

Development Management: Policy Brief on School Health Services in Increasing Academic Achievement

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 24 Dec 2024

Revised: 06 Feb 2025

Accepted: 20 Feb 2025

ABSTRACT

School health services (SHS) are vital in fostering students' academic achievement. The policy brief aims to strengthen the students' achievement through the increased quality and utilization of SHS in anti-drug and substance abuse, dental, medical, mental health, and physical fitness. The policy brief analysis is based on a study of the quality and utilization of school health services at a state university in the Philippines. The policy suggestions were focused on unified health service standards across campuses, enhancing medical, dental, and mental health services to enhance academic performance by preventing interruptions in learning spaces and leveraging technology. Additionally, the core of this initiative is the Cenphilian AI-powered academic and health monitoring system. This groundbreaking approach integrates artificial intelligence and data-driven insights to provide personalized health interventions, real-time academic tracking, and proactive medical support to minimize health-related learning disruptions, keep students physically and mentally fit, and empower them to reach their full educational potential. The university shall ensure that students remain healthy and engaged with their coursework through comprehensive health services. Hence, the essential services shall focus on regular health examinations, telehealth services, and strengthened health education campaigns to lessen health-related disruptions in students' academic lives by keeping them healthy, motivated, and capable of successful educational journeys for students.

Keywords: School health services, development management, academic achievement, policy brief, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

Health is integral to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), interconnected with several other objectives essential for achieving the comprehensive vision of Agenda 2030, which advocates for a collaborative and integrated strategy linking several necessary SDGs [1]. School health is a multidisciplinary field crucial to enhancing student well-being and academic success. Contemporary school health initiatives integrate health components to support overall development [2]. Hence, students' physical and mental health influences academic achievement and intellectual prowess. In addition to being places of education, schools, and colleges are also places where students may grow holistically. However, students deal with health issues that make concentrating, engaging, and doing well in class difficult.

Students spend much of their days in school, which may provide new challenges for those with long-term medical conditions. As they become adults, these adolescents may face obstacles, including less academic achievement, a higher possibility of developing a disability, fewer employment options, and fewer opportunities to make community bonds [3].

Health problems, such as untreated illnesses, poor diet, dental problems, and mental health difficulties, are common causes of absenteeism, poor concentration, and disengagement in the classroom. Academic progress may be hampered if these issues are not handled with a sufficient framework for school health care. Without an adequate foundation for school health care, these issues could not be addressed, which could hinder academic achievement. Besides, a survey has shown that people's ability to understand health information tends to follow

a social gradient—that is, social factors significantly influence health literacy. Although it is not a cure-all for the deep-rooted inequalities resulting from unequal access to resources and opportunities, health literacy is vital in determining the individual's well-being. Still, raising health literacy helps to solve the fundamental societal elements influencing our health state [4]. Besides, the university must continuously monitor students' health requirements, particularly those with specific health conditions such as hypertension. Furthermore, a health education initiative is required to promote a healthy lifestyle and effective health care during emergencies [5].

School health services play an essential role in students' academic achievement. Besides fulfilling students' physical and mental health needs, the effectiveness of quality health services reduces the chances of absenteeism, thus improving academic performance. Increased quality and utilization of health services, particularly medical, dental, and mental health, can improve student engagement and academic performance. A thorough plan for improving health services is presented in this policy brief to guarantee that students are healthy, eager, and capable of achieving their academic goals. To enhance these services, a comprehensive policy is needed to align current health service programs with higher standards, address utilization gaps through more vital stakeholders' collaboration, and improve the quality and utilization of school health services towards building a healthy university.

CONTEXT OR SCOPE OF PROBLEM

Academic achievement and students' health are closely related. Students' attendance, focus, and capacity to actively engage in the learning process can all be adversely affected when they experience physical, dental, or mental health problems. Through the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Memorandum 9 series 2013 [6], higher education institutions must provide school health services focusing on primary health care services.

