

Provision Of Health Education For Pre Hospital Handling Of Traffic Accident Victims On Knowledge And The Attitude Of The Community In Tinalan Village Kediri City

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ABSTRACT

The high number of deaths from traffic accidents is still one of the problems encountered in the State of Indonesia, and one of the factors that affect the high number of casualties is due to the slow handling death were waged against victims accidents traffic. The aim of research for the effect of education health pre- hospital on the victims of traffic accidents on knowledge and attitudes in the Village Tinalan Kediri. Research design pre-experimental approach of one-group pre-post test. Respondents were drawn using purposive sampling technique. Population The whole community of road users in Kelurahan Tinalan Kediri. Sample of 41 respondents. Independent Varabel of helath education, dependent variable of knowledge and attitude. Results were analyzed using the Wilcoxon statistical test. The results showed the majority of respondents have less knowledge before health education as many as 30 respondents (73.2%), almost all respondents had an attitude negative before health education as many as 34 respondents (82.9%), the majority of respondents have a good p se What Knowledge categories have health education as many as 23 respondents (56.1%), almost all respondents had an attitude with positive categories had been given health education se as many as 35 respondents (85.4%) of the total 41 respondents. Results of analysis addressing p-value = 0.000 < α 0.05, so the H1 accepted which means there is the effect of education health pre- hospital on the victims of traffic accidents on knowledge and attitudes in the Village Tinalan Kediri. Increased knowledge and attitude change towards the positive Tinalan Village community in handling traffic accident victims influenced by the information provided by the researchers through health education on handling the victims of traffic accidents so that people are aware of the importance of first aid to the victims of accidents.

Keywords : Health Education, Knowledge, Attitudes, Early Handling of Victims of Accidents, Society

INTRODUCTION

The high death rate due to traffic accidents is still one of the problems faced in Indonesia, and one of the factors that affect the high number of victims is due to the slow handling of traffic accident victims (Hamidi, 2011).

Handling after a traffic accident is carried out by carrying out efforts to prevent and overcome disturbances due to traffic accidents and more severe injuries as early as possible, so it is necessary to optimize the golden *period* in handling accident victims, one of which is by optimizing the role of the community as the first helper in the community by providing debriefing, namely increasing resource knowledge human beings in the general public, especially in areas prone to traffic accidents (Directorate General of PP & Pl, 2015).

First aid is the provision of immediate assistance to sick or injured patients who need basic medical assistance. Basic medicine referred to here is *a treatment action* based on *medical science* that can be possessed by ordinary people. This basic medical provision is carried out



by rescuers who arrive at the scene who have the ability and are trained in medical treatment (Hamidi, 2011). *Pre-hospital* (before going to the hospital) can be done by the general public near the occurrence of a traffic accident before being taken to the hospital. In the *pre-hospital* phase, special knowledge is needed from the community in handling traffic accidents in providing this assistance with the aim of saving the lives of victims. This is important for victims who are classified as emergency cases to prevent permanent disability, provide a sense of security and comfort to the victim and avoid death (Martino, 2013).

Based on the results of a survey of 10 people in the Tosaren sub-district community, 8 people were found to have never received education on handling traffic accident victims, in terms of knowledge when researchers asked about the methods used to handle traffic accident victims they said they did not know how to handle traffic accident victims, in terms of attitude when researchers asked what they would do when they found a traffic accident victim they said if they found an accident victim the action taken was to push the accident victim to the side of the road and ask for help and some said if they found an accident they would just leave it because they were afraid of being a witness, they also said that they were afraid so they could only watch and wait for medical help to come to the scene of the accident, and 2 of them knew how to handle traffic accident victims, because they had heard information about handling accident victims at work because their profession was security, in terms of knowledge when researchers asked about the methods that could be used when finding traffic accident victims they said they knew how to handle traffic accident victims, namely the rescuer must secure the situation around the accident scene, check the victim's condition, place the victim in a safe place and position and ask for help other people and the medical team, in terms of attitude when researchers asked what actions to take if they find a traffic accident victim, namely the first time the first aider must secure the environment around the accident, then provide assistance to the victim, move the victim to a safe and comfortable place carefully, check the victim's condition including consciousness, breathing and pulse, and ask for help and contact health workers.

Pre-hospital help is more about understanding the patient's medical problems and thinking critically to achieve the goal, which is to prevent trauma from continuing in patients (Salomone, 2011). Pre-hospital treatment by providing first aid to traffic accident victims through simulations in the form of knowledge and understanding of the victim's first aid steps by providing simulations, namely checking the situation, checking breathing, checking bleeding and circulatory signs, checking local conditions (fractures, wounds) and handling (Palve, & Malmivaara, 2010). The purpose of this study is to find out the effect of providing *health education for pre-hospital* treatment to traffic accident victims on the knowledge and attitude of the community in Tinalan Village, Kediri City.

