

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RADIOGRAPHER'S CODE OF CONDUCT BASED ON THE DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF HEALTH NO 375 TAHUN 2007 IN THE RADIOLOGY ROOM

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Submitted : June 26th, 2023 Accepted : Sept 9th, 2023 Published : Oct 27th, 2023

ABSTRACT

Radiographers are health workers who are assigned, authorized and responsible by authorized officials to carry out radiographic and imaging activities in the Health Service unit. Increasingly increasing public demand for the quality of health services in the field of radiology requires that every radiographer work professionally. In addition, in carrying out their duties and functions, Indonesian radiographers are required to comply with applicable laws and professional ethics, so an analysis of the application of a radiographer's code of ethics is required as stated in the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 375 of 2007 (Menteri Kesehatan, 2007). Bhayangkara Hospital in Semarang City has goals to be achieved, including upholding the ethics of Islamic hospitals, carrying out a regular and sustainable self-evaluation process and so on. The approach method used is sociological juridical and the research specification used is analytical descriptive. The juridical aspects studied were the legal provisions regarding the Radiographer Professional Code of Ethics and the constraints encountered in carrying out its application in the radiography room at Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City. The sociological aspect studied was the radiographer's response regarding the application of the radiographer's professional code of ethics in the radiology room of the RSI Semarang city. The results of this research are the outcome plan for publication in national scientific journals

Keywords: Radiographer Profession Code of Ethics, Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City

BACKGROUND

According to Abdulkadir Muhammad, a professional code of ethics is a product of applied ethics because it results from the application of ethical thinking to a profession. Ethics in the sense of the times (Reza et al., 2020) In the plural form it means custom. So, if we limit ourselves to the origins of this word, then "ethics" means the science of what is usually done or the science of customs (Eni, 1967). Occupational health worker ethics which includes an awareness of the choices of management, the workforce and the surrounding community (Fadillah Rijal et al., 2019). The professional code of ethics is the result of the thought of self-control of the profession concerned, and this is the basic embodiment of moral values, in which there is no outside intervention. The professional code of ethics will work well if the spirit is based on noble values within the profession itself. The code of ethics is a benchmark for members of their profession so that members do not violate ethics (Anita Sinaga, 2020). The results of research conducted by Astriana Pamela regarding the Influence of Understanding the Accountant Professional Code of Ethics on Behavior states that any profession is required to work professionally. Not only special abilities and skills, but a profession must have ethics which are rules to be obeyed by those who carry out the profession (Chaln Chavez & Guevara Paredes, 2014). The scope of obligations for members of the profession generally includes: obligations to the public, obligations to clients, obligations to colleagues and obligations to oneself (Mukrimaa et al., 2016). The interaction of health workers with patients is very much needed in the process of health services in order to achieve cohesion and kinship (Anwar et al., 2022). Radiographers are health workers who are assigned, authorized and responsible by authorized officials to carry out Radiology service activities in the Health Service Unit (IR – Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga, 2020). Meanwhile, according to Minister of Health Regulation Number 81 of 20213, it is stated that a Radiographer is every person who has passed radiodiagnostic and radiotherapy engineering education in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations (Suhartati, 2013).

According to research by Hasmawati et al, stated that Radiology Installation Services are an integral part of medical support services in hospitals that provide diagnostic services including conventional x-ray services, use of computer radiography (CR), Mammography, Panoramic, Dental and Diagnostic Imaging services, namely ultra sonography (USG) (Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Negara tentang Analisis Kualitas Pelayanan Kesehatan (Hasmawati et al., 2018). Increasingly increasing public demand for the quality of health services in the field of radiology requires that every radiographer work professionally. Radiographer professionalism will be tested in global competition that will occur in the era of globalization. Therefore, Indonesian radiographers are required to have

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standard competencies that must be possessed by every radiographer to work in health care facilities. In carrying out their duties, a radiographer has rules and regulations, one of which is contained in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 375 of 2007 concerning Radiographer Profession Standards. This hospital has a Five Star Plenary Accreditation license and strives to provide the best service to all people. Supporting services at Bhayangkara Hospital in Semarang City include: pharmacy, laboratory, PCR laboratory, radiologist, hemodialysis, clinical forensics, narcotics, central surgical installation, hyperbaric and nutrition. Radiology installation support units, namely there is a CT Scan examination with the latest technology. The history of the establishment of Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, namely in 1972, starting from a polyclinic located on Jl. Mh. Thamrin No. 5 Semarang with main polyclinic status, in 2013 the status increased to become Bhayangkara Tk II Hospital, Central Java Regional Police (Maria Dimova & Stirk, 2019)

METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods using a sociological juridical approach (Robert & Brown, 2004). In this study, the juridical aspect studied was the Application of the Radiographer Professional Ethics Code based on the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 375 of 2007 in the Radiology Room of Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City and knowing the constraints faced. In this study, the sociological aspects studied were the responses of the Bhayangkara Hospital radiographer regarding his professional code of ethics. Primary data to collect data on the Application of the Radiographer Professional Code of Ethics Based on the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 375 of 2007 in the Radiology Room of the Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, conducted direct, free and in-depth interviews with radiographers, radiographer leaders and patients directly using interview guidelines. Primary data to collect data on the Application of the Radiographer Professional Code of Ethics Based on the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 375 of 2007 in the Radiology Room of the Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, conducted direct, free and in-depth interviews with 7 radiographers, 1 radiographer leaders and 5 patients directly using interview guidelines. In this study, 8 and 5 patients were taken as research subjects who were considered representative, including radiographers in the radiography room at Bhayangkara Hospital Semarang. (Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan, 2017)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Decree of the Minister of Health (Kepmenkes) Number 375 of 2007 concerning the Radiographer Professional Code of Ethics at Bhayangkara Hospital (RS).

A. The 1st radiographer's code of ethics is the Preamble

Radiographers in implementing the preamble code of ethics are empathetic to patients, serve patients wholeheartedly, provide maximum service by carrying out examinations to support diagnoses that aim to seek healing and patient health, radiographers act professionally and appropriately in conducting examinations on patients, carrying out work according to with laws and Pancasila (one of which is by giving the patient the opportunity if before the examination is carried out, the patient wants to worship or pray first). This is in theory, namely that a Radiography expert is a profession that performs services to the community, not a profession that is solely a job to make a living, but is a work of trust, in this case the trust of the public who need professional services, believe in sincerity, believe to his loyalty and confidence in his professional abilities. And besides that also with full awareness that the service is part of an effort to improve public health status. And members of the Radiology Profession are fully aware that only because of the guidance of God Almighty, members of the Profession of Radiologists can carry out their service duties for the benefit of humanity, the nation and the State based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

B. The 2nd radiographer's code of ethics, namely the General Obligations of radiographers, including:

Equalizing and not discriminating against nationality, ethnicity, skin color, gender, religion, politics and social status of clients when radiographers provide health services.

1. Carry out good and professional service, carry out credentials so that there are no mistakes in work, take actions according to SOPs, carry out radiographic and imaging examinations at the request of the doctor.
2. If a patient is satisfied with the health services provided by the radiographer and gives tips, the radiographer refuses in a gentle way.
3. By dedicating knowledge as well as possible and with full responsibility in accordance with professional standards and the code of ethics for the radiographer profession, carrying out tasks in radiographic services on a humanitarian basis, making generalizations and without discrimination when providing health services, in carrying out tasks always act professionally to seek healing and patient safety, always respecting and fostering cooperation with colleagues, maintaining patient confidentiality by not telling anyone any secrets unless requested by the court for testimony purposes, maintaining the dignity and nobility of the

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radiographer profession and respecting teachers and seniors, developing knowledge and technology in the field of radiography and imaging.

Being a radiographer at Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, complies with Kepmenkes No. 375 of 2007 concerning the code of ethics for the radiographer profession regarding general obligations, namely that every radiographer in carrying out his professional work is not justified in discriminating between nationality, ethnicity, skin color, gender, religion, politics and client's social status; Every radiographer in carrying out his professional work always uses professional standards; Every Indonesian radiographer in carrying out professional work, is not justified in carrying out actions that are influenced by considerations of personal gain; and Every Indonesian radiographer in carrying out his professional work, always adheres to the oath of office and code of ethics as well as professional standards for Radiography Experts

C. The 3rd radiographer's code of ethics, namely obligations to their profession, including:

1. Carry out examinations on patients, especially X-rays and carry out other examinations in radiology with full responsibility; be proactive and creative; provide good service to patients, namely by giving a smile, greeting and greeting; love work and loyalty in work; honest so that patients can be trusted; learn from mistakes.
2. The radiographer provides health services including radiography and imaging at the doctor's request without leaving the procedures outlined. The radiographer may not take photos other than what the sending doctor wants, but if there is an example of a case: asked for a PA chest photo, but the radiographer is an initiative, this turns out to be a mass case, take a lateral photo and it is not allowed because it should be consulted with the sending doctor first, after the doctor gave an answer, the new radiographer took action.
3. Examine the patient according to the request of the sending doctor and the clinical record that has been written and if an examination such as contrast and contrast CT scan is carried out, the radiographer consults first with the radiologist whether the patient's condition can continue with contrast or not and what dose of contrast is received cc. The radiologist who issued the specialist but was not willing to explain it to the patient, because it was the responsibility of the sending doctor to explain it and determine the diagnosis.
4. Not asking friends or other health workers to do work, photos or CT scans. Radiographers carry out their duties according to their responsibilities.

