



## RECORDING OF STUDENTS' HEALTH IDENTIFICATION AND PERSONAL HEALTH RECORD

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### ABSTRACT

Children's health at school is a crucial aspect in supporting the learning process and student development. At SDN 002 Penajam, attention to students' health is a top priority in creating a healthy and productive learning environment. However, managing students' health often faces challenges, such as the lack of a structured and consistent record-keeping system. Objective: The study aimed to determine how the personal medical record keeping of students is conducted at SDN 002 Penajam. Method: Data collection in this study is conducted using documentation methods, followed by data processing and analysis. Results: From the results of the interviews, it was found that SDN 002 Penajam has a student checkbook that records students' height and weight measurements during school health checks, but does not have a record book for students' medical history. Conclusions: The study on personal medical recordkeeping of students at SDN 002 Penajam reveals that the systematization of student health data is crucial in supporting administrative and documentation aspects in schools. Organized medical records enable teachers and school health unit (SHU) managers to easily store and access students' health information.

Keywords: medical record; medical history; school health unit (SHU)

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## INTRODUCTION

Medical records are important and confidential documents used as a medium of information to improve the quality of services. The presence of medical records can support various aspects, such as legal, research, education, and service aspects (Madini, D. Y. 2024). Children's health at school is a crucial aspect in supporting the learning process and student development. Health services play an important role in various institutions as they are closely related to individual well-being. In educational settings such as schools, a School Health Unit (SHU) is established to provide health services to all members of the school community, especially students. Through the SHU, schools are expected to prioritize the health and well-being of their students. One of the main challenges faced by SHUs is data and information management, which still relies on manual procedures and the use of spreadsheet applications, such as notebooks or Microsoft Excel. In schools with SHU programs, data management is still conducted manually, potentially leading to inaccurate and improper record-keeping (Nissa et al., 2021). At SDN 002 Penajam, attention to students' health is a top priority in creating a healthy and productive learning environment. However, the management of student health often faces challenges, such as the lack of a structured and consistent record-keeping system. This can lead to difficulties in effectively monitoring students' health conditions and hinder efforts to prevent and address potential health issues. Based on the background of the problem above, the main issue in this study is: How is the personal health identification recordkeeping of students at SDN 002 Penajam conducted. The objective of this study is to determine how the personal medical record keeping of students is conducted at SDN 002 Penajam.

Proper record-keeping also allows for the early identification of health issues that may go unnoticed by parents or teachers, enabling preventive measures to be taken earlier. School-age children are a strategic target in the implementation of health programs. In addition to their significant number, comprising 25% of the population, school-age children are also an easily accessible group due to their well-organized nature. Health issues faced by school-age children are highly complex and diverse (Indawati, 2021). The Ministry of Health, through the School Health Unit (SHU) program, has made efforts to improve health through promotive and preventive measures. Preventive efforts include health screening activities for students. Health screening is a procedure aimed at identifying (screening) healthy and unhealthy children and can be utilized for mapping students' health status. This activity is conducted to meet the requirements of the Minimum Service Standards (MSS) in the health sector under the School Health Unit (SHU) program (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2014). Additionally, maintaining personal medical records contributes to raising parents' awareness of the importance of maintaining their children's health. Through regular health reports provided to parents, they can better understand their child's health condition and actively support healthy living practices at home. This creates a synergy between schools and families in maintaining children's health. This study aims to examine how personal medical records of students are maintained at SDN 002 Penajam.