The policy brief is anchored on the study titled, the quality and utilization of school health services at the state university [7]. The finding shows that the state university under this study has a high quality in school health services overall, indicating that dental, medical, mental, and physical health services and anti-drug and substance abuse services are very satisfactory and fairly exceed expectations.

Specifically, medical health services are excellent, while dental health services were rated the lowest but are still within the range of a high level of quality. However, when grouped according to geographic cluster, the north and south campuses rated higher than the central campus. No significant difference was observed in the level of quality when viewed from the respondents' designation. However, there is a significant difference between the geographic clusters, where the central campus has a significantly lower level of school health services quality than the northern and southern campuses.

On the other hand, the extent of utilization of school health services is excellent, where services are utilized most of the time. Services under medical health are the most utilized, while dental health services, although described as a great level of utilization, obtained the lowest mean. Likewise, the extent of utilization of school health services on the central campus is lower than on the north and south campuses.

The test of the relationship between the quality and extent of utilization of school health services yielded a significant positive correlation, indicating that the higher the quality of school health services, the greater its extent of utilization.

The university's challenges can be generally grouped into two categories: limited availability of health personnel specifically the dentists, and lack of supplies, equipment and facilities.

However, variations in the quality and utilization of these services across campuses have been identified, and these may affect the student's performance. Significant variations in service quality and utilization were noted among the state university's campuses under investigation; notably, the extension campus in the province's central part demonstrated moderate quality on dental health provision [7]. Although dental issues are often overlooked, they can hinder students' concentration and attendance.

Additionally, students undergo stress and anxiety, consequently leading to low-performance results. To fight these issues, mental health treatments are crucial. Research indicates that better-health students are more likely to complete coursework, stay in school, and earn better scores. Health and education are, therefore, viewed as essential processes to strengthen students' health and safety demands in academia [8]. Hence, there is a need to ensure improvement in health services' quality and utilization, which are medical, dental and mental, anti-drug and substance abuse, and physical fitness health services, to ensure students do not suffer from ailments that may affect their academics.

METHODS

This study utilized a policy brief analysis to assess the quality and utilization of school health services at a state university in the Philippines. The aim was to create evidence-based recommendations for improving policy formulation across the university's South, Central, and North campuses. A policy analysis framework was utilized based on recognized methodologies for policy evaluation. Understanding the justification for policy implementation and its broader consequences requires knowledge of policy analysis [9]. This paper took three main orientations into account. Analyzing current policies is part of the conventional method to find flaws and assess the most efficient ways to improve SHS. The mainstream approach examined the participation of university stakeholders, including administrators, faculty, healthcare staff, and students, in the development and execution of school health service policies. In contrast, the interpretive approach analyzed how the university conceptualizes health-related issues and the impact of these representations on policy decisions.

This research entailed an analysis of existing university policies, administrative reports, and pertinent government regulations regarding school health services. The methods yielded deeper insights into policy gaps, quality, and utilization concerning school health services. The findings were synthesized to align the collected data with the three orientations of policy analysis. This method facilitated a systematic assessment of SHS policies' development, implementation, and perception across various university sectors.

Additionally, the evaluation of policy effectiveness was conducted using three primary indicators: personnel adequacy, which examines the availability and competency of healthcare staff; resource distribution, which assesses the allocation of medical supplies and facilities; and service effectiveness, which considers accessibility, responsiveness, and the impact on student well-being. The study developed a policy brief meant to guide institutional decisions. Strategic proposals in the paper guarantee fair distribution of resources, improve SHS infrastructure and improve student access to healthcare. Using better university administration structures and encouraging student welfare, the suggested policy changes aim to improve the academic environment. This study used a structured policy brief analysis approach to ensure evidence-based policymaking using data-driven, suited for stakeholder needs improvements in SHS.

POLICY ALTERNATIVES

The health services model must be improved to address students' academic achievement needs. Two potential policy solutions to the problems are listed below:

A. Status Quo with Few Modifications

The institution can make minor adjustments to staffing and resources while keeping its current infrastructure for health services. Where there are staffing shortages, this would concentrate on hiring health personnel, especially additional nurses, dentists, and mental health specialists. The underutilization of essential services like oral health and inequalities in service quality, which have been demonstrated to affect students' attendance and, in turn, improve academic performance, may be adequately addressed by this strategy.