METHODS

Pre-experimental research design with a *one-group pre-post test approach*. Respondents were taken using *the purposive sampling* technique. Population of all road users in Tinalan Village, Kediri City. The sample was 41 respondents. Independent variation of the provision of *helath education*, dependent variables of knowledge and attitudes. The results were analyzed using *the wilcoxon* statistical test.

RESULT

Subject Characteristics

Table 1. The characteristics of the respondents in this study include age, education, occupation, knowledge and attitude before and after *health education*.

It	Characteristic	ΣN	Σ%
1	Age (year)		
	<25	8	20
	25-35	17	41
	>35	16	39
2	Education		
	SD	2	5
	JUNIOR	10	24
	SMA	25	61
	PT	4	10
3	Work history		
	Farmer	22	54
	Private	11	27
	Self employed	5	12
	Civil servants	3	7
4	Knowledge before HE		
	Less	30	73,2
	Enough	11	26,8
	Good	0	0
5	Knowledge after HE0		
	Less	0	0
	Enough	18	43,9
	Good	23	56,1
6	Attitude before HE		
	Negative	34	82,9
	Positive	7	17,1
7	Attitude after HE		
	Negative	6	14,6
	Positive	35	85,4
Total		41	100

Based on table 1 above, it is known that out of a total of 41 respondents aged 2, 5-35 years, as many as 17 respondents (41%) with high school education, as many as 25 respondents (61%), working as farmers, as many as 22 respondents (54%), had poor knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims before *health education*, which was 30 respondents (73.2%) and after *health education*, which was 23 respondents (56.1%) in the good category. Mhas an attitude with a negative category about the handling of pre-hospital traffic accident victims before *health education*, which is 34 respondents (82.9%) and after *health education*, which is as many as 35 respondents (85.4%) in the Positive category.

STATISTICAL TEST RESULTS

Variable	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
The effect of providing <i>pre-hospital treatment health education</i> on traffic accident victims on the knowledge of the people of Tinalan Village, Kediri City.	0,000

The effect of providing *pre-hospital treatment health education* on traffic accident victims on the attitude of the people of Tinalan Village, Kediri City. 0,000

Based on the results of statistical tests that have been carried out, it is known that *the value of p value* = 0.000 so that H1 is accepted, which means that the provision of *health education* for *pre-hospital* treatment for traffic accident victims has an effect on the knowledge and attitude of the people of Tinalan Village, Kediri City.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of the People of Tinalan Village, Kediri City in Handling Pre Hospital for Traffic Accident Victims Before Health Education

Most of the respondents in Tinalan sub-district had less knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims before *health education*, namely 30 respondents (73.2%) out of a total of 41 respondents. According to Sobur (2015) one of the factors that affect knowledge is information, where information given to a person is usually used to change public awareness of an innovation that affects behavior change, usually used through the media of massmedia.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that most respondents have knowledge in the category of less about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims, where respondents have heard about handling traffic accident victims only from media such as television, newspapers and friends, not from health workers or trained officers who are specifically skilled in handling accident victims. The thing that influences the lack of knowledge in the community in Tinalan Village is the lack of exposure to information, because the Tinalan community used as a sample in this study is a community that has never participated in first aid training in accidents. The lack of community knowledge can be seen from the respondents' answers to the questionnaire, the number of which is still below the standard value that has been set and the results of interviews conducted by researchers found that many people who were used as samples were unable to answer the questions given by researchers correctly. Thus, researchers argue that the community in Tinalan Village has less knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims. One solution to improve community knowledge is to provide health education about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims, with the hope that after health education is carried out, community knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims can increase.

The Attitude of the People of Tinalan Village, Kediri City in Handling Pre Hospital for Traffic Accident Victims Before Health Education

Almost all respondents in Tinalan village had an attitude with a negative category regarding the handling of pre-hospital for traffic accident victims before *health education*, which was 34 respondents (82.9%) out of a total of 41 respondents. The negative attitude is that the community is not willing to provide help if they find a victim of a traffic accident, tends to only let the victim go, there are also those who provide help but are only limited to marginalizing the victim to a safer place without paying attention to the severity of the injury and not giving first aid. Mubarak & Chayatin (2009), attitude is a predisposition of action or behavior and is not yet an action or activity. According to Azwar (2013), the existence of new information about something provides a cognitive basis for the formation of attitudes towards it. The suggestive message carried by the information, if strong enough, will provide an affective basis in assessing something so that a certain direction of attitude is formed.