So a radiographer at Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, complies with Kepmenkes No. 375 of 2007 concerning the code of ethics for the radiographer profession regarding obligations to the profession, namely: Radiography experts must maintain and uphold the good name of their profession; The Radiography Expert only performs radiographic, imaging and radiotherapy work at the request of the Doctor without leaving the procedures outlined; Radiography experts are not justified in ordering other people who are not experts to carry out radiographic, imaging and radiotherapy work; Radiography specialists are not justified in determining radiological diagnoses and planning radiotherapy doses

D. The 4th radiographer's code of ethics, namely Obligations to Patients, among others

1. Radiographer
 - a. Radiographers carrying out their professional work always maintain the atmosphere and environment by embracing cultural and religious values, for example a male patient before being examined wants to pray Friday first, then the radiographer invites and will call the next patient who does not perform Friday prayers, and the radiographer performs the prayer alternately
 - b. If you experience and encounter difficulties in the field, you usually consult first with seniors who are more experienced whether the examination is correct or not, and the procedure for consulting and asking seniors for advice in order to get good results, can support the correct diagnosis, which aims to cure the patient.
 - c. If a patient's family wants to know the results of the examination, the radiographer will inform them that the doctor who will provide an explanation is the doctor in charge (DPJP). And the radiographer will not tell anyone any secrets related to his duties, unless asked by the court, for testimony purposes
 - d. Health workers, especially radiographers, must have a registration certificate (STR) and radiographer work permit (SIKR) which will be updated every five years. In addition, they must also have credentials (a process used to verify qualifications, experience, professionalism related to the competence, performance and professionalism of health workers in a profession in supporting quality health services by prioritizing patient safety aspects) which are applied annually.
 - e. A radiographer collaborates with other related experts, for example the patient will be examined by contrast by giving fluid into the patient's body so that the results are more clearly seen, then the injection of contrast is carried out by a nurse, and there is a cooperative relationship with other experts.
 - f. Radiographers foster good working relationships between their professions by being polite, friendly and greeting each other when they pass each other. In addition, by communicating when meeting with

professional friends at the morning assembly before starting work; communicate through the hospital whatsapp group (WA)

2. Patients

Radiographers carrying out their professional work always maintain the atmosphere and environment by embracing cultural and religious values, for example, before examining a patient, explaining the purpose of the action, the procedure for the procedure, and the patient is welcome to pray according to their religions. In carrying out the examination, all radiographers were sufficient in their field and there were no difficulties.

According to the patient, the radiographer's obligation to maintain confidentiality has been carried out, as evidenced by the patient receiving a letter that says "The health of the person or in these matters is kept confidential which is known by the individual or the radiographer". In carrying out the examination, the radiographer is friendly, polite and kind, and establishes good communication with the patient

So a radiographer at Bhayangkara Hospital, Semarang City, complies with Kepmenkes No. 375 of 2007 concerning the code of ethics for the radiographer profession concerning the obligations of every radiographer in carrying out his professional work to always maintain the atmosphere and environment by embracing cultural values, customs, religion from sufferers, sufferers' families and society in general; Every radiographer in carrying out his professional work must be sincere and sincere to patients by providing the best service to them. If he is unable or encounters difficulties, he must consult with colleagues who are experts or other experts; Every radiographer is obliged to keep secret everything that is known both from his professional work and from other fields about the patient's condition, because of the patient's trust that he has prepared himself to be examined; Every Radiography Specialist is obliged to implement the policy regulations outlined by the Government in the health sector; Every Radiography Specialist, for the benefit of the patient, at any time cooperates with other related Experts and carries out his duties quickly, precisely and with dignity and is confident in his professional abilities; Every Radiography Specialist is required to foster a good working relationship between his profession and other professions in the interest of serving the public (<https://rsbhayangkara-semarang.com/>, 2022)

E. The second radiographer's code of ethics is Obligation to oneself

1. To maintain personal safety in providing health services to patients, radiographers use TLD; in the workplace environment has been covered with walls that have been installed with lead (PB) in accordance with predetermined regulations. In addition, every year check the radiation dose in the radiology environment and outside radiology.
2. To maintain health in providing health services to patients, efforts are made, namely every year a check-up is carried out; every month given an injection of vitamin C; when the Covid-19 pandemic escalated, radiographers used hazmat when carrying out examinations; and do a swab test every day.
3. Radiographers try to improve their professional skills by attending seminars, webinars and training. Meanwhile, radiographers with DIV education do not want to continue on to higher education and feel that they have had enough.

So, the radiographers of Bhayangkara Hospital in Semarang City have implemented Kepmenkes No. 375 regarding the professional code of ethics concerning the obligations of radiographers to themselves, namely: Every Radiography Expert must maintain his own health and safety both from the dangers of radiation and against his illness; Every Radiography Specialist always tries to improve his professional skills both individually and collectively by keeping abreast of developments in science and technology, increasing skills and experience that are useful for serving the community.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Radiographers in carrying out their duties are in accordance with the professional code of ethics in Kepmenkes No. 375 of 2007, namely providing services with a preamble, being able to carry out their obligations in general, being able to carry out obligations to their profession, to patients and themselves. However, radiographers, in carrying out their professional code of ethics regarding self-responsibility (increasing competency skills by continuing higher education), while radiographers are still DIV educated, do not want to continue to higher education and feel sufficient.

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