

Laboratory Medicine in the Era of Disruptive Technology

LMCE 2017 & KSLM 58th Annual Meeting

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Grand Walkerhill Seoul, Korea

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Education of Clinical Pathology in Indonesia

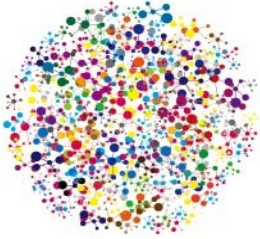
Budi Mulyono

Indonesian Collegium of Clinical Pathology

Historically, Clinical Pathology (CP) services in Indonesia began at 1956 since Ratwita Gandasubrata, MD., sent by the government of Indonesia to study in the United States of America. After the year of 1960, some lecturers from UCLA under intergovernmental collaboration worked in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital (teaching hospital for the University of Indonesia), at that time CP education in Indonesia formally started. Formerly the coordination of education of CP was carried out by Board of Study (BOS) from Indonesian Association of Pathologist (included Anatomic Pathology, Clinical Pathology and Forensic Pathology). But in the year of 1990 the professional organization separated, all clinical pathologist moved to ISCP (Indonesian Society of Clinical Pathologist). During 1990-1995, there were transition processes of all specialties training in Indonesia from BOS system changed to collegium system. Since the year of 1996 CP education in Indonesia has been under coordination by Indonesian Collegium of Clinical Pathology (ICCP). So we had 2 governing body, ISCP for professional matter and ICCP for educational matter, all under authority of National Congress approval. Then, in the year of 2013 ISCP had new nomenclature and changed to ISCPLM (Indonesian Society of Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Medicine).

National standard of specialty training has been established to fulfill the regulation of Medical Practice Law (Republic Law no. 29 / 2004) and Ministry of Education Decrees, the curriculum of CP Education should contain 80% national wisdom and 20% local wisdom. The length of study was agreed to 7 semesters or 3,5 years, and distributed into 78-85 credit units. The competencies of CP includes: Laboratory Management (operational management, quality management, safety management) and Scientific Competences in CP/LM (Hematology, Oncology, Infectious disease, Immunology & Allergy, Gastroenterohepatology, Cardiocerebrovascular, Nephrology, Endocrinology & Metabolism, Blood Bank & Transfusion Medicine). For all those governance, ICCP under coordination and supervision by Indonesian Medical Council (governmental site) and Indonesian Board of Specialties Collegium (professional site). In the year of 2009, Minister of Health had launched special allowance to medical doctors who will work to the Ministry of Health. For these kind of resident, during the study they had to stay at district hospital in remoted area for 6 months. So for this purpose, the curriculum of CP Education divided into 2 stages: First stage is standardized to district hospital requirement, and Second stage is standardized to advanced and recent technology.

As recorded on December 31, 2016, there were registered 532 residents of CP that distributed into 11 specialty training centers (included 1 new center). To fulfill requirement of New Insurance Law (Republic Law no. 24 / 2011) and New Medical Education Law (Republic Law no. 20 / 2013), since 2007 ICCP had coordinated CP Education into subspecialty level. Nowadays had been approved 6 education centers for Subspecialty Training that referred into 9 CP/LM scientific competencies (Hematology, Oncology, Infectious disease, Immunology &



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Allergy, Gastroenterohepatology, Cardiocerebrovascular, Nephrology, Endocrinology & Metabolism, Blood Bank & Transfusion Medicine). Referred to Indonesian Medical Councils regulation the length of study is limited to 2 year or 4 semesters, candidates of fellowship should have already served as clinical pathologist at least for 1 year.

Keywords: *CP/LM Education, Specialty Training Level, Subspecialty Training Level*