## **METHOD**

Qualitative researchers investigate participants' perspectives using interactive strategies (such as participant observation, direct observation, and in-depth interviews). Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews at SDN 002 Penajam. Observation is a data collection technique used to directly observe the research subjects and record events and behaviors in a natural, authentic, uncontrived, and spontaneous manner over a certain period, resulting in accurate, in-depth, and detailed data. According to Damayanti (2021), an interview is a question-and-answer process between the source and the interviewer to obtain information from respondents and aims to gather data needed by the interviewer. The interviews were conducted at the school with the teachers of SDN 002 Penajam. Data analysis in this study was conducted through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions on the research results using source triangulation. Data analysis in qualitative research is the process of systematically searching and organizing data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials to be easily understood. The data analysis involved organizing the data, structuring it into patterns, selecting what is essential for further study, and drawing conclusions that can be shared with others. Narrative Analysis and Presentation of Research. Narrative analysis refers to a set of methods for interpreting texts that share an expositional form.

## **RESULT**

Schools are educational social institutions that cannot be separated from the surrounding community; conversely, the community cannot be separated from the school as the main institution in education, as both share mutual interests (Watini, 2022). In school, students must be equipped with adequate knowledge as a foundation for their future once they graduate. One facility that needs attention in the education world is medical services, which provide a place for delivering medical services, including promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services, carried out by the central government, local governments, or the community (Government Regulation No. 47, 2016). Medical services have become one of the aspects that need improvement. As medical services improve, the knowledge of medical records becomes very important for students, while many in the community still do not fully understand medical records (Putri, 2020) (A. W. Prastiwi, 2021). Recording health progress is crucial for the continuity of an individual's medical history and is essential for everyone to

control the degree of illness by optimizing healthcare efforts. This is supported by the availability of patients' medical data to provide comprehensive and holistic services across various age groups, including school-age children (Maturroh, Maulana, Suryani, 2019).

Medical records are crucial in the continuity of clinical decision-making. Student medical records are extremely important in the continuity of educational operations. However, despite this importance, there is still a lack of supporting services to enhance public trust (Rahardja, 2022). School-age children are categorized by age groups: pre-school, school-age, adolescents, and early adulthood. School-age children are those undergoing education, starting from pre-school (kindergarten), elementary school, to junior and senior high school. At this stage, health issues significantly affect the quality of a child's growth and development later in adulthood. To prevent or reduce potential complications and health problems in children, early detection of health disorders is essential to prevent them from developing into severe issues. Early detection can be achieved by paying greater attention to school-age children, just as much as during their toddler years. This is done with the hope of nurturing healthy, intelligent, and high-achieving school-age children (Maturroh, Maulana, Suryani, 2019). In this research results chapter, the findings of interviews related to the recording of students' personal medical records at SDN 002 Penajam are described. This study was conducted in Penajam Regency by identifying informants who met the criteria established in this research. To gather and collect information regarding the study, the researcher employed a qualitative research methodology with a descriptive approach. During the analysis stage, the researcher created a list of questions used for interviews with informants as a data collection method, which was then analyzed to understand the information provided by the informants.

## **DISCUSSION**

The interview results obtained by the researcher were derived through in-depth interviews with respondents as a form of data collection, along with direct field involvement, followed by data analysis. Below are some of the questions posed to respondents to gather information through interviews:

Is there documentation related to medical recordkeeping for students at SDN 002 Penajam?

Medical record documentation for students is a crucial aspect of health services. By adhering to proper procedures and utilizing an efficient recording system, the quality of care can be improved, errors minimized, and regulatory compliance maintained. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I1: Betadine, medications, if I'm not mistaken, a student checkbook.

The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam has a student checkbook that records students' height and weight during school examinations but does not have a book to document students' medical history. This aligns with Permana's (2017) research, which states that medical records in the education sector are essential for administrative and documentation purposes. Administratively, medical records make it easier for teachers or principals to store and retrieve files related to students' health. Meanwhile, in terms of documentation, they help teachers understand students' health histories, thus avoiding incorrect handling during emergencies.

Can the recording of students' personal health information aid in tracking their health?