The results of the study showed that almost all respondents in Tinalan village had a negative attitude regarding the handling of pre-hospitals for traffic accident victims. The people in Tinalan Village with a negative attitude towards the handling of pre-hospitals for traffic accident victims are caused by the fact that the community does not have knowledge about how to handle traffic accident victims properly and correctly, so that the community is afraid to provide help if they encounter traffic accident victims, because they are afraid of making the victim's injuries worse.

Knowledge of the People of Tinalan Village, Kediri City in Handling Pre Hospital for Traffic Accident Victims After Health Education.

Most of the respondents in Tinalan village have good knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims after *health education*, namely 23 respondents (56.1%) out of a total of 41 respondents. This research is in line with the theory explained by Sri Indiyastuti (2007) that to encourage a quality public health service, the community must have a lot of information and be actively involved in it so that they are able to prevent the onset of a disease from an early age. As for health workers, they continue to provide assistance and routine monitoring of *health education* activities.

The results of the study showed that most of the respondents in Tinalan village had good knowledge about pre-hospital treatment for traffic accident victims after *health education*. The research shows that respondents' knowledge increases after *health education*. This can be seen from the results of the study which showed that none of the respondents had less knowledge after *health education*, and based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher with the respondents, many respondents were able to answer well and were able to explain about the handling of pre-hospital traffic accident victims. Researchers argue that *health education* needs to be carried out continuously by health workers, with the aim that the knowledge and understanding of the general public about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims can be increased.

The Attitude of the People of Tinalan Village, Kediri City in Handling Pre Hospital for Traffic Accident Victims After Health Education

Almost all respondents in Tinalan village had a positive attitude regarding the handling of pre-hospital treatment for traffic accident victims after being given *health education*, namely 35 respondents (85.4%) out of a total of 41 respondents. A positive attitude in handling accidents is where the respondent is willing to provide first aid if they find a traffic accident victim, where the respondent will carry out various first aid in providing basic life support to the accident victim. Bloom's theory (2008) states that knowledge or cognition is a very important domain for the formation of attitudes so that it has

an impact on a person's actions/practices. Lubis (2013) who researched the influence of health education lecture methods on changes in knowledge and attitudes, obtained the results that health education has an effect on attitude change.

The results of the study showed that almost all respondents in Tinalan village had a positive attitude about the handling of pre-hospital in traffic accident victims after being given *health education*. Research shows that people's attitudes change in a more positive direction after *health education*. This can be seen from the number of respondents who initially had only 7 respondents who had a positive attitude before being given *health education* increased to 35 respondents who had a positive attitude after being given *health education*. Researchers argue that *health education* needs to be carried out continuously by health workers, with the aim that knowledge can increase so that it can influence people's attitudes in a better direction if they find victims of traffic accidents.

The Effect of Providing Health Education for Pre Hospital Handling on Traffic Accident Victims on the Knowledge and Attitude of the People of Tinalan Village, Kediri City.

Based on the results of statistical tests that have been carried out, it is known that the *value of p-value* = 0.000 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is an effect of providing *health education* for *pre-hospital* treatment on traffic accident victims on the knowledge of the people of Tinalan Village, Kediri City. The results of the cross-tabulation between public knowledge before and after *health education* about *pre-hospital* handling of traffic accident victims showed that almost half of the respondents who had less knowledge before the health education had knowledge with a good category after *health education*, namely 16 respondents (39%) out of a total of 41 respondents.

The results of the study show that health education has an effect on changes in public knowledge, this is because by providing health education, the public will be exposed to information on how to handle traffic accident victims. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sarfia (2016) which stated that there is an influence of health education on the level of basic life support knowledge in traffic accidents at SMA Negeri 1 Sanana, Sula Islands Regency, North Maluku. This shows that there is no gap between facts and theories, where the better *health education* is done, the better the knowledge possessed by the community.

CONCLUSION

1. Most of the respondents in Tinalan sub-district have less knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims before *health education*, which is 30 respondents (73.2%) out of a total of 41 respondents.
2. Almost all respondents in Tinalan sub-district have a negative attitude regarding the handling of pre-hospital treatment for traffic accident victims before *health education*, namely 34 respondents (82.9%) out of a total of 41 respondents.
3. Most of the respondents in Tinalan sub-district have good knowledge about pre-hospital handling of traffic accident victims after *health education*, namely 23 respondents (56.1%) out of a total of 41 respondents.
4. Almost all respondents in Tinalan sub-district had a positive attitude regarding the handling of pre-hospital treatment for traffic accident victims after being given *health education*, namely 35 respondents (85.4%) out of a total of 41 respondents.
5. Providing *health education* for *pre-hospital* treatment for traffic accident victims can increase community knowledge and attitudes in Tinalan Village, Kediri City.

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