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COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP AND COMMUNITY ATTITUDE ABOUT FIRST AID FOR DRUG VICTIMS IN KAPA-KAPA VILLAGE, LOLODA UTARA DISTRICT NORTH MALMAHERA REGENCY

Dolfi Buluran[1], Maykel Killing[2], Melinda Palamea[3]

Undergraduate Nursing Study Program, Makariwo Halmahera College of Health Sciences (STIKMAH)[1]
Medika Mandiri Foundation Halmahera-Tobelo[2]

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ABSTRACT

Background Indonesia is an area that is rich in nature and is a tourist destination for tourists from all over the world. Worldwide, the third cause of death due to accidental accidents is drowning, Drowning or drowning is death due to asphyxia caused by drowning in liquids, especially water. 90% of drowning victims and 80-90% of near-drowning cases experience pulmonary aspiration. Drowning events that occur in fresh water are the most common, namely in rivers, canals, lakes, swimming pools (public or private), and baths. Hypoxia will occur, resulting in involuntary aspiration movements so that the victim begins to breathe and inhales water into the lungs. This situation results in severe to life-threatening multiorgan complications such as cardiac arrest (41%), lactic acidosis (75%), acute respiratory failure (54%), consciousness impairment (58%) and death (31%).

Research Purpose This research plan was carried out in Kapa-kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency. Will be held in September-October 2021. The population of this study is the community in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency with a total population of 120 people. The sample of this study was calculated using a sampling technique in the form of the Slovin formula 92 Sampel. **Research Methods** This type of research is a correlational analytic survey using cross sectional. conducted with the aim of analyzing the dynamics of the correlation that occurs between risk factors and effects through data collection or observation approaches at the same time. **Result** Based on the results of the frequency distribution, the results of good knowledge (22.8%), sufficient knowledge (70.7%) and poor knowledge (6.5%). Based on the frequency distribution, it is known that people's attitudes are good (23.9%), moderate attitudes (62.0%) and poor attitudes (14.1%). **Conclusion** Knowledge is an important domain in shaping one's actions, for that behavior based on awareness and knowledge can last longer when compared to behavior that is not based on awareness and knowledge. Attitude is defined as a person's beliefs or opinions regarding situations or objects that are generally associated with certain feelings, and become the basis for behaving or responding.

Introduction

Indonesia is an area that is rich in nature and is a tourist destination for tourists from all over the world. Worldwide, the third cause of death due to accidental accidents is drowning, Drowning or drowning is death due to asphyxia caused by drowning in liquids, especially water. 90% of drowning victims and 80-90% of near-drowning cases experience pulmonary aspiration. The highest number of drowning deaths in Indonesia (40.8%), where the location of the drowning incident was in sea water, which was 53.5%. From the total autopsy results, 10 victims (50%) had risk factors for drowning. In addition, the location of the occurrence of drowning generally varies.

Drowning events that occur in fresh water are the most common, namely in rivers, canals, lakes, swimming pools (public or private), and baths. Hypoxia will occur, resulting in involuntary aspiration movements so that the victim begins to breathe and inhales water into the lungs. Decreased levels of oxygen in the blood ultimately result in decreased consciousness. At the same time, the cardiovascular system responds to a progressive decrease in cardiac output and oxygenation to peripheral tissues. Within 3-4 minutes, the myocardium is hypoxic and circulatory failure occurs[5,6] This situation results in severe to life-threatening multiorgan complications such as cardiac arrest (41%), lactic acidosis (75%), acute respiratory failure (54%), consciousness impairment (58%) and death (31%).

Indonesia, about 90% of drowning cases do not get quick help. This is due to several factors including the lack of socialization related to assistance for victims of drowning cases. The provision of BHD (Basic Life Support) for victims of drowning cases that is appropriate and fast can reduce the risk of death.

Research Methods

This type of research is a correlational analytic survey using cross sectional. Cross sectional can be interpreted as a form of research conducted with the aim of analyzing the dynamics of the correlation that occurs between risk factors and effects through data collection or observation approaches at the same time.

Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is defined as the total number of quality and character objects. The population of this study is the community in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency with a total population of 120 people.

2. Sample

The sample is defined as part of the population with quality and character.

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of these respondents are the characteristics of the respondents who are tied to each respondent, including age, gender, education and occupation. Description of the distribution of respondents based on the characteristics, namely:

Table 4.1 : Frequency Distribution by Age Group

Umur	F	Presentase (%)
20 - 25 Tahun	22	23,9 %
26 - 30 Tahun	21	22,8 %
31 - 40 Tahun	49	53,3 %
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the age of the most respondents in this study was at the age of 31-40 years, namely 49 respondents with a percentage (53.3%) and the lowest age was 26-30 years with a percentage (22.8%).

Table 4.2 : Frequency Distribution by Gender Group

Jenis kelamin	F	Presentase (%)
Laki-laki	44	47,8 %
Perempuan	48	52,2 %
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the gender of the respondents in the study was mostly female with a percentage of 48 respondents (52.2%) and the lowest was male with a percentage of 44 respondents (47.8%).

Table 4.3 : Frequency Distribution by Education Group

Pendidikan	F	Presentase (%)
SD	47	51,1 %
SMP	14	15,2 %
SMA	25	27,2 %
D-3	1	1,1 %
S-1	5	5,4 %
Total	95	100

Based on table 4.3, it can be seen that the most respondents' education was at SD 47 respondents with a percentage (51.1%) and the lowest was at D-3 1 respondent with a percentage (1.1%).

