

# ANALISIS PELAKSANAAN ALIH MEDIA REKAM MEDIS RAWAT INAP KONVENSIONAL KE REKAM MEDIS ELEKTRONIK DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SANJIWANI

## ABSTRAK

Berdasarkan observasi awal di RSUD Sanjiwani dari 58.996 berkas rekam medis rawat inap yang telah di *scan* yaitu 15.378 atau 26% dari total berkas rekam medis. Alih media tersebut lambat karena pada tahun 2024 Rumah Sakit atau fasilitas kesehatan lainnya sudah diwajibkan untuk menggunakan Rekam Medis Elektronik. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana gambaran alih media rekam medis rawat inap konvensional ke rekam medis elektronik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan observasi. Wawancara dilakukan terhadap 5 orang petugas rekam medis. Dari kurang lebih 71.040 rekam medis rawat inap terdapat sebanyak 28.717 rekam medis rawat inap yang sudah di *scan* dari periode Desember 2022 sampai Juli 2024.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian proses alih media berawal dari petugas mengambil berkas di rak penyimpanan, dilakukan *assembling*, *entry*, setelah itu baru di *scan* dan disimpan pada edoc. Tenaga rekam medis, pembiayaan, mesin, metode, dan material berperan sangat penting dalam pelaksanaan alih media rekam medis, selain itu pelaksanaan alih media masih ditemukan beberapa hambatan seperti kurangnya tenaga rekam medis, mesin yang tidak berfungsi dengan baik, banyak rekam medis tidak lengkap serta berkas rekam medis banyak berisi stapler.

Proses pelaksanaan alih media di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Sanjiwani sudah sesuai dengan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) yang ada. Peran unsur manajemen sangat penting dan saling berkaitan satu sama lain. RSUD Sanjiwani perlu penambahan petugas rekam medis guna mempercepat proses alih media.

**Kata Kunci :** Alih Media, Rekam Medis, Rekam Medis Elektronik, Digitalisasi

# ***ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDIA TRANSFER OF CONVENTIONAL INPATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS TO ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS AT SANJIWANI REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL***

## ***ABSTRACT***

*Based on preliminary observations at Sanjiwani Hospital, it has scanned 58,996 inpatient medical record files, accounting for 15,378 or 26% of the total medical record files. The slow pace of media transfer can be attributed to the mandate for hospitals and other health facilities to transition to electronic medical records by 2024. The purpose of this study was to determine how the media transfer of conventional inpatient medical records to electronic medical records is described.*

*This study used qualitative descriptive methods and data collection techniques from interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with 5 medical record officers. From approximately 71,040 inpatient medical records, there were 28,717 inpatient medical records that had been scanned from the period December 2022 to July 2024.*

*According to the research results, the media transfer process begins with the officer taking the file from the storage rack, assembling it, and entering it. Following this, the file is scanned and stored in an electronic document format. Medical record personnel, financing, machines, methods, and materials play a crucial role in the implementation of medical record media transfer. However, the implementation still faces several obstacles, including a shortage of medical record personnel, malfunctioning machines, incomplete medical records, and stapler-filled medical record files.*

*The process of implementing media transfer at Sanjiwani Regional General Hospital is in accordance with the existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The role of management elements is critical and interconnected. Sanjiwani Hospital needs additional medical record officers to speed up the media transfer process.*

***Keywords:*** *Media Transfer, Medical Records, Electronic Medical Records, Digitalization*