

Description of School Students' Willingness to Provide First Aid for Injuries

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ABSTRACT

Injury is a health problem caused by accident. Age 5-14 years is a period of growth and development to develop gross motor skills which have a high risk of injury. Tens of millions of children require treatment every year due to injuries, most of these cases experience life-long disabilities. School-age children, namely 6 years of age, have a higher assumption of their physical abilities, while 7-12 years of age have limitations in understanding related to self-safety. Objectives in this research to describe the willingness to perform first aid ts at SMPN 1 Jember. This research is a descriptive study on 238 grade VIII students at SMPN 1 Jember using a total sampling technique. The inclusion criteria in the study were that students were willing to become respondents, and were present when the research was carried out. Exclusion criteria in this study were respondents in an unhealthy condition, permission not attend school. The instrument has been analyzed for validity and reliability tests with a confidence level of 0.05 using 20 samples. Most of the respondents in the study were 13 years old with the most female sex. For the category of willingness to provide first aid in the category of moderate willingness. Some students are willing to provide and determine the tools needed, try to find information, carry out consultations, and provide calm to provide assistance. And in the category only willing to spend time and allocate funds to provide assistance. It is necessary to provide continuous information so that the introduction of first aid programs for injuries can be considered as something that is really needed by everyone in an effort to instill a will to reduce morbidity due to injuries

Keyword: First aid, Willingness, Injury, emergency state, first aid

ABSTRAK

Cedera merupakan masalah kesehatan yang disebabkan karena ketidaksengajaan. Usia 5-14 tahun adalah usia dalam masa pertumbuhan dan perkembangan untuk mengembangkan motorik kasar yang memiliki risiko tinggi mengalami cedera. Puluhan juta anak memerlukan perawatan setiap tahun dikarenakan oleh cedera, sebagian besar dari kasus tersebut mengalami kecacatan seumur Anak usia sekolah yaitu usia 6 tahun memiliki asumsi yang lebih tinggi terhadap kemampuan fisiknya sedangkan untuk usia 7-12 tahun mempunyai keterbatasan dalam pemahaman terkait keselamatan diri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan kemauan melakukan pertolongan pertama (First Aid) Siswa SMPN 1 Jember. Metode Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif pada 238 siswa kelas VIII Siswa SMPN 1 Jember menggunakan teknik total sampling. Kriteria inklusi dalam penelitian adalah siswa bersedia menjadi responden, dan hadir pada saat pelaksanaan penelitian berlangsung. Kriteria eksklusi dalam penelitian ini adalah responden dalam keadaan kurang sehat, ijin tidak hadir sekolah. Instrumen telah dilakukan analisis uji validitas dan realibilitas dengan tingkat kepercayaan 0.05 menggunakan 20 sampel. Sebagian besar usia responden dalam penelitian adalah 13 tahun dengan Jenis kelamin perempuan paling banyak. Untuk Kategori kemauan dalam memberikan pertolongan pertama (First Aid) dalam kategori kemauan sedang. Sebagian siswa bersedia menyediakan dan menentukan alat yang dibutuhkan, berusaha mencari informasi, melakukan konsultasi, dan memberikan tenangnya untuk memberi pertolongan. Dan dalam kategori hanya bersedia meluangkan waktu dan memberikan alokasi dana untuk memberi pertolongan. Diperlukan pemberian informasi yang berkesinambungan agar pengenalan program pemberian pertolongan pertama pada cedera dapat dianggap sebagai hal yang memang dibutuhkan oleh semua orang dalam upaya menanamkan kemauan untuk mengurangi angka kesakitan akibat cedera.

Kata Kunci: Cedera, Keadaan darurat, Kesiediaan, Pertolongan pertama

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Introduction:

Tens of millions of children require treatment each year for injuries, most of these cases resulting in lifelong disabilities. School-age children, namely 6 years old, have higher assumptions about their physical abilities, while 7-12 years old have limitations in understanding related to self-safety. 5-14 years olds is a period of growth and development to develop gross motor skills which have a high risk of injury (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021; WHO, 2014; Winingsih, D., Setiawati, T., 2019).

