDUCATION  
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Education

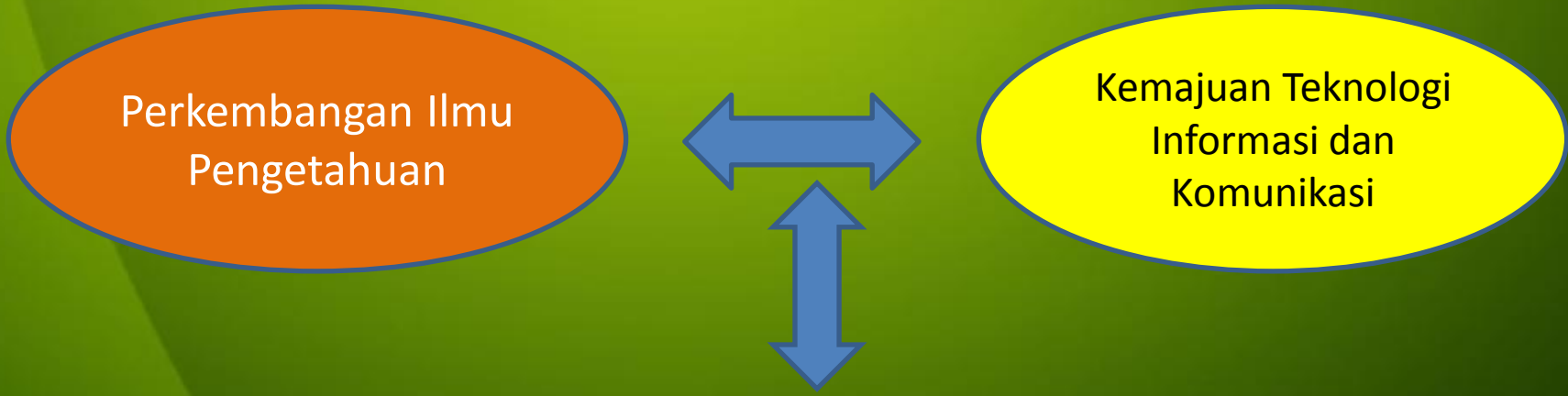


## Strategi Memilih Sumber Belajar

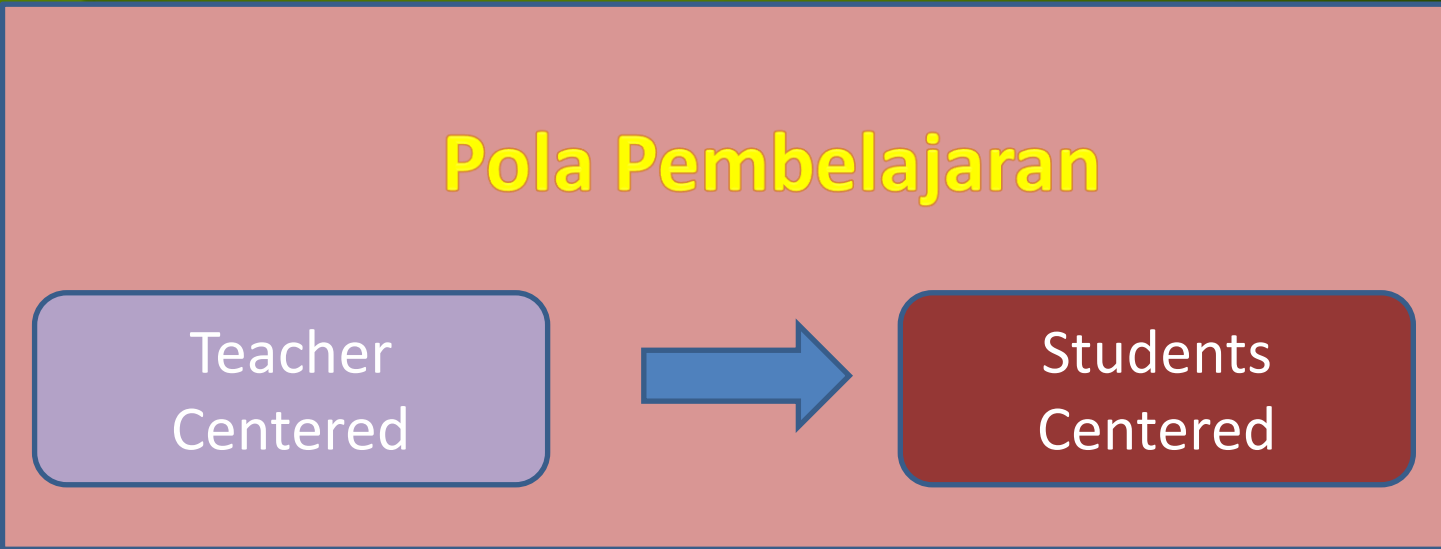
