

## SUMMARY

### **Development of Prototype of School-Child Immunization Registration System in the Online-Based School Children Immunization Program (BIAS) with Near-Field Communication System at Surabaya Health Office**

*BIAS* immunization Program for elementary school children and equivalent both public and private is something that must be given by the government and the rights that must be obtained by these children in accordance with government policy with reference to Health Law No. 36, 2009 and the Child Protection Regulation No. 35, 2014. The government held *BIAS* with the aim of immunity obtained during infancy is not enough to protect against PD3I (Disease that can be prevented by immunization) until the school age.

In various countries, the immunization status of children is a condition of entry to both private and public schools, one of which is a policy in California, United States. Based on your Health Law the Safety Code, 2016 states that prospective students must have complete immunization status records before entering primary, junior or high school. The immunization record is very important in developed countries including Australia which has developed a website-based immunization register on the Australian Department and Human Service website, it called Australian Immunization Register (ARI). ARI is an immunization registration system for Australians from infancy followed to adulthood. The immunization record is very important because when a child does not have a complete immunization record, it is considered vulnerable to a particular disease, so the child is required to get the vaccination. Based on the *Kepmenkes RI No. 12, 2017* concerning the implementation of immunizations, the implementation of DT, measles, or Td immunizations are recorded in the Child Health Book and recorded in the *BIAS* reporting format, if the child has a complete immunization record then a repeat immunization is not necessary. Based on the results of the surveillance report at the Surabaya City Health Office it was found out that school children immunization screening was also carried out by the Health School Unit (UKS) program coordinator by noting the status of immunizing these school children in the book "My Health Report". Obtained the recording format in the book does not explain the history of previous immunizations (when infants and toddlers) and there is no information regarding the date of administration of vaccines, history or symptoms that lead to post-immunization events. Recording immunization with a manual system is easy to do, but over time if the type of immunization is complex and changing it will make it difficult for officers to make records and reporting as well as difficulties in tracking the immunization status of children. The objective of the present study was to develop model for School-child Immunization program Report System that could provide quality information, quality information system, intension to use and user satisfaction about the School-child Immunization Report System at *BIAS* program at Surabaya City Health Office.

The objective of this study was to develop a prototype of an online-based school children immunization recording system with an NFC system that was previously created using the Epi Info application version 7. Prototype of the development of a school-child immunization recording system in the *BIAS*

program can provide information about quality *BIAS* program services and satisfaction to users both in school units, health centers and Surabaya Health Office.

This research was a research development of prototype recording system for immunization of school children in the *BIAS* program, so this type of research is an action research which was the researcher describes, interprets, and explains the recording system of school children immunization in the *BIAS* program then designs a prototype recording system with the aim of replacing old system. The research locations were the Surabaya Health Office, Gunung Anyar Health Center, Public Elementery School (SDN) Gunung Anyar 273, and Private Elementary School Gunung Anyar Al-Islah. The data collection was taken from July to August 2019. The prototype of the system was developed using a system approach namely input, process, output. The steps being taken in developing an online-based school children immunization recording system with the NFC system were the identification of the *BIAS* program's recording and reporting system that was running in the Surabaya Health Office, identification of data and information needs, the design of the recording system, the testing and evaluation of the prototype system that has been developed. The conclusion showed that the y of this application in the future and satisfied with the application and easy to use. This system allowed for development according to future needs, such as adding new variables, developing model and can be integrated with other health programs.

The results of this study at the stage of identification of the running system found problems in the input, process and output components. The most dominant problem is recording the results of activities carried out manually allowing repetition of recording (redundancy), manual data processing using the excel program, the recording system in the school children's Health Report Card that was still simple and did not contain previous immunization history, and the utilization of individual data has not maximum. The prototype for developing this web-based system run online. Before running this system on a personal computer or laptop connected to the internet, then open a web browser by typing <http://www/applicantipintar.com/puskesmas/public/login>. This system can also be run offline, but only when input. The prototype of this system has been tested at the Gunung Anyar Health Center, Public Elementary School 273 Gunung Anyar, Privat Elementary School Al-Islah, and Surabaya Health Office. The results were: (1) system quality: this data processing application was flexible and easily accessible (2) information quality: this application provided information relevant, and accurate (3) Usage: interested users to use the application going forward (4) user satisfaction: satisfied with this application in connection with the use of this immunization recording application in the completion of work.

