

The Electronic Child Health Passport as an Effective Tool for Health-Promoting Educational Technologies

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Abstract

Article 51 of the Federal Law "Education" states that any educational facility should provide necessary conditions to promote health among its students. Schools share this calling with parents and often compensate for the parents' lack of initiative at home. The establishment of the Open Computerized School Health Monitoring System (further OCSHMS) pursues the goal to create a health-promoting school environment where the Electronic Child Health Passport is one of the key integrative tools.

Keywords:

EHR, Electronic health passport, Child health passport

Introduction

The main tasks of the School Health Monitoring System are as follows:

- Technologies for building educational strategy that rely on objective health data for both individual students and the whole school population,
- Diagnostics of the child's adaptation to the critical workload peaks (1st and 5th grades), improving corrective strategies, implementation of innovative educational technologies,
- Standardization of the set of health-promoting technologies, such as:
 - **health maintenance:** inoculations, maintaining optimal level of overall physical activity, vitaminization, improving diet;
 - **health improvement:** physical exercises, physiotherapy, aromatherapy, acclimatization therapy, phytotherapy, massage, art therapy;
 - **health awareness:** health-oriented content taught as part of the curriculum;
 - **promoting a healthy life-style:** extracurricular events and projects, festivals, etc.
- Strategic consolidation of the healthcare and education systems

The Electronic Child Health Passport

Health diagnostics via OCSHMS has several key attributes – multi-parameter, mobility, promptness and non-invasiveness. Such multi-subject interaction results into three-level system of Passports of Health: student – grade – school, and, prospectively, a city database with multi-level information access: medical, administrative, pedagogical, parental, and personal. The System should become a part of the Electronic Child Health Passport, the summary part of which will become an inseparable part of the student's portfolio.

Considerable Improvement on the Existing Precedent

A special Order of the Department of Health of Moscow Region (2006) established the "Child Health Passport". It is a big brochure where medical information about a child is summed up. The paper variant has disadvantages, including those of short shelf life and unauthorized manipulation of the data (entering/changing) by the parents. The Electronic version of the Passport developed by the Medical Center for Information and Analysis of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences successfully addresses these problems.

Advantages of the Electronic Passport

- Endless shelf life, integration into life-long PHRs, etc.
- Efficient data systematization and analysis
- Multiple ways to display data in dynamics over time
- Fast access to data critical in the event of urgent care
- Chronic disease management (alarms, monitoring, etc.)
- More efficient communication between agents of care and education
- Better administrative management for school administrations.

References

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