Injury is a health problem that causes at least 950.000 deaths per year in the under 18 years old category. About 90% of injuries are caused by accidents. As many as 230.000 occur at the age of 5-14 years. More than 7.000 children and youth aged 0-19 died from unintentional injuries in 2019. That translates to around 20 deaths every day. The leading causes of unintentional injury to children include motor vehicle accidents, suffocation, drowning, poisoning, fire and falls. Child injuries are often preventable (*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*, 2021). In Indonesia, the age group of 5-14 years is the second most common age (12,1%) for injuries after the age of 15-24 years (12,2%) which disrupts daily activities in the school-age group. Based on the location where the injury occurred, school (18,5%) was ranked second after the home environment (Riskesdas, 2018).

Factors contributing to the increasing prevalence of injuries in schools include unsafe school practices and lack of information exposure regarding first aid (First Aid) and understanding of the concept of danger. Play activities, sports, cycling are the activities that most often cause injuries with the most cases (Ekaprasetya et al., 2018). Injured limbs in school-age children can be fatal because they are still in the developmental stage. These injuries cause hospitalization, failure to attend classes, long-term disabilities that affect growth and development, major injuries requiring long-term care and even death in children. In addition to the physical impact on children, injuries also have an impact on the child's psychology, such as

phobias, anxiety, trauma and Post Traumatic Syndrome Disorder (PTSD). (WHO in Winingsih, D., Setiawati, T., 2019).

The results of interviews with two high school principals in Gresik revealed that until now, the school said they could not contribute much in providing the assistance given, because they felt inadequate and were afraid of being wrong in providing assistance, so many chose to just be spectators. In addition, providing inappropriate assistance can also cause disability and even death. There has been no counseling or training from the PUSKESMAS or health workers who can improve students' ability to carry out this basic life support. Lack of skills in providing basic life support and first aid in accidents not only harms students, but can also cause disability and death for victims. Thus it is urgently needed to increase the ability of students to provide first aid or basic life support.

The Preliminary Study found that injuries that often occur at SMPN 11 Jember are caused by falling and slipping due to not being careful when playing. Students at school have not been able to contribute much in providing first aid, because they are afraid of being wrong in providing help so they choose not to take action. Lack of will in providing first aid in cases of injury is not only detrimental to the victim but can also result in disability for the victim. The reason the researchers chose SMPN 1 Jember as a research location was because the location of SMPN 1 Jember contained threats of physical harm which was located on the edge of the main road in a narrow category with heavy traffic so it had a risk of injury. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the Willingness to Perform First Aid on Students of SMPN 1 Jember.

Methods:

This research is a descriptive study that aims to describe the willingness to perform first aid for students at SMPN 1 Jember. The sample in the study was 238 students of class VIII using total sampling technique. The inclusion criteria in the study were that students were willing to become respondents, and were present when the research was carried out. Exclusion criteria in this

study were respondents in an unhealthy condition, permission not attend school.

The instrument has been analyzed for validity and reliability tests with a confidence level of 0,05 using 20 samples. The validity test is performed with the Pearson product moment test with the value of r count all question items greater than r table (0.4683). The questionnaire reliability test had a Cronbach alpha value of 0,814. This research has passed the ethical feasibility test at the KEPK Faculty of Dentistry, University of Jember on August 3, 2022, with an ethics certificate No.1599/ UN25.8/ KEPK/ DL/ 2022 . Data collection was carried out by researchers with the assistance of a board of teachers and students from dr. Soebandi University. Data collection was starting with an explanation and signing of the Informed Consent sheet by respondents. Respondents fill out the research questionnaire themselves, if there are difficulties, an explanation is given regarding the questions asked in the questionnaire. Data processing is carried out using SPSS 25 software. Data analysis was conducted univariately.