Weaknesses of the prototype recording system for school children immunizations developed include: (1) the system can be run offline only for inputing data, while sending and calling data cannot be connected automatically, (2) notifications / reports on the results of the *BIAS* program were sent via SMS gateway so it requires greater funds than using whatsapp and e-mail applications, (3) web-based systems were server side scripting so they require high time consuming, (4) if NFC was lost, the UKS coordinator / teacher must input a new NFC ID so that the data moves to the new NFC, (5) if the child transfers to a city /

district outside Surabaya and receives further immunization services at the *SD / MI* the new one, the Surabaya City Health Office cannot follow the child's immunization status further. While the advantages of the prototype system developed include: (1) responsive web design so that if accessed on devices with different screen resolutions it still produces a pleasing appearance, (2) time efficiency for data input, (3) computerized database system , (4) the NFC system makes it easy to call data because it was autofocus, (5) the speed of the process of sending and calling data was fast because it was taken from the system database, (6) does not require a large storage space on the server because this system did not upload pictures / videos , only in the form of a .text database with dbms extension, and JSON, (7) if the child's NFC card was lost, transferring data to the new NFC card was very easy by replacing the NFC ID data by the teacher at the school while the old NFC card will be deactivated, (8) if the child moves schools still in Surabaya city area and was provided with services immunization by a different Puskesmas by implementing this system, the child's immunization status will still be tracked..

The conclusion that the prototype system developed was expected to be utilized to improve the quality of *BIAS* program information at the Surabaya Health Office. The prototype for the development of this system allows for development according to future needs such as the addition of new variables, the development of forms / models and can be integrated with other health programs.

## RINGKASAN

### **Pengembangan *Prototype Pengembangan Sistem Pencatatan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah pada Program Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS) Berbasis Online dengan Sistem Near-Field Communication (NFC)* Di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya**

Program Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS) wajib diberikan pada anak sekolah SD/MI dan sederajat baik negeri maupun swasta oleh pemerintah dan merupakan hak yang harus didapat oleh anak-anak tersebut sesuai dengan kebijakan pemerintah dengan mengacu pada Undang-undang Kesehatan No. 36 tahun 2009 dan Undang-undang perlindungan Anak No. 35 tahun 2014. Pemerintah menyelenggarakan BIAS dengan tujuan melindungi terhadap penyakit PD3I (Penyakit yang Dapat Dicegah Dengan Imunisasi) sampai usia anak sekolah dasar karena imunitas yang diperoleh pada waktu bayi belum cukup untuk.

Di berbagai negara, status imunisasi anak menjadi syarat masuk sekolah baik swasta maupun negeri, salah satunya kebijakan di California, Amerika Serikat. Berdasarkan Undang-undang *Health and Safety Code* tahun 2016 menyebutkan bahwa calon peserta didik harus memiliki catatan status imunisasi lengkap baik sebelum masuk sekolah dasar, menengah pertama maupun menengah atas. Catatan imunisasi begitu penting di negara-negara maju termasuk Australia yang telah mengembangkan register imunisasi berbasis *website* pada laman *Australian Department and Human Service* yaitu *Australian Immunization Register* (ARI). ARI merupakan sistem registrasi imunisasi penduduk Australia mulai bayi diikuti hingga dewasa. Catatan imunisasi sangat penting karena ketika anak yang tidak memiliki catatan imunisasi lengkap, maka dianggap rentan terhadap suatu penyakit tertentu, sehingga wajib mendapatkan vaksinasi. Berdasarkan Permenkes RI No. 12 tahun 2017 tentang penyelenggaraan imunisasi, pelaksanaan imunisasi DT, campak, atau Td dicatat pada buku KIA/ Buku Sehat Anak dan format pelaporan BIAS, apabila anak memiliki catatan imunisasi yang lengkap maka imunisasi ulangan tidak perlu diberikan. Berdasarkan hasil laporan praktikum surveilans di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya diketahui skrining imunisasi anak sekolah juga dilakukan oleh koordinator program UKS dengan mencatat status pemberian imunisasi anak sekolah tersebut pada sebuah buku yaitu “Rapor Kesehatanku”. Didapatkan format pencatatan pada buku tersebut tidak menjelaskan riwayat imunisasi sebelumnya (ketika bayi-balita) dan tidak terdapat keterangan tanggal pemberian vaksin, riwayat atau gejala yang mengarah pada kejadian pasca imunisasi. Pencatatan imunisasi dengan sistem manual mudah dilakukan, namun seiring waktu apabila jenis imunisasi yang kompleks dan berubah-ubah maka akan menyulitkan petugas dalam melakukan pencatatan dan pelaporan serta kesulitan dalam *tracking* status imunisasi anak.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengembangkan *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah berbasis *online* dengan sistem NFC yang sebelumnya telah dibuat menggunakan aplikasi Epi Info versi 7. *Prototype* pengembangan sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah pada program BIAS dapat memberikan informasi tentang pelayanan program BIAS yang berkualitas dan kepuasan kepada pengguna baik pada unit sekolah, Puskesmas maupun Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pengembangan *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah pada program BIAS, sehingga jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian tindakan (*action research*) dimana peneliti mendeskripsikan, menginterpretasikan, dan menjelaskan sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah pada program BIAS kemudian merancang *prototype* sistem pencatatan dengan tujuan menggantikan sistem yang lama. Lokasi penelitian adalah Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya, Puskesmas Gunung Anyar, SDN 273 Gunung Anyar, dan SDI Al-Islah Gunung Anyar. Waktu pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan Juli sampai dengan November 2019. *Prototype* sistem yang dikembangkan menggunakan pendekatan sistem yakni *input*, proses, *output*. Tahapan yang dilakukan dalam pengembangan sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah berbasis *online* dengan sistem NFC ini adalah identifikasi sistem pencatatan dan pelaporan program BIAS yang sedang berjalan di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya, identifikasi kebutuhan data dan informasi, perancangan *prototype* sistem, uji coba dan evaluasi *prototype* sistem yang telah dikembangkan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini pada tahapan identifikasi sistem yang sedang berjalan ditemukan permasalahan pada komponen *input*, proses dan *output*. Masalah yang paling dominan adalah pencatatan hasil kegiatan dilakukan manual memungkinkan terjadinya pengulangan pencatatan (*redundancy*), pengolahan data secara sederhana dengan menggunakan program *excel*, sistem pencatatan pada buku Rapor Kesehatan anak sekolah yang masih sederhana dan tidak memuat riwayat imunisasi sebelumnya, manifestasi kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi, dan pemanfaatan data individu belum maksimal. *Prototype* pengembangan sistem ini berbasis web berjalan secara *online*. Sebelum menjalankan sistem ini pada *personal computer* (PC) atau laptop terhubung dengan internet, kemudian ketik URL: <http://www/aplikasiperantipintar.com/puskesmas/public/login> pada *browser*. Sistem ini juga dapat dijalankan secara *offline*, namun hanya pada saat *input* saja. *Prototype* sistem ini telah diuji coba pada Puskesmas Gunung Anyar, SDN 273 Gunung Anyar SDI Al-Islah, dan Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya didapatkan hasil: (1) kualitas sistem: aplikasi pengolah data ini *flexible* dan mudah diakses (2) kualitas informasi: aplikasi ini menyediakan informasi yang relevan, dan akurat (3) Penggunaan: *user* berminat menggunakan aplikasi tersebut kedepannya (4) kepuasan pengguna: puas atas aplikasi ini sehubungan dengan kegunaan aplikasi pencatatan imunisasi ini dalam penyelesaian pekerjaan.