dr. Dian Apriliana R., M.Med.Ed



## Pendahuluan



## Pola Pembelajaran





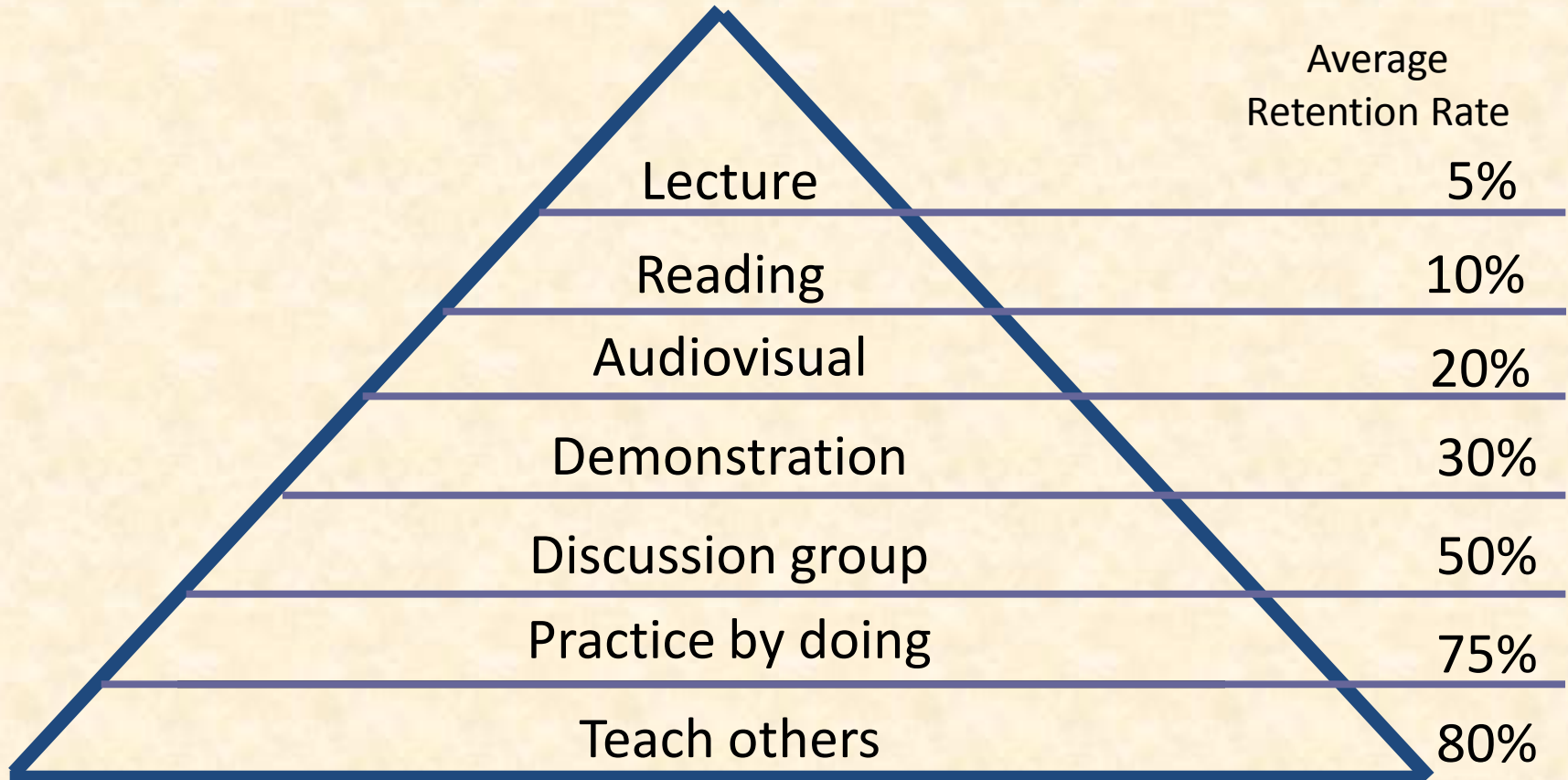
- Definisi sumber belajar :