B. Restructuring Health Services Comprehensively

To ensure that all students have access to high-quality, standardized healthcare, a complete university-wide reorganization is required as part of a proactive and transformative approach to improve school health services. In order to create a comprehensive healthcare model that puts the academic success and well-being of students first, this strategy focuses on growing and integrating essential health services, such as medical, dental, mental health, drug abuse prevention, and physical fitness.

All campuses must adhere to the same quality standards and processes, and the institution must establish a unified healthcare framework. No matter where they live, all students will get the same level of care for reliable and equitable healthcare services. Preventive treatment and regular health screenings should be enhanced by instituting compulsory medical, dental, and mental health examinations to detect and mitigate any health problems before they adversely affect academic performance.

Mental health and counseling services should be improved by hiring more professionals, expanding telemedicine alternatives, and increasing mental health awareness efforts to guarantee students have access to emotional and psychological support.

The institution should advance holistic health education by implementing complete health programs centered on drug addiction prevention, mental well-being, nutrition, and exercise. Instructing students on these subjects will enable them to make educated choices about their health and well-being, promoting a healthy campus culture.

By improving student well-being and lowering health-related absenteeism, this extensive rearrangement will foster an academic atmosphere where students are emotionally and physically ready for success. Since this approach rapidly enhances educational achievement, student retention, and the general well-being of the university community, the long-term advantages far exceed the costs. It does, however, need a sizeable institutional commitment and financial outlay.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy suggestions are put forth to maximize the influence of school health services on academic achievement:

A. Unified Health Service Standards Across Campuses

In this regard, standardized and equitable healthcare system is established throughout all university campuses, students are assured reliable, high-caliber medical care and support. Differences in healthcare facilities, personnel, and resource allocation cause inconsistent access to medical and mental health services, which may negatively affect students' academic performance and general wellbeing. The organization must take all necessary steps to solve these issues, prioritizing monitoring systems, preventative healthcare, uniform policies, infrastructure improvements, and staff training.

The institution must set minimum staffing standards for medical personnel on all campuses. To reach the suggested student-to-healthcare provider ratio, employing physicians, nurses, dentists, and mental health specialists is necessary. Healthcare workers must have access to training courses and chances for ongoing professional development to guarantee the provision of high-quality services. The educational institutions must modernize and standardize their physical health facilities and medical equipment. To provide effective and efficient healthcare services, fully operable diagnostic equipment, dental chairs, medical examination rooms, and telemedicine stations must be established.

While improving its infrastructure, the organization must create and implement a cohesive set of healthcare policies and procedures per best practices and Department of Health (DOH) requirements. These policies should include standard operating procedures for infectious disease prevention, mental health crisis management, medical crises, and drug misuse prevention. A unified health record system would improve data management and continuity of care, facilitating seamless healthcare services for students transitioning across campuses.

Health education programs and proactive preventive healthcare should be included in school curricula. Wellness activities, sickness prevention campaigns, and regular health assessments will aid students in effectively managing their health. Students will be better equipped to make informed decisions about their health if health education seminars on stress management, nutrition, physical activity, sexual health, and substance abuse prevention are conducted. By proactively addressing health issues, the institution may avoid diseases, decrease student absences, and foster long-term wellbeing.

A Health Services Oversight Committee should oversee service quality, student satisfaction, and healthcare use patterns across all campuses, ensuring accountability and continual improvement. This committee should carry out yearly performance reviews, student feedback questionnaires, and campus health audits to determine the

effectiveness of health initiatives and pinpoint areas for development. Hence, the university can create a proactive, well-funded, and integrated healthcare system that ensures all students receive the support they need to succeed academically and maintain good health.

B. Enhancing Medical Services to Enhance Academic Performance

One of the main reasons why students fail academically is health-related absences. Students are more likely to miss class and lag in their studies if they have untreated chronic diseases or do not have access to prompt medical measures. The university must improve its medical service delivery system by implementing preventative care, telemedicine, emergency response, financial assistance, and external collaborations to make students healthier and less likely to miss class.