Kelemahan/ keterbatasan *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah yang dikembangkan antara lain: (1) sistem dapat dijalankan secara *offline* hanya untuk *input* data, sedangkan pengiriman dan pemanggilan data tidak dapat terhubung secara otomatis, (2) notifikasi/ laporan hasil pelaksanaan program BIAS dikirim melalui SMS *gateway* sehingga membutuhkan dana yang lebih besar dibandingkan menggunakan aplikasi *whatsapp* dan *e-mail*, (3) sistem berbasis web bersifat *server side scripting* sehingga membutuhkan *time consuming* yang tinggi, (4) apabila NFC hilang, maka koordinator/ guru UKS harus melakukan *input* id NFC yang baru agar data berpindah ke NFC yang baru, (5) apabila anak pindah sekolah ke kota/kabupaten di luar Surabaya dan mendapatkan pelayanan imunisasi selanjutnya di SD/MI yang baru, maka Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya tidak dapat mengikuti status imunisasi anak tersebut selanjutnya. Sedangkan keunggulan dari *prototype* sistem yang dikembangkan antara lain: (1) *responsive web design* sehingga jika diakses pada perangkat dengan resolusi layar yang

berbeda tetap menghasilkan tampilan yang enak dilihat, (2) efisiensi waktu untuk melakukan *input* data, (3) sistem *database* yang terkomputerisasi, (4) sistem NFC memudahkan pemanggilan data karena bersifat *autofill*, (5) kecepatan proses pengiriman dan pemanggilan data cepat karena diambil dari *database* sistem, (6) tidak memerlukan kapasitas ruang penyimpanan dalam *server* yang besar karena sistem ini tidak melakukan *upload* gambar/ video, hanya berupa *database* berbentuk .text dengan *extension* dbms, dan JSON, (7) apabila kartu NFC anak hilang, pemindahan data ke kartu NFC yang baru sangat mudah yaitu dengan mengganti data id NFC oleh guru di sekolah sedangkan kartu NFC yang lama akan nonaktif, (8) apabila anak pindah sekolah dalam satu kota Surabaya dan diberikan layanan imunisasi oleh Puskesmas yang berbeda dengan menerapkan sistem ini, maka status imunisasi anak akan tetap dapat terlacak.