Segala sesuatu baik barang maupun orang yang dapat memberikan data/ fakta, prinsip-prinsip, atau pengalaman yang dibutuhkan untuk membantu proses belajar dalam rangka mencapai tujuan belajar. ( Shershneva et al, 2005)

- Diperlukan ketrampilan untuk menggunakan sumber belajar.

# Evidences from educational research

## *Learning format*



National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine, USA



## Macam – Macam Sumber Belajar

- Berdasarkan sumbernya:
  - a. Human Resources: dosen (kuliah pakar), teman (diskusi/ SGD)
  - b. Elektronik:
    1. Off-line: CD-ROM, Video, Proquest data base.
    2. On-line: artikel elektronik (web blog), dokumen web pages, jurnal elektronik, you-tube.
  - c. Cetak : buku teks, jurnal cetak
  - d. Pengalaman : cadaver, manikin, praktikum



## Sumber Belajar : *Human Resources*

- **Dosen** saat memberikan kuliah di kelas
- **Teman** saat kegiatan tutorial/ SGD
  - Elaboratif learning dapat meningkatkan retensi daya ingat dan membantu mahasiswa untuk membangun pengetahuannya (Hamilton, 1997; Koschman, 1996)
  - Syarat agar elaboratif learning berdampak pada pembelajaran: sumber belajar banyak dan bervariasi serta dapat dipertanggung jawabkan

# Sumber Belajar Elektronik

## Blog

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ALIA ProQuest  
GALE Westlaw

**Author Archives: Emirza Nur Wicaksono**

**MALOKLUSI**  
EMIRZA NUR WICAKSONO SEPTEMBER 12, 2014 [0] COMMENTS

DEFINISI MALOKLUSI Maloklusi merupakan oklusi abnormal yang ditandai dengan tidak harmonisnya hubungan antar lengkung di setiap bidang spasial atau anomali abnormal dalam posisi gigi. Maloklusi menunjukkan kondisi oklusi intercuspal dalam pertumbuhan gigi yang tidak reguler. Penentuan maloklusi dapat didasarkan pada kunci ...

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Posted in Cigi dan Mulut | Komentar Dimatikan

**ANOMALI EBSTEIN (EBSTEIN'S ANOMALY)**  
EMIRZA NUR WICAKSONO SEPTEMBER 12, 2014 [0] COMMENTS

A. PENGERTIAN Anomali Ebstein (AE) adalah suatu kelainan jantung bawaan yang ditandai oleh berpindahnya letak daun septum dan daun posterior katup trikuspidalis (KT) ke arah

SUDAHKAH ANDA MENGOZI TANGAN DENGAN BENAR ?

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# Jurnal Elektronik

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# Artikel review dalam jurnal elektronik

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## REVIEW

### Problem based learning

D A Kilroy

*Emerg Med J* 2004;21:411-413. doi: 10.1136/emj.2003.012435

Problem based learning (PBL) has been the subject of considerable interest and debate in medical undergraduate and, increasingly, postgraduate education in recent years. Its supporters maintain that PBL enhances learning by providing a highly motivational environment for acquisition of knowledge, which is well received by those who take part in it. Critics argue that PBL is a time consuming exercise, often undertaken by people with a limited appreciation of its complexities, and the lack of evidence that PBL translates into better clinical competence brings into question the relevance of such intensive learning methods in everyday practice. This article outlines the background to PBL, explains its mechanics in action, and considers the potential disadvantages of its use as a clinical learning tool in the emergency department.

**P**roblem based learning (PBL) derives from a theory which suggests that for effective acquisition of knowledge, learners need to be stimulated to restructure information they already know within a realistic context, to gain new knowledge, and to then elaborate on the new information they have learned, for example

and has concluded that the term best applies to teaching that achieves the following *four* important objectives in professional education:

- Structuring of knowledge for use in a clinical context
- Development of the student's clinical reasoning processes
- Development of self directed learning skills
- Increasing the student's motivation for further learning

It is important to be aware that PBL learning is quite separate from problem solving. The most "refined" form of PBL is termed *closed loop* PBL, where students complete the learning tasks set during their analysis of the original problem, but then go on at the end to identify areas for improvement in their own reasoning ability. This is considered a highly motivational method of learning.