Enforcing yearly health checks for all students at the start of each school year is one of the best tactics. Medical, dental, vision and mental health screenings should all be part of these programs to catch health problems early and treat them before they worsen. The institution should also work with local health organizations and the Department of Health (DOH) to establish vaccination programs that offer vaccinations for prevalent preventable illnesses, including influenza, hepatitis, and HPV, either for free or at a reduced cost. These programs will aid in protecting students' health and limiting the spread of diseases that might interfere with their education by decreasing the likelihood of infectious diseases on campus.

The institution should establish a telehealth and digital health service platform to guarantee ongoing and accessible healthcare. This would be especially helpful for students residing in remote regions or with mobility issues. Virtual consultations, electronic prescriptions, access to medical records, and expert health advice from doctors connected with the institution will all be available to students through this campus-wide digital health platform. Also, because students may have medical emergencies outside of regular clinic hours, the school should set up after-hours medical services, such as a hotline where students can get help immediately or on-call doctors available at all hours of the day and night.

Students who urgently need medical treatment but do not have the financial means to pay for it should be able to rely on the university's emergency financial assistance programs, subsidized medical services, and affordable student health insurance plans. In addition, the university should collaborate with local medical facilities to increase the range of medical services it offers. Through coordinated recommendations, this would enable students to access specialist care, surgical procedures, and long-term therapy.

These inclusive healthcare strategies may help the institution lower health-related absences, increase student retention, and create a healthier, more engaged academic community. Investments in comprehensive medical care may also enhance students' physical and emotional well-being and ensure that health difficulties do not become impediments to academic performance.

C. Strengthening Mental Health Services to Boost Student Involvement in the Academics

Stress, anxiety, and depression affect students' academic performance. The institution can help students manage stress and devote time to studying by providing opportunities for free and accessible online and face-to-face counseling. Programs for mental health should incorporate academic sessions that teach time management, stress-coping strategies, and effective study techniques. The mental health services will improve learners' academic performance and engagement and promote emotional health.

Therapy and psychological assistance should be readily available, proactive, and tailored to the specific requirements of each student about promoting mental health services. It will be easier to ensure that students have easy, confidential, and stigma-free access to professional treatment if various mental health support services are developed, including online and in-person counseling sessions. In addition to care, the school should offer academic-focused mental health programs that teach students how to study, deal with stress, handle their time well, and do breathing activities that help them be mentally strong. Peer support groups and faculty-led discussions should be used to reinforce the seminars on balancing academics and personal well-being that should be part of student orientation programs.

Suppose the institution wants to foster a culture of mental wellness. In that case, it should begin raising awareness about mental health issues to eliminate the stigma associated with them and encourage students to seek treatment regardless of the consequences. Setting up "mental health days" or rest places on campus where students can do yoga, art therapy, and other wellness activities to relax is another way to make the school setting

more helpful and suitable for their mental health. Also, teachers and other staff should learn how to spot early signs of student anxiety and set up ways for students to contact mental health professionals.

Improving and standardizing mental health services might create a setting where students feel comfortable asking questions, becoming involved, and overcoming psychological and emotional barriers. Providing enough funding for mental health services improves kids' chances of succeeding in school, life, and general well-being.

D. Enhancing Dental Health Services to Prevent Interruptions in the Learning Spaces

Discomfort, absenteeism, and trouble focusing in class are all consequences of poor dental health and can affect academic achievement. These problems can be resolved by expanding access to dental treatments through telemedicine platforms and routine on-campus examinations. To encourage students to use available resources, awareness programs about dental hygiene and its relationship to academic performance should be implemented. The institution can lower health-related absences and guarantee that students continue to focus on their studies by preventing dental issues.

To address oral health issues, the school should increase the number of on-campus dental services that provide preventative care, emergency dental care, and regular dental examinations. Additionally, teledentistry services must be available so students may consult dental professionals electronically, ask questions about simple dental issues, and get referrals for more complex care as needed.

