

Day 1: 17:10 – 17:25

How to produce physician-scientist, Indonesia Experience



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Short CV

Dr. Irawan Yusuf graduate from Faculty of Medicine Hasanuddin University 1984 and continued his education at School of Medicine Hiroshima University, Japan.

After holding his Ph.D in 1992, he joined Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology as a senior scientist.

He was appointed as vice dean for academic and research on 2002 before inaugurated as Dean of Faculty of Medicine on 2006.

He was responsible for establishing independent accreditation board for health professional education under Health Professional Education Quality Project in 2010-2014. Since 2008, he was elected as member of Indonesia Academy of Science.

On 2015 he was appointed as visiting professor at Kyoto University, Japan. From June 2016 to March 2018.

He is responsible as a convener of Evidence summit for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality in Indonesia funded by USAID and Indonesia Academy of Science.

Since August 2018 he was appointed as director of Mochtar Riady Institute for Nanotechnology.

Since 2019 he was appointed as chairman of advisory board Siloam Hospital Group.

Abstract

Physician-scientist is an unattractive profession in developing countries, including Indonesia.

In fact, the rapid development of science and technology requires physician-scientists to translate finding from basic science to clinical applications through high quality clinical trials.

There are various reasons why only a few physicians choose this profession, the medical education system, health care system and research ecosystem are unable to prepare and guarantee their careers as physician scientists.

The reasons are from economic to a mediocre research environment, insufficient research funds, and a pessimistic outlook on the possibility of success through research.

Until now, the educational goal of medical schools in Indonesia was to train primary care and specialist doctors through competency-based curriculum. Because the educational objective was to educate clinicians to treat patients well rather than to conduct research, the emphasis was on treatment capacity rather than on research capacity.

However, many have come to think that clinical medicine cannot advance to a full extent unless basic medical science is strong; consequently, preparing physician-scientists has been added as one of the important educational goals of medical schools.

The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the medical education system in Indonesia and what efforts should be done to produce physician-scientists in facing the changing landscape of health services in Indonesia.