Results:

The research results can be observed in the table below:

Table 1.1 Respondent Characteristics of SMPN 1 Jember

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
age (Years)		
12	1	0,42
13	103	43,28
14	122	51,26
15	11	4,62
16	1	0,42
Total	238	100,00
Sex		
Boy	117	49,16
Girl	121	50,84
Total	238	100,00
Provide and prepare Equipment for first aid in case of injury		
Strongly agree	153	64,29

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Agree	78	32,77
Doubtful	5	2,10
Don't agree	2	0,84
Total	238	100,00

Determining the tools needed for administration
Trying to find information related to giving first aid in cases of injury

Strongly agree	113	47,48
Agree	103	43,28
Doubtful	20	8,40
Don't agree	2	0,84
Total	238	100,00

Trying to find information regarding the provision of first aid in cases of injury

Strongly agree	115	48,32
Agree	105	44,12
Doubtful	13	5,46
Don't agree	5	2,10
Total	238	100,00

Conduct consultations at health service facilities (UKS/ PMR) if there are cases of injury at school

Strongly agree	173	72,70
Agree	58	24,36
Doubtful	5	2,10
Don't agree	2	0,84
Total	238	100,00

Willing to take the time to receive information regarding the provision of first aid in cases of injury

Strongly agree	90	37,82
Agree	110	46,22
Doubtful	30	12,61
Don't agree	8	3,36
Total	238	100,00

Willing to spend his energy to provide first aid in case of injury

Strongly agree	121	50,84
Agree	91	38,24
Doubtful	23	9,66
Don't agree	3	1,26
Total	238	100,00

Ensure that injured victims receive first aid in accordance with applicable standards

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	148	62,18
Agree	78	32,77
Doubtful	7	2,94
Don't agree	5	2,10
Total	238	100,00

Willing to provide an allocation of funds if the needs related to providing first aid in cases of injury do not meet the applicable standard criteria for the safety of victims and helpers

Strongly agree	76	31,93
Agree	103	43,28
Doubtful	50	21,01
Don't agree	9	3,78
Total	238	100,00

Willingness

High Will	28	11,76
Moderate willpower	185	77,73
will Low Willpower	23	9,66
Nothing willpower	2	0,84
Total	238	100,00

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 1.1, the results show that most of the respondents in the research were 13 years old (43,28%). Female gender (50,84%) more than male. Most of them strongly agreed to provide and prepare equipment for first aid (64,29%), determine the tools needed to provide first aid in cases of injury (47,48%), seek information related to providing first aid in cases of injury (48,32%), conduct consultations at health service facilities (UKS/PMR) if there is a case of injury at school (72,7%), are willing to provide staff to provide first aid in cases of injury (50,84%), and ensure that victims who experience injured get first aid in accordance with applicable standards (62,18%). Meanwhile, the indicators are willing to pay for time to receive information related to providing first aid in cases of injury (43,28%) and are willing to provide an allocation of funds if the needs related to providing first aid in cases of injury do not meet the applicable

standard criteria for the safety of victims and helpers (43,28%) in the only agree category. For the category of willingness to provide first aid (First Aid) in the category of moderate willingness (77,73%)

Discussion:

Based on research conducted, the majority of junior high school students are willing to prepare equipment to provide first aid (64,29%) and are willing to determine the tools needed as much as possible (47,48%). From this description it can be ascertained that SMPN 1 Jember students have a high sense of concern. This concern begins with the will that is within oneself. This concern can be interpreted as a social soul. The spirit of caring for others or for the surrounding environment can be cultivated from socializing for kindness. The value that is embedded in the social spirit is being able to help each other, especially in providing first aid when there are injured victims around them. Sensitivity to care in carrying out all activities cannot grow by itself, it takes a process to train and educate (Feri Ekaprasetia, 2023; Tabi'in, 2017).

The process of educating is one of the efforts to provide information related to new things or things that really have to be taught from an early age. The results showed that the students of SMPN 1 Jember found that most of the students tried to find information regarding first aid (48,32%) and tried to consult the nearest health facility (72,7%). Students who try to get information have a high interest in learning. According to Slameto in Giovando et al (2018), that interest has an important role for school-age children, namely students to learn. Because if the teaching materials or information provided are not suitable for students, then students will not learn as well as possible because there is no attraction for students.