Kesimpulan hasil penelitian ini adalah bahwa pengembangan *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah pada program BIAS mempunyai kualitas informasi yang relevan dengan hasil interpretasi, akurat dan pengguna berniat untuk menggunakan aplikasi ini ke depannya dan puas serta mudah dalam pengoperasiannya. Rekomendasi dalam pengembangan *prototype* sistem ini memungkinkan untuk pengembangan sesuai kebutuhan di masa yang akan datang seperti penambahan variabel baru, pengembangan bentuk atau modelnya serta bisa diintegrasikan dengan program kesehatan lain.

## ABSTRACT

### **DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOTYPE OF SCHOOL-CHILD IMMUNIZATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN THE ONLINE-BASED SCHOOL CHILDREN IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM (BIAS) WITH NEAR-FIELD COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AT SURABAYA HEALTH OFFICE**

Immunization of school children is not only an individual responsibility, but also an organization and the government. The recording of immunization results is very important for advanced immunization screening because as time goes by the increasingly complex types of immunizations, many newly introduced immunizations make confusion or difficulty for parents and health care providers given the vaccination schedule in accordance with the recommendations. The development of an application-based immunization recording system for school children has a high value for the problem of recording immunizations in the *BIAS* program at the Surabaya City Health Office.

The objective of this research was to developed a prototype of a school children immunization recording system in an online-based school children immunization (*BIAS*) program with a near-field communication (NFC) system at the Surabaya City Health Office. Type of this research was an action research with research development design. Trial and evaluation methods used components of system quality, information quality, usage, and user satisfaction.

The results obtained by recording the results of immunization using a class absents form then performed data processing were using Microsoft Excel in accordance with the format of the Surabaya City Health Office. The number of health record books for school children health report was insufficient to be distributed to all students. Recording in the health report card did not contain the type of immunization given, follow-up schedules, history of allergies, and records of manifestations of post-immunization follow-up events. Utilization of individual data has not been maximized.

The conclusion was the prototype of the school children immunization recording system developed can be utilized to improve the quality of information on the *BIAS* program in particular and the immunization program in general. Recommendations allow development according to needs such as adding new variables, developing forms and can be integrated with other health programs.

Keywords: Immunization, Elementary School, Surabaya, Health Center.

## ABSTRAK

### PENGEMBANGAN PROTOTYPE SISTEM PENCATATAN IMUNISASI ANAK SEKOLAH PADA PROGRAM BULAN IMUNISASI ANAK SEKOLAH (BIAS) BERBASIS ONLINE DENGAN SISTEM NEAR-FIELD COMMUNICATION (NFC) DI DINAS KESEHATAN KOTA SURABAYA

Imunisasi anak sekolah tidak hanya tanggungjawab individu, namun juga organisasi dan pemerintah. Pencatatan hasil imunisasi sangat penting untuk skrining imunisasi lanjutan karena seiring berjalananya waktu jenis imunisasi yang semakin kompleks, banyak imunisasi baru yang diperkenalkan membuat kebingungan atau sulitnya orang tua dan penyedia layanan kesehatan mengingat jadwal vaksinasi sesuai dengan rekomendasi. Pengembangan sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah berbasis aplikasi memiliki nilai ungkit masalah yang tinggi dalam pencatatan imunisasi pada prgam BIAS di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya.

Tujuan penelitian adalah mengembangkan *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah pada program bulan imunisasi anak sekolah (BIAS) berbasis online dengan sistem near-field communication (NFC) di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya. Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian tindakan dengan rancang bangun penelitian adalah *research developement*. Metode uji coba dan evaluasi menggunakan komponen kualitas sistem, kualitas informasi, penggunaan, dan kepuasan pengguna.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan pencatatan hasil imunisasi menggunakan form absensi kelas kemudian dilakukan pengolahan data menggunakan *microsoft excel* sesuai dengan format dari Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya. Buku pencatatan kesehatan berupa raport kesehatan anak sekolah jumlahnya tidak mencukupi untuk didistribusikan ke seluruh siswa. Pencatatan pada buku rapor kesehatan tidak memuat jenis imunisasi yang diberikan, jadwal lanjutan, riwayat alergi, dan catatan manifestasi kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi. Pemanfaatan data individu belum maksimal.

Kesimpulan bahwa *prototype* sistem pencatatan imunisasi anak sekolah yang dikembangkan dapat dimanfaatkan untuk peningkatan kualitas informasi program BIAS khususnya dan program imunisasi pada umumnya. Rekomendasi memungkinkan pengembangan sesuai kebutuhan seperti penambahan variabel baru, pengembangan bentuk serta bisa diintegrasikan dengan program kesehatan lain.

Kata kunci: Imunisasi, Sekolah Dasar, Surabaya, Puskesmas.