



DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT FIRST AID IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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Article Info

Article history:

Received Dec 06, 2023

Revised Dec 24, 2023

Accepted Jan 20, 2024

Keywords:

Character Identification,
Online Gamers, Integrated
Value

ABSTRACT

A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users that results in human casualties and property damage (UU RI, 2009). The World Health Organization (2018) states that traffic accidents are ranked eighth as a cause of death in the world with 1.35 million victims dying each year. This study aims to see a picture of community knowledge and attitudes about first aid in traffic accidents in Riau Islands Province in 2022. This type of research is quantitative and the research design used is descriptive with retrospective data collection. The population of this study was 32 people. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling. In this study, it is known that the majority of people have high knowledge with 29 respondents (91%) and show a moderate attitude with 27 respondents (84%). This is influenced by several factors, namely education, sources of information, and experience. The results of this study are expected for the community to be able to increase knowledge about and attitudes about first aid in traffic accidents by attending training and education, so that they can participate in first aid efforts for victims of traffic accidents

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1. INTRODUCTION

A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users that results in human casualties and property damage (UU RI, 2009). The World Health Organization (2018) states that traffic accidents rank eighth as a cause of death in the world with 1.35 million victims dying each year. Based on data from the Indonesian National Police, there was an increase in traffic accident victims in 2017 of 104,327 cases, in 2018 of 109,215 cases and in 2019 of 116,411 cases (BPS, 2022).

First aid can be performed by everyone. Helpers are classified into 3 including people who are not trained and have little knowledge of first aid, people who have knowledge and skills in first aid and the last classification is specialized or trained personnel who have skills in emergency problems (Ayuningtias & Widyaningtyas, 2022).

The increase in disability and death rates in victims of traffic accidents (KLL) can be caused by a lack of public knowledge in providing proper assistance. Inappropriate rescue actions for accident victims are fatal so that they can worsen the situation and even cause death to victims (Warou, Angel, Kumaat, Tommy, & Linnie, 2018).

Knowledge is a major factor and key to preparedness. Knowledge can usually influence attitudes and care to be prepared to provide help. Knowledge can affect a person's level of preparedness. Knowledge is the basis of a person's attitude, behavior or action. To take the right action, a person needs the right knowledge first. If a person has a good knowledge of accident preparedness, then in the event of a traffic accident, he or she will be able to take appropriate rescue actions.

The high incidence of traffic accidents and the lack of public knowledge about proper first aid puts victims at risk of being late for help or even worsening their condition. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to determine the knowledge and attitudes of the community about first aid in traffic accidents in Riau Islands province in 2022.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users that results in human casualties and property damage (UU RI, 2009). Traffic accidents are defined as one of the serious problems that can cause death and injury (Ayuningtias & Widyaningtyas, 2022).

The principles that must be applied when a traffic accident occurs (Ministry of Health RI, 2019):

- a. Call 119
Immediately ask for help from medical personnel to get further help.
- b. Secure yourself
Make sure you are safe and not in a situation that threatens the helper's personal safety.
- c. Secure the Environment
Make sure the environment around the incident is safe and non-threatening, if necessary ask for help from others to secure the surrounding environment.
- d. Secure the Victim
If possible, move the victim to a safer location in a way that does not aggravate the victim.

The following are things that should not be done in the event of an accident (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019):

- a. Do not just watch and cause congestion.
- b. Do not take pictures / video and viralize through social media.
- c. Do not take the victim's belongings.
- d. Do not block access to assistance.

First aid is defined as providing immediate assistance to victims who require basic medical assistance (Sarana, et al., 2009). First aid can be performed by everyone. Helpers are classified into three including people who are not trained and have little knowledge of first aid, people who have knowledge and skills in first aid and the last classification is specialized or trained personnel who have skills in emergency problems (Ayuningtias & Widyaningtyas, 2022). According to Susilo, Mulyadi & Utami (2008) the objectives of providing first aid include saving the victim's life, preventing disability and providing comfort and supporting the healing process.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people make senses of a particular object. Sensing occurs through the human five senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions (Overt Behavior).

