



DOI:

10.22301/IJHMCRC.2528-3189.2162

Article can be accessed online on:

<http://www.ijhmcr.com>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF HEALTH MEDICINE AND
CURRENT RESEARCH

Relationship between Knowledge and Public Attitudes about First Aid for Drowning Victims in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency 2020

Dolfi Buluran¹, Karim Latuconsina², Maykel Killing³, Melinda Palamea⁴

¹DIII- Midwifery Study Program, Makariwo Halmahera College of Health Sciences (STIKMAH) – Tobelo

²Medika Mandiri Foundation – Tobelo

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 19th Mei, 2022

Received in revised form
25th Mei, 2022

Accepted 15th June, 2022

Published online 25th June, 2022

Key words:

Maritime emergency, Knowledge,
and attitude of the community

*Correspondence to Author:

Dolfi Buluran¹ hLecturer Midwifery
Study Program Makariwo
Halmahera College of Health
Sciences

ABSTRACT

Background: One of the countries that has become a tourist destination with the potential for various drowning cases to occur in Indonesia. Worldwide, the third leading cause of death is accidental drowning. This study to determine the relationship between knowledge and public attitudes about first aid for drowning victims in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency. **Research methods.** What is used is a research correlational analytic survey using a cross-sectional approach, the sampling technique used is the solving formula, with a total sample of 92. Analysis of the data in this study using univariate and bivariate using chi-square tests. The results of the study. Shows the level of knowledge of respondents about first aid for drowning victims in the village of Kapa-Kapa, North Loloda District, and North Halmahera Regency. In the good knowledge category, 21 (22.8 %) respondents were in the sufficient category, 65 (70.7 %), and the less category was 6 (6.5 %). Respondents' attitude about first aid for drowning victims in Kapa-Kapa village, North Loloda sub-district, North Halmahera district. The category of a good attitude is 22 (23.9%) of respondents with sufficient attitude as much as 57 (62.0%) and the category of respondents is less attitude as much as 13 (14.1%), The results of the chi-square analysis of knowledge with public attitudes about first aid for drowning victims. with a p-value of $0.008 < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between knowledge and public attitudes about first aid for drowning victims in the village of Kapa-Kapa, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency.

Nora Sondakh¹, Augustine Tanasale², Henderina Maengkom³, Maykel.A.Killing⁴,
Nurmina Abd Hakim⁵

"Midwifery Study Program", International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research,
7, (01), 2162-2167.

Copyright © 2022, Dolfi Buluran. This is an open-access article distributed under the creative commons attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is

Preliminary

Drowning or drowning is death due to akfiksia caused by drowning in liquids, especially water. The accumulated liquid medium causes damage to the primary respiratory tract. 90% of drowning victims and 80-90% of near-drowning cases experience pulmonary aspiration. The composition and amount of lung aspiration generally influence the clinical course of the victim, toxic chemicals, pathogenic organisms, gastric contents, and other foreign materials can cause lung injury and obstruct the victim's or patient's airway

Drowning is defined as a failure process in primary respiration due to a large amount of fluid entering the respiratory tract which causes asphyxia. Causes of death from drowning cases in forensics are generally difficult to diagnose. Globally, 372,000 deaths are reported annually due to drowning. This figure ranks 3rd in the number of deaths due to accidental injury worldwide.

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), 0.7% of deaths that occur worldwide or every year around 500,000 cases of death are caused by drowning. Worldwide in 2004 around 388,000 deaths were recorded due to drowning, this figure is the 3rd rank of deaths due to accidental injury and according to the GBD (Global Burden of

Disease), this figure is lower when compared to the total number of deaths due to drowning, which causes in the form of sea transportation accidents, floods, and other disasters.

The highest number of drowning deaths in Indonesia (40.8%), where the location of the drowning incident was seawater, was 53.5%. From the total autopsy results, 10 victims (50%) had risk factors for drowning. Although the actual number of drowning cases in Indonesia is not known for certain, it is following the geographical conditions of various regions in Indonesia which have 13,466 islands and the coastline is long enough so that more drownings can occur than in other countries with small sea areas.

Handling of Drowning Victims

Giving initial help to patients in drowning events is a mandatory action to be taken immediately because in a drowning state the victim generally loses an adequate breathing pattern due to hypoxia in the drowning victim in a matter of hours, then anoxia can occur in the central nervous system, this then causes resuscitation failure. and can cause death within 24 hours if not immediately get help. Early aid is important to do immediately so that the patient does not experience disability or death.

Understanding Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of knowing this happens when someone senses a certain object.

1. Know

Know is a reminder of previously learned material. Part of knowledge at this level is recalled or recalling something from the stimuli received or from the entire material studied. For that, knowledge becomes knowledge with a low level. Some of the verbs that can be used in measuring that someone knows about the part that has been studied are stating, defining, describing, mentioning, and so on.

2. Comprehension (understand)

Comprehension is a person's ability to provide an accurate explanation regarding known objects and can provide interpretations related to the material. Understanding related to material or objects by someone can be seen when that person can explain, predict, conclude, give examples, and so on to certain objects.

3. Application

Application is a person's ability to apply the material or theory learned in real conditions or situations. Application is defined as the use of principles, methods, formulas, laws, and others in other situations or contexts.

