

RENCANA PROGRAM DAN KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN SEMESTER (RPKPS)



Outbreak Investigation

(Semester 1/3 SKS/KUI 6111)

(Program Studi S2 Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat)

Oleh:

dr. Riris Andono Ahmad, MPH, PhD

**Universitas Gadjah Mada
Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan
2019**



Universitas Gadjah Mada

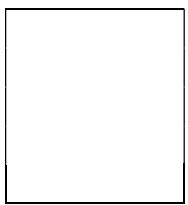
Fakultas Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat, dan Keperawatan
Departemen/Program Studi S2 Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat

RENCANA PROGRAM DAN KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN SEMESTER (RPKPS)

| Kode Mata Kuliah | Nama Mata Kuliah | Bobot (sks) | Semester | Status Mata Kuliah | Mata Kuliah Prasyarat |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 6101 | Outbreak Investigation | 3 | 1 | Core | |

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|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Capaian Pembelajaran Lulusan (CPL) yang dibebankan pada MK | KLB1. List the operational steps of an outbreak investigation | | | | |
| | KLB2. Determine whether an epidemic exist | | | | |
| | KLB3. Verifying the diagnosis | | | | |
| | KLB4. Count cases and determine attack rate | | | | |
| | KLB5. Develop biologically plausible hypothesis | | | | |
| | KLB6. Describe the use of and present data in a line listing | | | | |
| | KLB7. Construct and interpret an epidemic curve | | | | |
| | KLB8. List the types of evidence that need to be collected in the field | | | | |
| | KLB9. Identify the essential roles in the logistics of outbreak investigation and response | | | | |
| | KLB10. Develop recommendation of strategies to control and prevent in response to an outbreak | | | | |
| | KLB11. Prepare an in house outbreak report | | | | |

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| Capaian Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah (CPMK) | CPMK1 | Introduction on teaching methods: Overview of Outbreak Investigation I: Context and importance |
| | CPMK2 | Steps in outbreak investigation |
| | CPMK3 | Outbreak Identification- Confirmation and Case Definition-Case Finding |
| | CPMK4 | Descriptive Epidemiology in Outbreak Investigation and Develop Hypothesis |
| | CPMK5 | Design Appropriate Follow up Study to Test Hypothesis Environmental and Epidemiology Study |
| | CPMK6 | Analytical Epidemiology: Analyzing and Interpreting Data |
| | CPMK7 | Principle of Control Measures and Risk Communication - Outbreak |
| | CPMK8 | Tutorial foodborne outbreak: Oswego |
| | CPMK9 | Tutorial zoonosis: Leptospirosis |
| | CPMK10 | Tutorial vectorborne disease: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever |
| | CPMK11 | Roleplay: foodborne case investigation |
| | CPMK12 | Role of Laboratory and Existing Lab for Supporting Outbreak Investigation |
| | CPMK13 | Lab Case Study 1 : Waterborn Case Study and Introduction to Microbiology Examination Methods |
| | CPMK14 | Lab Case Study 1 Introduction to Specimen Handling (Tools, Materials, Sampling, Collecting, Keep and Transportation) and Practice : PPI (personal protection device) and Specimen Handling |
| | CPMK15 | Lab Case Study 1 : Continue on Salmonella Case Study and Discussion |
| | CPMK16 | Lab Tour 1 (divide into two group) Visit virology, biology, chemistry, water laboratory, pengembangan tepat guna, and rapid test lab |
| | CPMK17 | Lab Case Study 2: Jaundice |
| | CPMK18 | Lab Case Study 2: Introduction to Viral Culture. Rapid Diagnostic Test and PCR |
| | CPMK19 | Lab Case Study 2: Continue on Jaundice Case Study and Discussion |
| | CPMK20 | Lab Tour 2 (divide into two group) Visit virology, biology, chemistry, water laboratory, pengembangan tepat guna, and rapid test lab |
| | CPMK21 | Lab Case Study 3 High Fever |
| | CPMK22 | Lab Case Study 3 Basic Immunology |
| | CPMK23 | Lab Case Study 3 Continue on High Fever Case Study and Discussion |