With a proper recording system, student health issues can be detected early. This enables prompt action to address conditions that might otherwise develop into more serious problems, such as contagious diseases or nutritional issues. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I2: Some from the attendance book, height and weight records, also from the health center. The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam has a personal identification book for students, but it is limited to tracking students' height and weight. This is consistent with Permana's (2017) research, which states that storing children's health data can enhance the success of prevention programs such as immunizations. Parents, healthcare providers, and schools can collaborate to monitor children's health through personal health records.

Does the school maintain records for students who have been taken to health centers or hospitals?

Collected data from such records can be used to evaluate school health programs. This helps assess the effectiveness of School Health Unit and identify areas for improvement. Accurate information allows schools to design better interventions to improve students' health. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I2: No.

The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam does not have records for students who have been taken to health centers or hospitals. This aligns with Dodi Wijaya's (2014) report, which states that schools desire to optimize School Health Unit functions but lack understanding of School Health Unit activities and do not know how to handle incidents such as student injuries or fainting. Schools also lack knowledge on how to create simple health recording systems, reports, or referral systems to health centers. It is hoped that with clear systems in place, effective communication between schools, parents, and health centers can be established.

Does the school's School Health Unit provide medical tools, such as first-aid kits, height and weight measurement tools, and are these tools frequently used?

Medical tools in a school's School Health Unit are various health equipment necessary for providing first aid and health services to students. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I1: There is a first-aid kit.

The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam has medical tools, but they are rarely used, except for measuring students' height and weight. This aligns with a journal from the Institute of Learning Innovation and Counseling, which emphasizes that School Health Unit functions as a school health initiative focusing on students and their environment. Providing health tools such as scales, height measurement tools, thermometers, and first-aid kits is essential for initial health care and to help students and teachers improve their knowledge and skills in health matters.

Are there School Health Unit staff responsible at SDN 002 Penajam when a student falls ill?

School Health Unit staff are structured groups, usually consisting of teachers, staff, and students, responsible for planning and implementing school health programs. They play a role in promoting health awareness, encouraging healthy behaviors, and creating a learning environment that supports health. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I2: Yes, they are accompanied directly. The physical education teacher and the religion teacher.

The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam has a School Health Unit structure coordinated by School Health Unit committee members. This is consistent with research from Tulangow (2019) which states that UKS serves as a means to improve students' health through various programs, such as periodic health checks, counseling, and immunizations. With responsible staff in place, these programs can be implemented effectively, ensuring students receive adequate health attention.

Does SDN 002 Penajam conduct routine health checks for students?

Routine health checks at schools are activities conducted regularly to monitor and evaluate students' health status, detect health issues early, and improve their overall health. This is supported by the respondent's statement:

I1: Once a year.

The interview results revealed that SDN 002 Penajam conducts health checks once a year. This aligns with research from a community service journal (2023), which highlights that periodic health checks enable early identification of health issues in students. This is crucial to prevent further development of diseases and ensure students receive the necessary treatment promptly.

## **CONCLUSION**

Patient data management is still conducted manually, limiting the quality of service provided to patients, and the patient medical record database is not yet optimally organized (Fadly & Faddila Pramudita, 2020). Similarly, manual patient data management restricts services and hinders the optimal organization of patient medical records databases (Kholid Alghofari & Lathif Muhammad Arifin, 2021). The Health Unit serves as a healthcare facility providing continuous services to students in Islamic boarding schools. Efforts to improve healthcare services in boarding schools are essential, particularly in the processing of medical data and the swift and accurate reporting of student health information. One approach to enhancing the quality of healthcare facilities is by improving the management of medical records, which includes ensuring completeness, speed, and accuracy in providing information to meet healthcare service needs. The study on personal medical recordkeeping of students at SDN 002 Penajam indicates that the systematization of student health data is crucial in supporting administrative and documentation aspects in the school. With organized medical records, teachers and the School Health Unit managers can easily store and access student health information. This not only facilitates student health management but also prevents errors in medical handling that could lead to fatal consequences. Proper record keeping allows for the early identification of health issues, enabling timely preventive actions to be taken.

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