

Revitalization of Integrated Health Center: Synergy of Community Participation and Spirit to Build National Health

by:

dr. Nindy Handayani

Puskesmas Leuwisadeng, Kabupaten Bogor

Alumni of FK UPN Veteran Jakarta, Class of 2014

Based on Government Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards (SPM) it is stated that SPM is a provision regarding the type and quality of basic services that every citizen has the right to obtain. One of the basic services is Integrated Health Center, which acts as a place for monitoring the growth and development of children and educating the public about nutrition in an effort to reduce maternal and infant mortality, stunting, and rates of non-communicable diseases. Integrated Health Center acts as a place for the community to deliver and obtain basic health services. Integrated Health Center is also a form of community empowerment that is educative and participative as a spirit to build the nation's health. Integrated Health Center is expected to carry out its basic function as a unit for monitoring the growth and development of toddlers and convey messages to mothers and pregnant women as one of the important roles for the health of their respective families. Therefore, Integrated Health Center plays a very important role in strengthening health promotion by utilizing the spirit of mutual cooperation among villagers and empowering schools as an important aspect of disease prevention.

According to the Ministry of Health's 2020 Performance Report, the percentage of districts/cities that implement active Integrated Health Center development reached the target of less than 75% (difficult to achieve category) which is 6% (as of January 23rd 2021) of the 51% target. There are several factors that hinder the achievement of targets, among which the public is not aware of the benefits of weighing toddlers. In addition, there are still people who think that Post-Immunization Adverse Events (AEFI) such as post-immunization fever interfere with children's health. Another factor is the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in various regions in Indonesia which inhibits in implementing health programs such as Integrated Health Center. In addition, considering the very important role of cadres, the quality and quantity of cadres that aren't optimal can also affect Integrated Health Center activities so that the revitalization of Integrated Health Center is very much needed in order to optimize the role of Integrated Health Center.

The revitalization of Integrated Health Center is an effort to improve the function and performance of Integrated Health Center so as to create sustainable Integrated Health Center activities. The Integrated Health Center revitalization process can be supported by entrepreneurial approach, considering that Integrated Health Center was developed as part of social entrepreneurship. The entrepreneurship program of Integrated Health Center that can be developed are health education, nutrition, and environmental health which are expected to empower the community in improving the function and performance of the Integrated Health Center. That way, in realizing the revitalization of Integrated Health Center, synergy of community participation and spirit is needed in building the nation's health.

The mechanism and role of the Public Health Center as the first-rate healthcare service is the main reference for mapping the health situation as a link to the characteristics of health services and the characteristics of each region. Through this pattern, health policies are prepared based on health priority rankings. Integrated Health Center empowerment is organizationally developed as a center of excellent community health through increasing organizational capability, capability, and competence of cadres. The strengthening of the Integrated Health Center organization which was previously bureaucratic, instructive and limited modelling from the Public Health Center was changed to participative modelling based on environmental health.

Participative modelling is a strength of values and spirit that is built from the culture of the local community (the value of togetherness and social empathy) as a sharp knife to unravel the ropes or sectoral ego barriers that exist in the area. Integrated Health Center is expected to be a place that can accommodate these values as the embodiment of social applications that have an impact on behavior change in the community. This modelling also reveals the phenomenon of "organizing of change", how the Integrated Health Center distributes its organizational power to penetrate several values of change that have not yet become social agreements. The function of "organizing of change" in the process of education and character training for Integrated Health Center cadres, understands its role not only to provide health education, but also to lead the community to have a passion as health extension agents, which is a good intention and a culture to build better health.

Integrated Health Center as an "organizing of change" develops its functions related to global health challenges that demand accuracy in disease detection, as a gateway in determining the priority scale of its activities. Integrated Health Center is expected to be a link in the Public Health Center chain that can call for the conscience of services in the community,

not relying on the basis of jumping right in to the field, but the process of using digitalization technology is time to start in the Integrated Health Center role as "organizing of change". Integrated Health Center can manage its work system autonomously and independently based on the health characteristics of its working area and develop a sustainable management effort to achieve better health status. For example, in an area where the morbidity rate of the elderly is quite high, the Integrated Health Center approach that can be developed is the maximum management of the elderly in the area, the extent to which the quality and life expectancy can be improved.

Responding to the role of Integrated Health Center as a link in the first-rate healthcare service (FKTP) chain, the JKN system actually moves from the bottom up, where the basic data and disease problems in the field (village) become a reference in the preparation of a series of health financing in the community. First-rate healthcare service (FKTP), especially at the sub-district/village level, is a facility that doesn't only rely on carrying out health services in the context of treating disease, but can become the second stage of "organizing change" as a function of health service policies at the local level, so that funding allocations can be carried out in accordance with regional functions and characteristics. The second function of the first-rate healthcare service (FKTP) is to break the health social chain that is scattered about monitoring and evacuation of diseases, especially people in remote/isolated areas by empowering Integrated Health Center staff other than as promotive and preventive staff, developing their potential as personnel who can play a role in *rapid, detect* and *respond*. to health problems that exist in isolation areas hand in hand with territorial village builder (Babinsa).

Examining the description above, it shows that the role of Integrated Health Center is not only a curative-based role, but a broader dimension and perspective is to build strong interrelationships with preventive and promotive perspectives. The concept that can be proposed in this paper is philosophically, how the role of Integrated Health Center becomes a positive double-edged knife, namely linking the synergy of roles in society that are related to health awareness and culture as part of their lives. Thus, the upstream condition of the fostered health care system is expected to be one of the reducing factors for disease conditions related to comorbidities, and has an impact on decreasing morbidity and mortality.

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