E. Leveraging Technology to increase health services utilization and academic success

Based on the study, technology might help address the disparities between academic performance and healthcare. The availability of telemedicine to students increases access to medical, dental, and mental health facilities. The platforms can also organize meetings, seminars, and group discussions for health education on drug abuse, mental health, physical health, and nutrition. The pros of telehealth services include ease of use, the fact that students may keep health paramount regardless of the semester's demands, and the fact that this will eliminate semester misadventures caused by recurrent sickness.

Beyond consultations, AI-powered health monitoring technologies may be combined to provide individualized health evaluations and early risk identification for diseases possibly influencing academic performance. Technology-driven healthcare solutions provide benefits beyond just convenience. They guarantee that students may prioritize their health without sacrificing their academic obligations, stop semester interruptions brought on by recurrent illnesses, and establish a proactive, statistically based approach to student wellbeing. The institution can raise student wellbeing, increase academic retention, and build a more resilient and engaged student population by fully embracing digital health advances.

F. Integrating health services with academic support programs

Considering the students' academics, combining healthcare with academic support services was expected to provide a synergistic approach. For instance, educational counselors and health professionals can check the student lists together, mark those students whose health problems interfere with academics, and offer required treatments. Ensuring academic and health services collaborate to address students' needs thoroughly promotes better learning outcomes. Universities can also use health data to spot absenteeism trends and create plans to address students' underlying health problems.

When students struggle academically because of health issues, health personnel and guidance counselors must work together to support them. Looking at grades and attendance, they can identify students falling behind due to health problems. With tailored support, such as counseling, academic modifications, medical care, or flexible study schedules, these students may manage their health needs and remain on course. The health personnel and educators may identify patterns in absences linked to certain medical problems and create tailored support systems by evaluating health data. The university should actively provide stress management seminars, counseling, and structured study courses to assist students with stress-related disorders during exam seasons. Strong collaborations between academic assistance programs and medical facilities allow schools to guarantee that no student with health challenges is behind the coursework.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation for Continuous Improvement in Health and Academic Outcomes

Ensuring that health services support academic productivity depends on monitoring and evaluating the mechanism. Other areas needing benchmarking include academic performance, health service delivery rates, and student health status. The institution can use this information to modify health services based on student needs, helping to identify areas for development. If personnel and students provide regular feedback, the academic and health services will continue to align with educational objectives.

Through data gathering and analysis, the institution may make evidence-based changes to enhance student assistance and healthcare delivery systems. The assessment method should also include frequent comments from personnel, students, and healthcare professionals. Satisfaction surveys, focus groups, and personnel performance evaluations will provide insightful analysis of areas requiring improvement and service efficacy. Transparent reporting of results and suggestions will inspire responsibility, ongoing development, and sensitivity to newly arising health issues.

H. Academic Achievement and School Health Services: The Key Connection

School health services are among the most valuable resources to help students succeed. Lack of academic achievement is closely related to truancy and is mainly attributable to illness and other undiagnosed health conditions. The university can ensure that students remain healthy and engaged with their coursework through comprehensive school health services such as telehealth, immunization, and preventive care.

Evaluating students' participation in health programs, the correlation between healthcare and academic achievement, and the efficacy of the health services is essential. The institution must develop specific performance goals and benchmarks to assess how healthcare influences academic attainment. Important assessment issues include the link between medical utilization and academic progress. The most crucial safety precautions are regular examinations and medical care. Routine exams assist in preventing mild illnesses from developing into significant ones that might cause students' absenteeism. For students to promptly get treatments and preventative care, university health services should include the required medical, dental, and mental health exams. Students will be likelier to continue their academic involvement and have healthy lifestyles.

Telehealth programs provide students, particularly those in rural areas or with mobility issues, an alternative to in-person treatment that may be very helpful. Digital prescription services, online consultations, and online medical examinations allow students to get medical advice without physically visiting campus clinics. Reducing absenteeism and promoting continued academic involvement is achieved by efficiently and quickly resolving health difficulties.