| Pemetaan CPL dengan CPMK | CPMK | CPL | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | KLB 1 | KLB 2 | KLB 3 | KLB 4 | KLB 5 | KLB 6 | KLB 7 | KLB 8 | KLB 9 | KLB 10 | KLB 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Introduction on teaching methods: Overview of Outbreak Investigation I: Context and importance | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Steps in outbreak investigation | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Outbreak Identification- Confirmation and Case Definition-Case Finding | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Descriptive Epidemiology in Outbreak Investigation and Develop Hypothesis | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 5 | Design Appropriate Follow up Study to Test Hypothesis Environmental and Epidemiology Study | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Analytical Epidemiology: Analyzing and Interpreting Data | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 7 | Principle of Control Measures and Risk Communication - Outbreak | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 8 | Tutorial foodborne outbreak: Oswego | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 9 | Tutorial zoonosis: Leptospirosis | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 10 | Tutorial vectorborne disease: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 11 | Roleplay: foodborne case investigation | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 12 | Role of Laboratory and Existing Lab for Supporting Outbreak Investigation | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Lab Case Study 1 : Waterborn Case Study and Introduction to Microbiology Examination Methods | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 14 | Lab Case Study 1 Introduction to Specimen Handling (Tools, Materials, Sampling, Collecting, Keep and Transportation) and Practice : PPI (personal protection device) and Specimen Handling | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| 15 | Lab Case Study 1 : Continue on Salmonella Case Study and Discussion | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |

| | <p>C $\geq 70\%$ D $\geq 60\%$ E $\leq 60\%$</p> <table> <tr> <td>Homework assignment</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tutorial works activity</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Final examination</td><td>40%</td></tr> </table> | Homework assignment | 30% | Tutorial works activity | 30% | Final examination | 40% | | |
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| Tutorial works activity | 30% | | | | | | | | |
| Final examination | 40% | | | | | | | | |
| Daftar Bahan dan Referensi | <p>The textbook for this course is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gregg M, Epidemiologi Lapangan, Ed 3rd : Terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia; ☒ Mark S.D, Outbreak Investigation Around the World, ☒ David L. Heyman, Ed 18th atau Edisi Terjemahan, Control of Communicable Disease Manual, Washington DC: APHA 2014 ☒ Gordis L, Epidemiology, 3rd Ed. Philadelphia, PA. Elsevier Saunders: 2004. Update edition is preferable | | | | | | | | |
| Nama Dosen Pengampu <i>(Team Teaching)</i> | dr.Riris Andono Ahmad, MPH, PhD dr.Citra Indriani, MPH dr.Risalia Reni A, MPH drg.Th. Baning Rahayujati, M.Kes | | | | | | | | |
| Otorisasi | <table> <tr> <th>Tanggal Penyusunan</th> <th>Koordinator Mata Kuliah</th> <th>Koordinator Bidang Keahlian (Jika Ada)</th> <th>Ketua Program Studi</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> </td> <td> <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> </td> <td> <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> </td> </tr> </table> | Tanggal Penyusunan | Koordinator Mata Kuliah | Koordinator Bidang Keahlian (Jika Ada) | Ketua Program Studi | | <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> | <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> | <i>Tanda Tangan</i> <i>Nama Terang</i> |
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Rencana Kegiatan Pembelajaran Mingguan (RKPM)

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|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 9 | Tutorial vectorborne disease: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Roleplay: foodborne case investigation | | | | | | | | |
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| 16 | Lab Case Study 2: Jaundice | | | | | | | | |
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| 19 | Lab Case Study 2: Continue on Jaundice Case Study and Discussion | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Lab Tour 2 (divide into two group) Visit virology, biology, chemistry, water laboratory, pengembangan tepat guna, and rapid test lab | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Lab Case Study 3 High Fever | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Lab Case Study 3 Basic Immunology | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Lab Case Study 3 Continue on High Fever Case Study and Discussion | | | | | | | | |

Keterangan :

Penilaian pembelajaran (3), (4), (5) dapat berupa:

Metode:

Tatap muka: observasi, tes tertulis, kuis, dsb

Daring: tugas *essay, feedback*, penilaian teman sejawat, penyusunan proposal, penyusunan paper, dsb

Instrumen

Tatap muka: soal *essay*, dsb

Daring: pilihan ganda, dsb

Bobot nilai

Bahan kajian (6) dapat berupa:

Sumber belajar yang diberikan oleh pengampu MK, jelaskan substansinya

Sumber belajar yang diperoleh mahasiswa secara online dalam bentuk teks, *slides, audio, video* dsb, jelaskan substansinya.

Metode pembelajaran (7) dapat berupa:

Metode tatap muka: pemaparan, *collaborative learning, problem based learning*, dsb

Metode daring: *self learning*, tugas terstruktir, *essay writing*, dsb

Beban waktu pembelajaran (8):

Tatap muka 2 x 50 menit, atau

Daring 2 x 60 menit belajar mandiri, 2 x 60 menit tugas terstruktur

Pengalaman belajar/aktivitas mahasiswa (9) dapat berupa:

Tatap muka: belajar berkelompok, berdiskusi, berdebat secara konstruktif, pemecahan masalah, dsb

Daring: belajar mandiri, berlatih mengkaji literature, berlatih menulis *essay*, dsb

Media pembelajaran (10) dapat berupa:

Tatap muka: computer, in focus, alat tulis, alat peraga, dsb

Daring: computer, *gadget*, akses internet, dsb