The research data showed that the majority of Jember 1 Public Middle School students were willing to provide assistance (50,84%), and tried to ensure that victims received standard first aid (62,18%). This shows that school-age children have a sense of empathy. High empathy for someone tends to indicate having a high attitude to help too. Especially if the victim being helped

has a close emotional relationship (Umayah et al., 2017). This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Firdaus, that the closeness of the victim's relationship with the helper can influence a person in making a decision to provide help or not. In addition to the emotional connection, Firdaus also conveyed that the social situation that existed when the incident took place also determined a person's willingness to provide first aid in cases of injury. (Dafir Firdaus et al., 2018; Feri Ekaprasetia, 2023).

Students consider the time to receive information regarding the provision of first aid in cases of injury (46,22%) and provide an allocation of funds if the needs related to providing first aid in cases of injury do not meet the standard criteria that apply to the safety of victims and helpers (43,28%) not be the first priority. To increase interest in information, you can start by frequently presenting information related to first aid for injuries through other health promotion media such as banners, standing banners, or banners. (Darotin & Fatarona, 2022). Interest in learning about something new requires a greater encouragement from within oneself. The more frequently exposed, the greater the interest in the information (Nurwan & Irmawita (2019). Interest is defined as mixed feelings (hope, conviction, suspicion, fear) associated with the individual's own talent (Giovando et al., 2018). Feelings of fear of something accompanied by disinterest have resulted in some students not being interested in getting information but there are still many who have interest because this situation often occurs in the surrounding environment so that socially there is still a willingness to provide assistance in the form of first aid to then be delivered to an existing health facility at the nearest school or health facility.

The results of this study illustrate that school-age children have a moderate willingness category, namely 185 students (77,73%) of 238 students. This is in accordance with what was stated by Notoatmodjo in Wijayanti (2021), The results of this study illustrate that school-age children have a moderate willingness category, namely 185 students (77,73%) of 238 students. This is in accordance with what was stated by that will is the initial formation of attitudes to be able

to provide first aid in cases of injury. In terms of being a helper for cases of trauma or injury, school-age children are categorized as lay people. In providing first aid in cases of injury, ordinary people have several factors that influence them to act, including intrapersonal, psychosocial and situational factors. However, in an emergency situation, it is not certain how big the role is to provide first aid in cases of injury. This is as stated by Dafir Firdaus et al (2018) & Nastiti & Darotin (2022), that there are still many ordinary people who choose not to provide first aid to injured victims even though the victim's medical condition requires immediate assistance. It was also conveyed that the willingness to provide first aid in cases of injury or unwillingness to help when an incident took place basically all of them felt within themselves a strong urge, it's just that some people manifested it in the form of action (providing assistance) and some did not act.

Willingness to provide first aid to injured victims has an impact on empathy. This empathy can develop by getting used to helping and helping each other starting from the closest environment, namely the family, community and school environment so that conducive social relations are established. In accordance with what was conveyed by Hurluck that the most difficult social relations are adolescents because they require social adjustments to establish good relationships with other people so that they have a sense of empathy for others. The attitude of helping is a form of one's will with the aim of establishing social relations (Setianingsih et al., 2020).

This is what causes school-age children or students in the adolescent category to experience willingness in the medium category (77,73%) due to difficulties in fostering social relationships based on empathy. This is in accordance with what was conveyed by So that in order to foster a will it needs to be developed from an early age so that a sense of empathy for others increases.

Conclusions:

High positive will in school-age children, namely junior high school students, is the initial forerunner to the formation of actions to provide first aid in cases of injury at school. Most

students have a willingness in the moderate category to provide first aid in cases of injury. This is due to the lack of interest and frequent exposure to information related to basic emergency conditions where first aid can be provided by ordinary people other than health workers or referred to as laypersons. For this reason, it is necessary to provide continuous information and support from various cross-sectoral parties so that the introduction of a first aid program for injuries can be considered as something that is really needed by everyone in an effort to instill a will to reduce morbidity due to injuries.

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