

ANALISIS KERUSAKAN FISIK REKAM MEDIS DARI FAKTOR INTRINSIK DAN EKSTRINSIK DI RUANG PENYIMPANAN RUMAH SAKIT UMUM THALIA IRHAM GOWA

ABSTRAK

Dokumen rekam medis berfungsi sebagai alat pencatatan pelayanan dan harus dilindungi dari kerusakan serta dirahasiakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kerusakan rekam medis yang dipengaruhi faktor intrinsik dan ekstrinsik di ruang penyimpanan RSUD Thalia Irham Gowa.

Menggunakan Metode Deskriptif Kualitatif dan desain Cross-Sectional, penelitian ini melibatkan 29.323 rekam medis dan 2 petugas *filing*, dengan sampel 395 rekam medis diambil menggunakan Rumus Slovin. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah tabel observasi dan pedoman wawancara, dan data dianalisis dengan Uji Frekuensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kerusakan faktor intrinsik tertinggi adalah warna kertas yang pudar (26%), tinta luntur (25%), dan bekas heker (49%). Faktor ekstrinsik meliputi 48% berkas kotor dan robek, 43% rusak karena jamur, dan 2% akibat bekas minyak. Kondisi fisik rekam medis menunjukkan penggunaan kertas, tinta, dan perekat sudah cukup baik, beberapa rekam medis mengalami kerusakan akibat organisme, dan tidak ditemukan adanya makanan atau minuman di ruang penyimpanan.

Disarankan agar rumah sakit beralih ke Rekam Medis Elektronik untuk mengurangi kebutuhan ruang penyimpanan dan mengurangi risiko kerusakan dokumen dari faktor lingkungan, biologis, dan kimiawi.

Kata Kunci : Rekam Medis, Faktor Instrinsik, Faktor Ekstrisnik

**ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO MEDICAL RECORDS FROM
INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC FACTORS IN THE STORAGE ROOM OF
THALIA IRHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL GOWA**

ABSTRACT

Medical record documents function as a means of recording services and must be protected from damage and kept confidential. This study aims to analyze medical record damage influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic factors in the storage room of Thalia Irham Gowa Hospital.

Using Qualitative Descriptive Method and Cross-Sectional design, this study involved 29,323 medical records and 2 filing officers, with a sample of 395 medical records taken using the Slovin Formula. The instruments used were observation tables and interview guidelines, and the data were analyzed by Frequency Test.

The results showed that the highest intrinsic factor damage was faded paper color (26%), faded ink (25%), and heker marks (49%). Extrinsic factors included 48% dirty and torn files, 43% damaged by mold, and 2% due to oil marks. The physical condition of the medical records showed that the use of paper, ink, and adhesive was good enough, some medical records were damaged by organisms, and no food or drink was found in the storage room.

It is recommended that hospitals switch to Electronic Medical Records to reduce storage space requirements and reduce the risk of document damage from environmental, biological, and chemical factors.

Keywords: Medical Records, Intrinsic Factors, Extrinsic Factors