According to Fitriani in Yuliana (2017), the factors that influence knowledge are as follows:

- a. Education

Education affects the process of learning, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. Increased knowledge is not absolutely obtained in formal education, but can also be obtained in non-formal education. A person's knowledge of an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects determine a person's attitude towards a particular object. The more positive aspects of the object known will foster a positive attitude towards the object. A person's higher education is obtained information both from other people and the mass media. The more information that comes in, the more knowledge is gained about health.

- b. Mass media/information sources

Information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can provide short-term knowledge (immediate impact), resulting in changes and increased knowledge. Technological advances provide a variety of mass media that can influence people's knowledge of new information. Means of communication such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, counseling, and others have a great influence on the formation of people's opinions and beliefs.

- c. Socio-cultural and Economic

Habits and traditions that a person carries out without going through reasoning whether what is done is good or not. A person's economic status will also determine the availability of facilities needed for certain activities, so socioeconomic status will affect a person's knowledge.

- d. Environment

The environment is everything that surrounds the individual, both physical, biological and social environments. The environment affects the process of entering knowledge into individuals who are in that environment. This happens because of mutual interactions that will be responded to as knowledge.

- e. Experience

Knowledge can be gained from personal experience or the experience of others. This experience is a way to obtain the truth of knowledge.

f. Age

Age affects a person's capturing power and mindset. Increasing age will develop a person's mindset and capture power so that the knowledge gained will be more and more.

g. Gender

According to Iffada (2010) there is no meaningful relationship that can be linked between a person's level of knowledge and their gender but research.

Attitudes are evaluative statements, both pleasant and unpleasant, about objects, people, or events (Robbins & Judge, 2013). Attitudes are formed due to various factors, according to Azwar (2011) the factors that influence attitudes are:

a. Personal experience Personal experience can be the basis for attitude formation if the experience leaves a strong impression. Attitudes will be easier to form if the personal experience occurs in a situation that involves emotional factors.

b. The influence of other people who are considered important Individuals generally tend to have a conformist attitude or in line with the attitude of someone who is considered important. This tendency is motivated, among others, by the desire for affiliation and to avoid conflict with people who are considered important.

c. Cultural influences Culture can characterize the experiences of individuals in their upbringing. As a result, culture has unwittingly instilled lines of influence in our attitudes towards various issues.

d. Mass media Newspaper and radio news or other communication media, news that should be factual delivered objectively affects the attitude of consumers.

e. Education institutions and religious institutions Moral concepts and teachings from educational institutions and religious institutions determine the belief system.

f. Emotional factors Sometimes, a form of attitude is an emotionally based statement that functions as a kind of frustration channel or a form of ego defense mechanism.

Research conducted by Luxmono, Awaludin, and Hidayat (2023) obtained the results of respondents predominantly aged 17-35 years (56.6%), male gender (55.9%), self-employed work (28.3%), high school education (48.0%), and had performed first aid on accident victims (50.4%). The majority of respondents' knowledge level was sufficient (50.4%) and all respondents had a positive attitude (100%). Another study from Torano and Parente (2019) states that of the 47 respondents, it was found that the highest age was in the age range of 25 -32 years, which was 47%, for gender there were 33 men (70%) and 14 women (30%), in terms of employment the most respondents had jobs as employees, namely 18 respondents (38%). While out of 47 respondents, there were 4 people (9%) who had received information about how to first aid in accidents and as many as 57% had a good attitude and 43% had a moderate attitude. Based on the results of the study it was found that the description of the level of public knowledge about first aid in traffic accidents in Jayapura city was still lacking but the community showed a good attitude in first aid in traffic accidents in Jayapura city.

3. METHODS

This type of research is quantitative and the research design used is descriptive with retrospective data collection. The purpose of descriptive research is to see a picture of community knowledge and attitudes about first aid in traffic accidents in Riau Islands Province in 2022. The affordable population in this study were the people of Berakit Village, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands. totaling 32 people.