**PBL IN PRACTICE-- A CLINICAL EXAMPLE**  
Development of an effective PBL learning package should not be undertaken lightly: it is a very resource intensive process (participants will need reliable access to both the facilitator and the internet), which relies upon thorough knowledge of the principles of PBL as well as an enthusiastic group of colleagues who are keen to develop the

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# Perbedaan Artikel dalam Jurnal dan Artikel dalam Blog

## Artikel Ilmiah dalam Jurnal

- Melalui proses review oleh para ahli bidang
- Dapat dipertanggung jawabkan kesahihannya

## Artikel dalam Blog

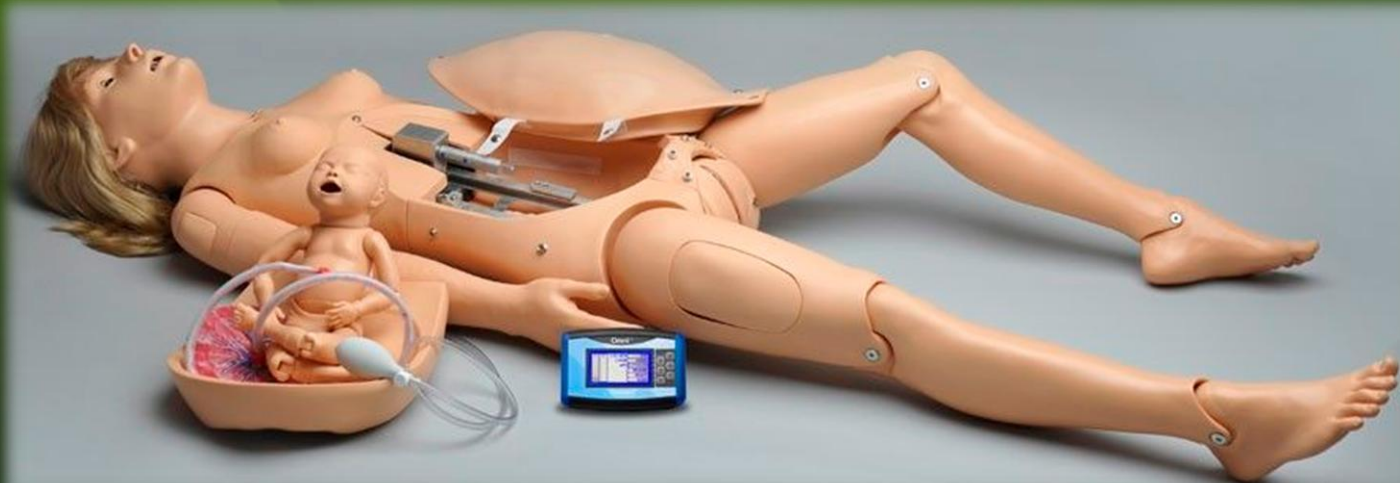
- Tidak melalui review oleh ahli sesuai bidang
- Sulit dipertanggung jawabkan kesahihannya



