

ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE DOCTORS TOWARDS PRIVATIZATION OF MONITORING FOREIGN WORKERS MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN GOMBAK AND PETALING DISTRICT, 1998

PENERIMA PROGRAM PENSWASTAAN PENGAWASAN PEMERIKSAAN KESIHATAN PEKERJA ASING OLEH DOKTOR-DOKTOR SWASTA DI DAERAH GOMBAK DAN PETALING, 1998

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ABSTRACT

A research which combines qualitative and quantitative technique was conducted to study the acceptance of private doctors towards privatization of monitoring foreign workers medical examination in Gombak and Petaling District and to understand the modus operandi of FOMEMA, an agency which was given private contract. FOMEMA which started to operate on the 1st December 1997, was instructed to monitor medical examination of foreign workers among private doctors for 15 years. Study results shows that 67.1% of the respondents have ever notified communicable diseases and only 52.9% from them know the place to notify disease. Reasons given for doctors not notifying includes difficulties in getting forms, difficult process of notification, lack of knowledge on notifiable diseases, forget and fear of losing patients. It was found that 46.3% of doctors have high knowledge on notification and 53.7% have low knowledge. As many as 65.2% of respondents accept the privatization program to monitor medical examination of foreign workers while 34.8% do not. Among the factors which causes doctors not to accept are high registration fee, low doctors medical examination fee and the choice of laboratories and x-rays are by the agency. Multiple regression done shows that the increase in knowledge score for notification (0.02) and the increase in the number of patients (0.03) were significantly related to decrease in the acceptance of privatization programme. It was also noted that the increase score for knowledge on notification will result in an increase of the knowledge on the privatization program of monitoring medical examination of foreign workers ($p=0.04$). Continuous medical examination should be given to increase the knowledge of notification among the private doctors and at the same time incentives should also be given to doctors who are successful in notifying patients with infectious diseases correctly. In order to increase the acceptance of the privatization programme for monitoring medical examination of foreign workers, the government should decrease the registration fee with FOMEMA, increase the medical examination fee and allow the private doctor to choose laboratories and X-rays facilities on their own.

ABSTRAK

Suatu kajian yang menggabungkan teknik kualitatif dan kuantitatif telah dilakukan bagi mengetahui penerimaan program penswastaaan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing di kalangan doktor-doktor swasta di Daerah Gombak dan Petaling dan memahami modus operandi FOMEMA, agensi yang diberikan kontrak dalam penswastaaan tersebut. FOMEMA yang telah mula berfungsi pada 1 hb Dec 1997 diberikan kontrak untuk melakukan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing di kalangan doktor-doktor swasta selama 15 tahun. Hasil kajian telah menunjukkan 67.1% responden yang pernah menotifikasi penyakit dan cuma 52.9% daripadanya yang mengetahui tempat untuk menotifikasi penyakit. Antara sebab-sebab mengapa doktor tidak menotifikasi penyakit adalah kerana ketiadaan dan susah mendapatkan borang, proses notifikasi yang agak rumit, kurang pengetahuan berkenaan notifikasi penyakit, terlupa dan takut kehilangan pelanggan. Seramai 46.3% doktor berpengetahuan tinggi berkenaan notifikasi dan 53.7% berpengetahuan rendah. Seramai 65.2% responden menerima program penswastaaan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing dan 34.8% tidak menerima. Di antara faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan doktor-doktor tidak menerimanya adalah kerana yuran pendaftaran yang tinggi, yuran pemeriksaan kesihatan yang rendah dan pemilihan makmal dan fasiliti X-ray oleh pihak agensi tersebut. Ujian regresi berganda yang dilakukan mendapati bahawa peningkatan skor pengetahuan berkenaan notifikasi ($p=0.02$) dan peningkatan bilangan pesakit ($p=0.03$) kedua-duanya mempunyai hubungan dengan pengurangan penerimaan penswastaaan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing yang bererti. Didapati juga bahawa peningkatan skor pengetahuan berkenaan notifikasi akan meningkatkan skor pengetahuan berkenaan program penswastaaan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing ($p=0.04$). Pendidikan perubatan yang berterusan sepatutnya diadakan bagi mempertingkatkan pengetahuan berkenaan notifikasi di kalangan doktor-doktor swasta di samping mengadakan insentif kepada doktor-doktor yang berjaya menotifikasi penyakit berjangkit dengan tepat. Bagi mempertingkatkan penerimaan program penswastaaan pengawasan pemeriksaan kesihatan pekerja-pekerja asing oleh doktor-doktor swasta, kerajaan sepatutnya mengurangkan yuran pendaftaran dengan FOMEMA, meningkatkan yuran pemeriksaan kesihatan dan membenarkan doktor-doktor swasta memilih makmal dan tempat pemeriksaan X-ray yang diingini oleh mereka sendiri.