The sample size in the study used accidental sampling. The sample in this study was determined based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The criteria for respondents in this study are as follows: Inclusion criteria: People of Berakit Village, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands, while the exclusion criteria are people who do not fill out the questionnaire completely. The research instrument used in this study to obtain the required data was a questionnaire. The questionnaire used is a modified questionnaire from Wulandari's research (2020) which has been tested for reliability and validity.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of respondents discussed include age, gender and causes and population in Berakit Village, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands. The number of respondents in this study was 32 people.

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

No	Respondent Characteristics	Value
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		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	a. 11 - 25 Years	21	66%
	b. 26 - 40 Years	4	12,5%
	c. 41 - 55 Years	4	12,5%
	d. 56 - 70 Years	3	9%
2	Gender		
	a. Men	11	34%
	b. Woman	21	66%
3	Education		
	a. Elementry	7	22%
	b. Junior High school	5	16%
	c. Senior High school	16	50%
	d. Bachelor	4	12%
	4Exposure to Information Sources		
	a. Ever	28	87,5%
	b. Never	4	12,5%

Knowledge and Attitude

Table 5.2 Frequency distribution of knowledge and attitude features

No	Unit	Value	
		Percentage	Persentase
1	Victim Assistance Experience		
	a. Ever	17	53%
	b. Never	15	47%
2	Knowledge Level		
	a. Low (50-66)	0	0%
	b. Medium (67-83)	3	9%
	c. High (84-100)	29	91%
3	Attitude		
	a. Less (25-50)	1	3%
	b. Fair (51-75)	27	84%
	c. Good (76-100)	4	13%

Based on the table above, it shows that the frequency distribution of respondents based on the highest age of 11-25 years is 21 people (66%) and the frequency of respondents based on female gender is the highest according to the data, totaling 21 people (66%). Characteristics of respondents based on the highest education level of SMA / SMK / MA 16 people (50%). Frequency distribution of respondents based on exposure to information sources 28 people have been exposed (87.5%) and 4 people have never been exposed to information (12.5%). Frequency distribution of respondents based on experience of helping victims 17 people (53%) and never helped victims 15 people (47%). Based on the data, the majority of the community's knowledge level was high as many as 29 people (91%) and the majority of community attitudes were moderate as many as 27 people (84%).

The table above shows that most respondents have a high knowledge level category on first aid for traffic accident victims as many as 29 respondents (91%) based on community answers from the results of filling out the questionnaire, 3 respondents (9%) have a moderate level of knowledge. In accordance with the theory of Nursalam (2012) the level of knowledge is categorized into three categories, namely the level of knowledge is less, the level of knowledge is sufficient and the level of knowledge is good. According to the researcher, the category of community

knowledge level, which is mostly high, can be influenced by various factors such as age, education and exposure to information sources.

The results of the research in the table above show that most respondents have a moderate attitude category towards first aid for victims of traffic accidents as many as 27 respondents (84%) based on community answers from the results of filling out the questionnaire, 4 respondents (13%) have a good attitude category and 1 respondent (3%) who responds to the first aid for victims of traffic accidents poorly. The above is in accordance with Walgito's theory (2003), the factor of direct experience of the attitude object has a direct influence on the person concerned with the attitude object. Attitudes can also arise from various factors according to Walgito (2003), namely age and education. According to the researcher's assumption in the attitude category, most of the respondents had a moderate attitude towards first aid for accident victims, this was the case.

5. CONCLUSION

The frequency distribution of respondents based on the highest age of 11-25 years, a total of 21 people (66%) and the frequency of respondents based on the highest female gender according to the data, a total of 21 people (66%). Characteristics of respondents based on education most of the education level SMA / SMK / MA 16 people (50%). Frequency distribution of respondents based on exposure to information sources 28 people had been exposed (87.5%) and the frequency distribution of the most respondents based on experience had helped victims 17 people (53%). In addition, the majority of the community's knowledge level was high as many as 29 people (91%) and the majority of community attitudes were moderate as many as 27 people (84%). Based on the results of the study, it was found that the description of the level of public knowledge about first aid in traffic accidents in the city of Berakit Village was high but the community showed a moderate attitude in first aid in traffic accidents in Berakit Village.

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