Table 4.4 : Frequency Distribution by Occupational Group

Pekerjaan	F	Presentase (%)
Petani	45	48,9 %
IRT	31	33,7 %
Nelayan	6	6,5 %
PNS	3	3,3 %
Bidan	1	1,1 %
Wiraswata	3	3,3 %
Tidak bekerja	3	3,3 %
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.4, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' occupations are farmers, 45 respondents with a percentage (48.9%) and the lowest job is a midwife, 1 respondent with a percentage (1.1%).

Table 4.5: Frequency Distribution of Knowledge About First Aid Victims

Tenggelam

Tingkat pengetahuan	F	Presentase (%)
Baik	21	22,8 %
Cukup	65	70,7 %
Kurang	6	6,5 %
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that people who have good knowledge (22.8%) have sufficient knowledge (70.7%) and 6 respondents (6.5%).

Table 4.6: Frequency Distribution of Community Attitudes in Kapa-Kapa Village About First Aid for Drowning Victims

Sikap Masyarakat	F	Presentase (%)
Baik	22	23,9 %
Cukup	57	62,0 %
Kurang	13	14,1 %
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.6, it can be seen that attitudes about first aid for drowning victims in Kapa-kapa village have a good attitude (23.9%) enough attitude (62.0%) and a lack of attitude as many as 13 respondents (14.1%)

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is intended to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Malmahera Regency regarding first aid for drowning victims. This study used the chi-square test to determine the relationship between the research variables with a significance value of $P < 0.05$.

Table. 4.7 Cross Tabulation of Knowledge and First Aid Relationship of Drowning Victims in Kapa-Kapa Village

Variabel Pengetahuan	Pertolongan pertama				Jumlah	
	Benar/baik		Salah/tidak			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Baik	19	90.0	2	10.0	21	100
Cukup	56	73.0	9	23.0	65	100
Kurang	2	33.0	4	67.0	6	100
Total	77	84.0	15	16.0	92	100

Based on table 4.7, it can be seen from 21 respondents who have good knowledge, namely 19 (90.0%) and who have good help 2 (10.0%) for sufficient knowledge of 65 respondents as many as 56 (73.0%) while good and bad help are 9 (23.0%) and for lack of knowledge 6 respondents are 2 (33.0%) respondents with good help and bad help are 4 (67.0%).

Meanwhile, to see the relationship between knowledge and first aid for drowning victims in Kapa-kapa village, see the Chi-Squre Test Results:

Table 4.7. Results of Chi-Square Testing Relationship of Knowledge and First Aid of Drowning Victims in Kapa-Kapa Village

Uraian	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.962[a]	1	.008		
Continuity Correction[b]	5.451	1	.020		
Likelihood Ratio	7.682	1	.006		
Fisher's Exact Test				.013	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.853	1	.009		
N of Valid Cases[b]	92				

Based on the chi-square test shown in table 4.7, it is known that the alpha / Asymp value. Sig. (2-sided) = 0.008 < 0.05, then the result is that there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency regarding first aid for drowning victims.

Table.4.8 Cross Tabulation of Community Attitudes and First Aid of Drowning Victims in Kapa-Kapa Village

Variabel Sikap Masyarakat	Pertolongan Pertama				Jumlah	
	Benar/baik		Salah/tidak			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Baik	18	82.0	4	18.0	22	100
Cukup	37	65.0	20	35.0	57	100
Kurang	8	62.0	5	38.0	13	100
Total	77	84.0	15	16.0	92	100

Based on table 4.8, it can be seen from 22 respondents with a good attitude as many as 18 (82.0%) respondents have a good / bad level of rescue efforts 4 (18.0%) for a sufficient attitude from 57 respondents as many as 37 (65.0%) respondents with good help and those who are not good are 20 (35.0) and for lack of attitude as many as 13 respondents as many as 8 (62.0%) respondents have good help and those who help are not good are 5 (38.0%).

Table 4.9. Chi-Square Test Results Attitude And First Aid Of Drowning Victims In Kapa-Kapa Village

Uraian	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.014[a]	1	.005		
Continuity Correction[b]	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.014	1	.905		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.554
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.853	1	.009		
N of Valid Cases[b]	92				

Based on the chi-square test shown in 4.9, the alpha / Asymp value is known. Sig. (2-sided) = 0.005 < 0.05, then the result is that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency regarding first aid for drowning victims.

Discussion

Based on the research conducted, it is known that there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency regarding first aid for drowning victims. Based on the results of the frequency distribution, the results of good knowledge (22.8%), sufficient knowledge (70.7%) and poor knowledge (6.5%).

Based on the chi-square statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.008 which was compared with = 0.05 (p value <0.05) so that it was concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, Loloda District. Knowledge is an important domain in shaping one's actions, for that behavior based on awareness and knowledge can last longer when compared to behavior that is not based on awareness and knowledge.

Based on the frequency distribution, it is known that people's attitudes are good (23.9%), moderate attitudes (62.0%) and poor attitudes (14.1%). Based on the chi-square statistical test, we get p value = 0.005 which is compared with = 0.05 (p value 0.05) so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of the people in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency. about first aid for drowning victims. Attitude is defined as a person's beliefs or opinions regarding situations or objects that are generally associated with certain feelings, and become the basis for behaving or responding.

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