## Sumber Belajar Pengalaman



938



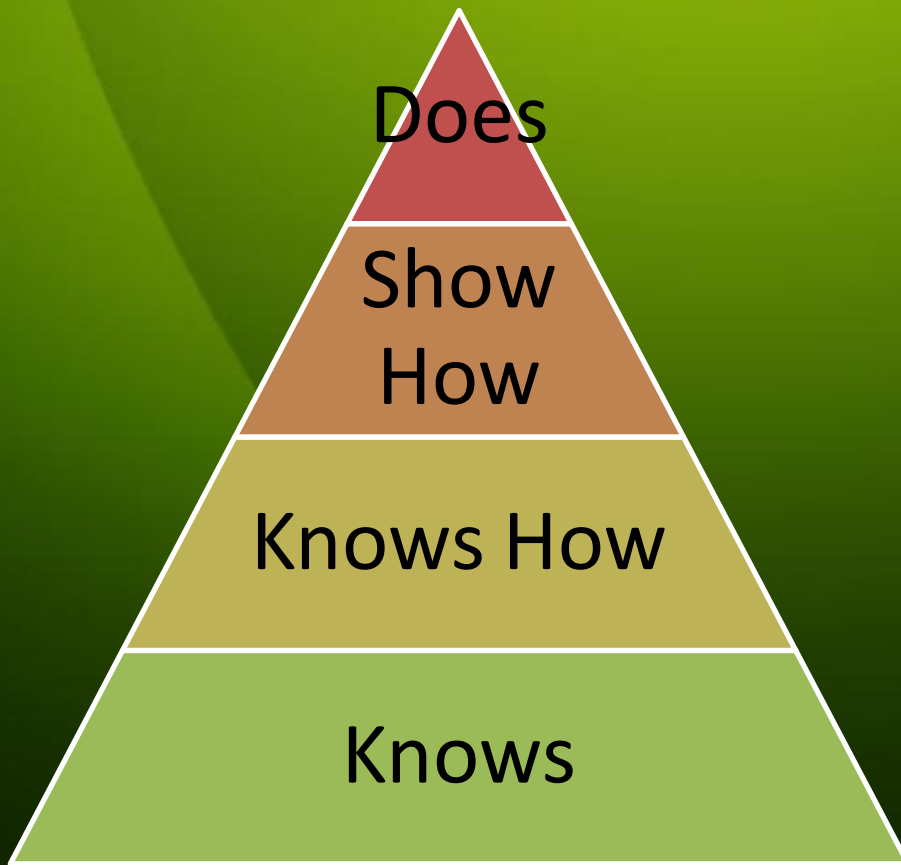
## Bagaimana memilih sumber belajar?

- Sesuaikan dengan ranah kompetensi dan sasaran belajar yang akan dicapai.
  - a. Knowledge → (Bloom's Taxonomy)

Bloom's Taxonomy	Sumber Belajar
Remembering	Buku Teks, e-book, kuliah dosen, dokumen web-pages
Understanding	Video, diskusi
Applying	Kasus problem solving
Analizing	Kasus problem solving
Evaluating	Kasus problem solving
Creating	Kasus problem solving, pengalaman



## b. Psikomotor → Miller Pyramid



Pengalaman : Pasien nyata

Pengalaman : Manikin, pasien standar

Video, Demonstrasi Instruktur/teman

Buku petunjuk skills lab/ praktikum, buku pemeriksaan fisik



- **Jang & Kim, 2014 :**

- Kelebihan : penggunaan video ketrampilan klinis dapat membantu mahasiswa dalam mempersiapkan diri menghadapi OSCE, dapat dilihat berkali-kali.
- Kekurangan: kurang interaktif → siswa tidak dapat mengajukan pertanyaan langsung



- Sesuaikan dengan learning style.
  - Tipe auditorik : Penjelasan Dosen saat kuliah pakar, Penjelasan teman saat diskusi
  - Tipe visual : video, gambar.
  - Tipe kinestetik: manikin
  - Halbert, dkk (2011): mahasiswa kedokteran yang memiliki learning style activis, intuitive, global/ visual menyukai sumber belajar online dibandingkan dengan mahasiswa yang memiliki learning style reflektive, sensing, verbal, sequential



EDUCATION

- Kenali kelebihan dan kekurangan dari tiap-tiap sumber belajar:
  - Kemudahan mengakses
  - Biaya
  - Dampak terhadap pembelajaran





## Hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan saat mencari sumber belajar di luar kelas

1. Apakah sumber tersebut merupakan sumber resmi?
  - Buku Teks → perhatikan ISBN, tahun terbit
  - Artikel online → perhatikan alamat situsnya, dari institusi pendidikan, organisasi atau provider jurnal ilmiah.
2. Bagaimanakah posisi sumber tersebut terhadap sumber-sumber lain?