As vital as medical care is in encouraging students to take charge of their own health, health education initiatives are as crucial. Lectures, seminars, and awareness campaigns held at universities should regularly address lifestyle choices, sickness prevention, mental health management, and nutrition. A greater awareness of risk factors and best practices will help students make better choices, which would improve their general health and academic performance.

Universities can significantly reduce health-related academic interruptions by implementing these ideas into school health services. Students who have easy access to health education materials, preventative measures, and medical care improve their health, engagement, and academic achievement.

STRATEGIC PLAN

A well-organized and thorough healthcare system promotes a good university atmosphere that helps student achievement. This strategic plan fits the suggested policy suggestions and substitutes to raise the quality and utilization of school health services. The university can enhance the accessibility and efficiency of its healthcare model by addressing workforce needs, improving infrastructure, and ensuring access to essential services. The strategy aims to enhance students' overall wellbeing and academic performance through four primary areas: improving service quality, increasing utilization, enhancing support systems, linking health services to

academic achievement, Cenphilian AI-powered academic and health monitoring system, and implementation plan on transforming school health services

Key Result Area (KRA) and Objectives

KRA 1: Improving the Quality of School Health Services

A unified, high-quality healthcare system is essential for meeting students' medical, dental, mental, and physical health requirements. This guarantees their capacity to concentrate on learning without health-related interruptions.

Objectives:

1. Strengthen the quality of dental health services by increasing access to regular check-ups and preventive care.
2. Improve physical health services through wellness programs, fitness initiatives, and access to sports medicine.
3. Enhance the services provided by school health facilities by upgrading medical equipment and ensuring prompt response to student needs.
4. Expand anti-drug and substance abuse programs through preventive education and early intervention initiatives.
5. Upgrade medical health services, including immunization drives, telemedicine options, and better emergency response systems.

KRA 2: Increasing the Utilization of School Health Services

Despite high-quality services, many students may not utilize existing health options due to a lack of awareness or accessibility barriers. This KRA ensures that all students access essential programs to maintain their well-being and academic success.

Objectives:

1. Enhance the utilization of dental health services through awareness programs highlighting the influence of oral hygiene on academic performance.
2. Increase physical health service engagement by integrating fitness programs into student life.
3. Strengthen anti-drug and substance abuse service usage by encouraging participation in prevention and rehabilitation initiatives.
4. Expand mental health service accessibility by providing free counseling, stress management workshops, and student support groups to improve academic focus.
5. Enhance medical service utilization by implementing routine health screenings, vaccination programs, and telehealth consultations.

KRA3: Enhancing Support Mechanisms for Quality and Utilization

Strong institutional support systems are crucial for improving health service quality and usage. It includes policy development, resource allocation, and efficient oversight systems to ensure ongoing progress.

Objectives:

1. Develop clear policies and procedural guidelines to standardize health service delivery across all campuses.
2. Improve workforce capacity by hiring additional health personnel, particularly nurses, mental health professionals, and dentists.

3. Invest in facilities, equipment, and logistics support to modernize health service infrastructure.
4. Create data-driven monitoring and evaluation tools to determine how medical treatments affect academic performance.
5. Working jointly, medical professionals and academic counselors should assist students experiencing academic difficulties resulting from health problems.

KRA 4: Linking health services to academic achievement

The link between academic achievement and health services is very crucial. Students in good health may be more attentive, perform better academically, and participate more in class through reduced absenteeism, promoting emotional wellbeing, and focused assistance to students with health-related learning impairments.

Objectives:

1. Reduce health-related absenteeism by implementing early intervention programs that identify and address student health concerns before they escalate.
2. To improve mental health assistance, academic counseling, stress management, and resilience training should be offered to students to help them manage the demands of their studies.
3. Develop nutrition and wellness programs that promote a healthy diet and consistent exercise to increase students' vitality and mental capacity.
4. Create individualized health support plans for students with impairments or chronic diseases to guarantee they receive the proper academic accommodations.
5. Integrate wellness education into the curriculum to promote a health-conscious learning environment and emphasize the value of good health in accomplishing learning objectives.