4. Analysis (analysis)

The analysis is a person's ability to describe an object or material into parts, but still included in the organizational structure, and

there are still relationships with one another. Analytical abilities can be seen in using verbs, for example, making charts (illustrating), grouping, separating, distinguishing, and others.

5. Synthesis (synthesis)

Synthesis is a person's ability to connect or put components in a new form as a whole. Synthesis is a person's ability to compile a new formulation from the existing formulations. For example, you can adjust, you can plan, can summarize, can arrange, and others on an existing formulation or theory.

6. Evaluation

Evaluation is a person's ability to evaluate or justify an object or material.

7. Rating

Assessment is a person's ability based on determining criteria or applying existing criteria. In this study, the level of knowledge to the level of evaluation. According to Azwar (2003), knowledge is influenced by factors:

- a. Age
- b. Gender
- c. Education
- d. Length of working

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This type of research is a correlational analytic survey using cross-sectional. Cross-sectional can be

interpreted as a form of research conducted to analyze the dynamics of the correlation that occurs between risk factors and effects through data collection or observation approaches at the same time.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Result

Kapa-Kapa Village has a population of 663 people with a family head of 178 people. Kapa-Kapa Village has a female population of 312 and a male population of 351.

Table 4.1: Frequency Distribution by Age Group

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

Source: Primary Data 2020

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

Gender	F	(%)
Man	44	47,8
Woman	48	52,2
Total	92	100

Source: 2020 primary data

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

Education	F	(%)
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

Source: Primary Data 2020

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

Proccession	F	(%)
Farmen	45	48,9
IRT	31	33,7
Fisherman	6	6,5
Civil servant	3	3,3
Midwife	1	1,1
Entrepreneur	3	3,3
Does not work	3	3,3
Total	92	100

Source: 2020 primary data

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

midwife, with 1 respondent with a percentage (1.1%).

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

Public attitudes	F	(%)
Good	22	23.9
Enough	57	62.0
Not enough	13	14.1
Total	92	100

Source: 2020 primary data

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%), a moderate attitude (62.0%), and a poor attitude among as many as 13 respondents (14.1%).

Table. 4.7 Cross-tabulation of Knowledge Relationships and Community Attitudes regarding First Aid for Drowning Victims in Kapa-Kapa Village

Knowledge variable	Public attitude				Total		P-value
	Positive		Negative				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Good	19	90.0	2	10.0	21	100	0.008
Enough	47	72.0	18	28.0	65	100	
Not enough	2	33.0	4	67.0	6	100	
Total	68	73.9	24	26.0	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 a good/positive attitude 2 (10.0%) for sufficient knowledge of 65 respondents as many as 47 (72.0) while the attitude enough/negative that found in the community as many as 18 (28.0%) and for lack of knowledge 6 respondents were 2 (33.0%) respondents with fewer attitudes, namely 4 (67.0%).

Conclusion

There is a relationship between knowledge and the attitude of the respondent community regarding first aid for drowning victims in Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency with a p-value = $0.008 < 0.05$.

Suggestion

The Head of Kapa-Kapa Village, North Loloda District, North Halmahera Regency is advised to cooperate with the health sector to provide education and training related to first aid for drowning victims so that in the future the community in Kapa-Kapa Village can participate in assisting drowning victims.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Suardi Z, Hamdan H, Adolfina B. Improving the Ability to Provide Basic Life Support Through Participant Modeling. *Journal of Public Health*. 2021; 5(1): 353-358.
2. Nur I J. Examination of Lung Sap of Drowning Victims who were Autopsied at Sanglah Hospital for the Period January 2010 – November 2014. *ISM Journal*. 2020; 2(1):9-12.
3. Fitricia R. Intravital signs found in drowning cases in the forensic medicine department of the Intestinal Medicine Medical Center, RSUP h. Adam Malik/Pirngadi Medan General Hospital in January 2007 - December 2009. *Journal of Forensic Medicine*. 2017; 3(1):1-5.
4. Bazuri F A, Abdul S, Muhamad A. Webinar on First Aid for Victims Drowning in Lifeguards in Pools in DKI Jakarta Province. <http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/snppm>. 2020; 2(6): 84-92.
5. Hendy L, Dewy H P, Alfiaanur, Darni. Community Empowerment Program Through Training on Handling of Drowning Victims. *Journal of Independent Society (JMM)*. 2018; 2(1): 108-117.
6. Siti P. The Effect of Health Education on First Aid for Drowning Victims and Bhd Training on Increasing Community Knowledge in Jayapura City. *Journal of the Academy of Nursing*. 2016; 4 (2):86-93.
7. Siti P, Yenny S, Anik SS. Description of Community Knowledge and Attitudes towards First Aid in Handling Drowning Victims in the Hamadi Region. *Journal of the Nursing Academy*. 2019; 8(1):34-38.
8. Novti T. S. T. Lessy. The Relationship Of Mother's Knowledge About Section Caesarea With Preoperative Patient Anxiety In The Operating Room Installation Room Tobelo General Hospital, North Halmahera Regency, *International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research*, 2020;5(01). 1591-1596, DOI: 10.22301/IJHMC.R.2528-3189.1591
9. Herson Djoroho. Relationships On Knowledge And Attitudes Of First And Medium School Students About Covid-19 In Sopi Majiko Village, Morotai Jaya Sub-District, Morotai Island Regency, *International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research*, 2020;4(05). 1904-1909, DOI: 10.22301/IJHMC.R.2528-3189.1904