Misalkan untuk buku atau jurnal ilmiah

## Buku

- Lihat informasi singkat dari buku : judul, nama pengarang, editor, tahun terbit, jumlah yang mensitasi, peringkat serta review dari pembaca-pembaca sebelumnya


## Jurnal Ilmiah

- Lihat Indeks impact factor dari jurnal di ISI (International Scientific Index)
- Kriteria impact factor : luas distribusi, jumlah artikel yang masuk untuk direview, jumlah sitasi yang merujuk, CV pengarang, dsb

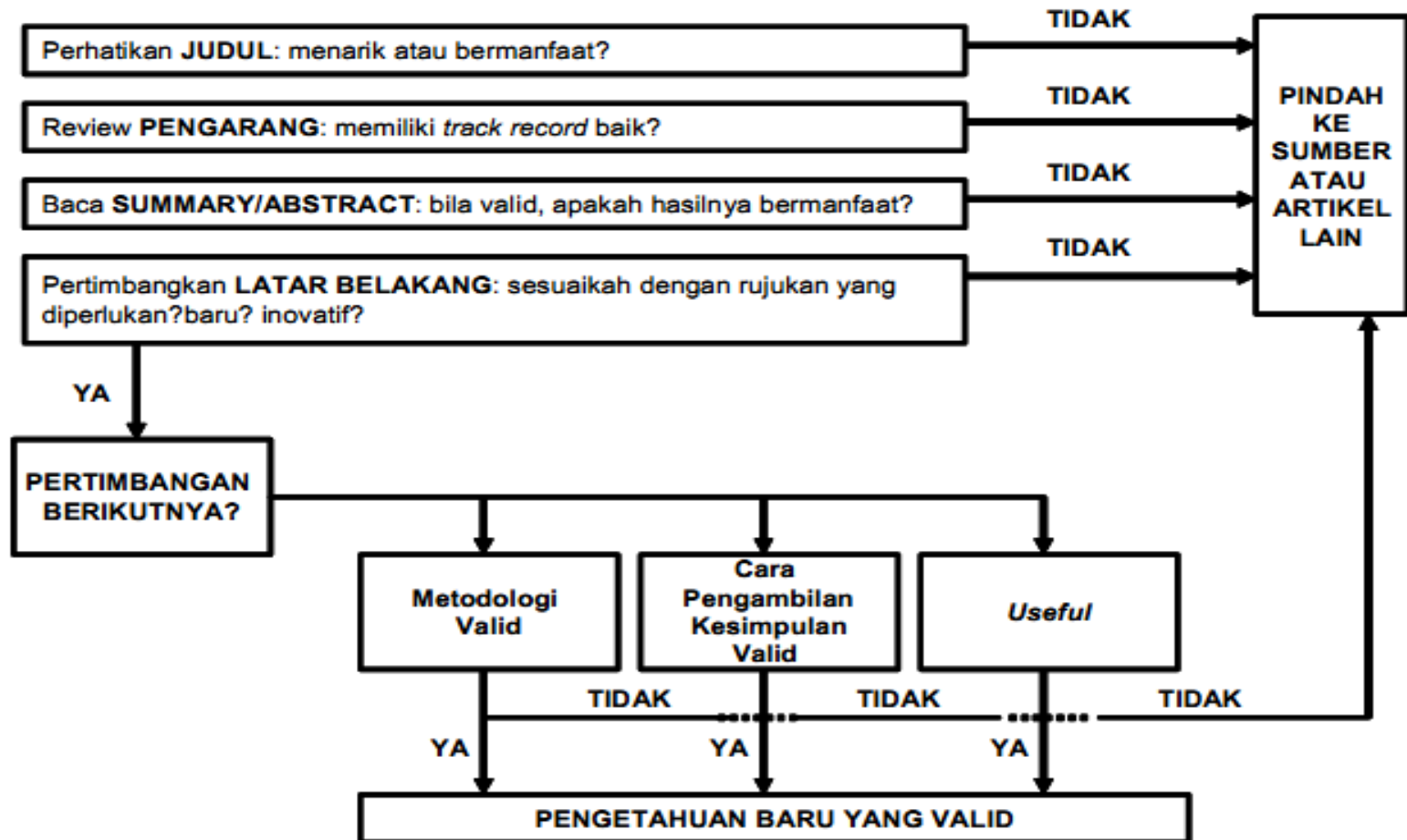


### 3. Bagaimana cara mendapatkan sumber belajar tersebut?

- Apakah harus melanggan atau dapat diakses secara cuma-cuma.
- PNRI (Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia) telah menyediakan fasilitas e-resources
- Perpustakaan FK UNISSULA telah berlangganan clinicalkey dan memiliki beberapa e-book