KRA 5: Cenphilian AI-Powered Academic and Health Monitoring System: Using Intelligent School Health Services to Enhance Student Performance and Wellbeing

The system uses software to show how technology, specifically artificial intelligence (AI)—may link student well-being with academic well-being. Health monitoring tools can help identify students who need immediate medical attention and track their educational progress. Telemedicine, AI-powered health assessment tools, and digital monitoring systems may combine to provide timely medical consultations and individualized health recommendations.

By enhancing accessibility, enabling early intervention, and offering individualized therapy, integrating technology into school health care can revolutionize student wellbeing. AI-powered sophisticated health monitor well-being can document the student's medical histories, symptoms, and overall health, enabling automated health recommendations and timely alerts to teachers and school nurses as necessary.

Additionally, telehealth programs provide students with virtual consultations, confidential mental health support, prescription delivery, online appointment booking, and medical guidance. Health and academic performance AI-driven research will provide individualized insights into the impacts of stress, diet, and sleep on learning outcomes, enabling customized intervention techniques for student achievement. Through peer discussions, webinars, and virtual seminars, an interactive e-learning platform will be developed to deliver health education on important topics, including mental well-being, preventing drug abuse, and proper well-being participation in wellness initiatives that may be promoted through gamified health initiatives.

A dashboard that offers teachers and parents current information on the students' academic achievement and health would enhance the system. This will facilitate safe information transmission among parents, school personnel, and doctors, enhancing holistic student assistance and facilitating fast action. By giving students' access to continuous medical care that improves their health and academic performance, AI-powered technology helps university create a better learning environment.

KRA 6: Implementation Plan on Transforming School Health Services

Implementing the improved school health services requires collaboration across several university departments. While the Vice President for Academic Affairs ensures that health projects match students' performance, the University President guarantees institutional commitment and general leadership. The Vice President for Administration and Finance and the Planning Office oversee budget allocation and long-term sustainability.

On the ground, the School Nurses, Clinic Assistants, Physicians, Dentists, Physical Education Instructors, and Guidance Counselors will lead service delivery, supported by the Dean of Student Services and Affairs, Campus Administrator, and Planning and Development Director in program monitoring and policy enforcement.

Success will be measured through 90-95% compliance with quality standards, improved students and personnel participation in wellness programs, and reduced health-related absenteeism.

Funding will come from the Medical-Dental Health Fund, Office of the Student Services and Affairs Fund, Athletic Fund, Guidance and Counseling Fund, and Development Fund, with potential support from government agencies and external partnerships to sustain and expand services. The university aims to create a healthier academic environment that enhances student wellbeing and performance through strong leadership and well coordinated efforts.

CONCLUSION

The policy brief on school health services highlights the significance of accessible, high-quality school health services in fostering student well-being and academic success. The university can ensure that students get timely medical attention by bridging the gap between healthcare access and academic accomplishment through medical intervention, dental management, mental health therapies, and preventive care. The university may provide an optimal learning environment that promotes students' educational and emotional development by improving service quality, increasing health services utilization, reinforcing institutional support systems, and incorporating technology-driven solutions.

The planned AI-powered health monitoring system, telehealth services, and digital health education platforms will help healthcare become more effective, proactive, and individualized. These innovations will not only improve health service accessibility but also provide data-driven insights that help educators and health professionals address emerging health concerns before they impact academic performance. Introducing a teacher-parent dashboard will ensure students receive continuous support from their educational and home environments.

Effective program implementation depends on strong leadership, departmental cooperation, and consistent funding sources. Emphasizing the need for student well-being and academic success, the university will show how health and education may be combined through institutional devotion and strategic planning. Enhancing healthcare access is just one goal of funding school health services; another is raising a generation of students who are healthier, more involved, and achieve better results. Ultimately, this program promotes excellent health, education, and well-being, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, it establishes the foundation for a more vibrant and thriving academic community.

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