

Hubungan Antara Frekuensi Penyusunan Peta Konsep *Problem-based Learning* (PBL) dengan Nilai Ujian Lisan Terstruktur Mahasiswa : Studi Kuantitatif pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Tingkat Sarjana Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penyusunan peta konsep sebagai salah satu strategi belajar yang diterapkan dalam diskusi kelompok *Problem-Based Learning* (PBL) dapat melatih kemampuan berpikir kritis dan penalaran klinis mahasiswa kedokteran. Penerapan strategi belajar ini secara konsisten dalam belajar mandiri maupun selama diskusi kelompok PBL diharapkan dapat menunjang keberhasilan mahasiswa dalam ujian lisan sebagai ujian yang selaras dengan diskusi kelompok.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* pada 126 mahasiswa FK Unsoed angkatan 2024 yang dipilih secara *total sampling*, menggunakan data sekunder berupa frekuensi penyusunan peta konsep pada *logbook* persiapan diskusi kelompok PBL (0, 1, 2) serta nilai ujian lisan terstruktur pra-remedial (0,00 – 100,00) dari Bagian Pendidikan FK Unsoed. Uji hipotesis dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman*.

Hasil: Mayoritas mahasiswa menyusun peta konsep sebanyak 2 kali (55,6%). Median nilai ujian lisan terstruktur adalah 51 dengan nilai minimum 8 dan nilai maksimum 91. Uji hipotesis mendapatkan nilai $p = 0,000$ dengan kekuatan korelasi sedang ($r_s = 0,430$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi dengan kekuatan sedang antara frekuensi penyusunan peta konsep dan nilai ujian lisan terstruktur pada mahasiswa semester 2 Jurusan Kedokteran Umum FK Unsoed Angkatan 2024/2025.

Kata Kunci: frekuensi; pemikiran kritis; peta konsep; *problem-based learning*; ujian lisan terstruktur

***Correlation Between Medical Students' Frequency of Concept Mapping in Problem-Based Learning (PBL) with Structured Oral Examination Scores:
A Quantitative Study of Undergraduate Medical Students
at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman***

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of concept mapping as a learning strategy in Problem-Based Learning (PBL) group discussions can enhance critical thinking and clinical reasoning skills in medical students. Consistent application of this strategy in self-directed learning and PBL discussions is expected to support student success in oral examinations, which align with group discussion formats.

Method: This study is an observational analytical study with a cross-sectional approach involving 126 medical students from the class of 2024, selected using total sampling. Secondary data were used, including the frequency of concept map creation recorded in PBL group discussion preparation logbooks (categorized as 0, 1, or 2 times) and pre-remedial structured oral examination scores (ranging from 0.00 to 100.00) obtained from the Medical Education Department of FK Unsoed. Hypothesis testing was conducted using the Spearman's rank correlation test.

Results: The majority of students created concept maps twice or more (55.6%). The median score for the structured oral examination score was 51, with a minimum value of 8 and a maximum value of 91. The hypothesis test yielded a p -value of 0.000 with a moderate correlation strength ($r_s = 0.430$).

Conclusion: There is a moderate correlation strength between the frequency of concept map preparation and structured oral examination scores among second-semester medical students at FK Unsoed, Class of 2024/2025.

Keywords: concept map; critical thinking; frequency; problem-based learning; structured oral examination