- 
4. Kata kunci apakah yang tepat untuk melacak sumber?
- ketrampilan seseorang dalam memilih dan menggunakan kata kunci → ketrampilan pencarian sumber belajar

# Strategi Seleksi Sumber Belajar dari Jurnal



Sumber: Pusat Pengembangan Pendidikan UGM, 2005



## 5 Kriteria untuk mengevaluasi *Web Pages*

### 1. Keakuratan dokumen web:

- Siapa yang menulis dan apakah bisa dihubungi?
- Apa tujuan dan latar belakang web tersebut di buat?
- Apakah ditulis oleh pakar yang sesuai dengan bidangnya?

### 2. Authority:

- Siapa yang mempublikasi dokumen tersebut?
- Apa institusi yang mempublikasi dokumen tersebut?
- Apakah publisher mengeluarkan list kualifikasi penulis?



### 3. Obyektivitas Dokumen

- Apakah sesuai ?
- Seberapa detil informasi yang tertulis?
- Bagaimana opini penulis?
- Apakah disponsori oleh suatu produk dan bertujuan untuk mendongkrak penjualan produk?

### 4. Currency of the web pages/ Keterkinian

- Kapan dokumen tersebut dibuat?
- Kapan di-update oleh penulisnya?

### 5. Coverage

- Apakah seluruh informasi dapat dilihat ?  
Terutama bila memiliki link.

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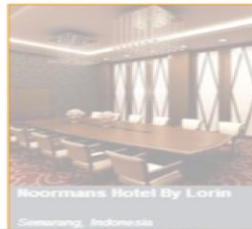
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Ethanol (Alcohol) Metabolism

Non-Glucose Sugar Metabolism

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The Metabolic Syndrome: MetS

Insulin Action

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Dipeptidylpeptidase 4, DPP4

Nuclear Receptors in Metabolism

PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\beta$ / $\delta$ , PPAR $\gamma$

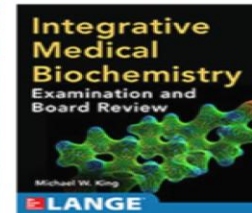
Liver X receptors, LXRs

Farnesoid X receptors, FXRs

PGC-1 $\alpha$

Cholesterol Metabolism

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a potent vasoconstrictor and contributes to endothelial cell dysfunction in the presence of IR. The increased expression of numerous cell adhesion molecules accelerates the adherence to the endothelium of pro-inflammatory leukocytes which in turn contributes to the development of atherosclerosis. Therefore, the molecules beneficial to vascular endothelial health that are induced by insulin (e.g. NO) are reduced in the IR state and those that are proatherogenic (e.g. ET-1, PAI-1) are increased.

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## Rambu-rambu:

### Do

- Pilih yang relevan dan sah
- Terkini
- Parafrasekan
- Sitasi → Cantumkan penulis asli ke dalam daftar referensi

### Don't

- Jangan pilih dari sumber yang tidak jelas
- Artikel yang diterbitkan sudah terlalu lama
- Copy paste
- Tidak mencantumkan nama penulis asli



## Penulisan daftar Rujukan dan Daftar Pustaka

- Buku: Editor sebagai ganti nama pengarang:  
Stock, G., & Campbellm J. (Eds). (2000). *Engineering in human germline: An exploration of the science and ethics of altering the genes we pass to our children*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Artikel dari sebuah jurnal, peulis tunggal:  
Roy, A. (2002). Suicide in chronic schizophrenia. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 141, 171-177.

- Artikel jurnal, 3-6 penulis:  
Baldwin, C.M., Bevan, C., & Beshaske, A. (1997). At risk minority population in a church-based clinic: communication basic needs. *Journal of Multicultural Nursing & Helath*. 6(2). 26-28.
- Artikel jurnal dengan lebih dari 6 pengarang:  
Yawn, B., Algatt, P., Yawn, R., Wollan, C., Greco, M., Gleason, M., et al. (2005). An in-scholl CD-ROM asthma education program. *Journal of School Health*, 70, 153-159.
- Artikel jurnal, versi elektronik:  
Weist, M.D. (2001). Toward a public health promotion and intervention system for youth. *Journal of School Health*, 71(3), 101-104, diakses 23 Agustus, 2002, dari ProQuest database.

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