

ABSTRACT

THE DIFFERENCES OF INITIAL AID KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN PRE-EDUCATION AND POST-EDUCATION PROCESS AND SKILL ANALYSIS OF MANTAP AGENT IN MUNCA VILLAGE, PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG.

By

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Background: Munca Village is hard to access and located faraway from healthcare service. Munca location can be a disadvantage when emergency cases requiring initial care and treatment happen. MANTAP agent stands for Masyarakat Cepat Tanggap is a community in Munca Village which able to give the initial aid in treating emergency cases. This research aimed to measure the differences of initial aid knowledge between pre-education and post-education process and to analyze the skill of MANTAP.

Method: The research used quassy experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique was total sampling. The research was carried out in April-Mei 2016, located in Munca Village, Pesawaran, Lampung. Sample consisted of 19 people. Data was obtained from knowledge questionnaires. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Result: The median scores result from knowledge pretest number 1, 2 and 3 were 28,57; 33,3 and 28,57. The median scores result from knowledge posttest number 1, 2 and 3 were 86,00; 83,33 and 85,71. Bivariate test resulted in p value=0,001 for each knowledge differences. Skill analysis showed 11 people (57,9%) were average skillful, 5 people (26,3%) were skillful, while another 3 people (15%) were less skillful.

Conclusion: There was a significant difference between the knowledge between pre-education and post-education of MANTAP agent. There were 11 people with average skillful rate, 5 people were skillful and 3 people were less skillful.

Keyword: emergency, skill, health education, knowledge

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN PENGETAHUAN SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PENDIDIKAN KEGAWATDARURATAN DAN ANALISIS KETERAMPILAN PADA AGEN MANTAP DI DESA MUNCA, KABUPATEN PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG

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Latar belakang: Desa Munca merupakan desa yang sulit diakses dan terletak jauh dari pusat kesehatan. Hal ini dapat sangat merugikan apabila terjadi suatu kasus kegawatdaruratan yang membutuhkan penanganan cepat dan tepat. Di Desa Munca terdapat agen MANTAP (Masyarakat Cepat Tanggap) yaitu sekelompok masyarakat yang mampu dalam penanganan awal kasus kegawatdaruratan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan penatalaksanaan awal kasus kegawatdaruratan medis sebelum dan sesudah pendidikan dan analisis keterampilan pada agen MANTAP.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *quassy experimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest design*. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan periode April–Mei 2016, bertempat di Desa Munca, Pesawaran, Lampung. Sampel yang berhasil didapatkan adalah 19 orang. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner pengetahuan. ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Hasil: Hasil nilai median dari *pretest* pengetahuan 1, 2 dan 3 sebesar 28,57; 33,3 dan 28,57. Nilai median dari *posttest* pengetahuan 1, 2 dan 3 sebesar 86,00; 83,33 dan 85,71. Hasil analisis bivariat $p=0,01$ untuk setiap hasil perbedaan pengetahuan. Hasil analisis keterampilan menunjukkan 11 orang (57,9%) dikatakan cukup, terampil 5 orang (26,3%) dikatakan terampil, dan 3 orang (15%) dikatakan kurang terampil.

Simpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara pendidikan kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan agen MANTAP dan terdapat 11 orang yang dikategorikan cukup terampil, 5 orang yang dikategorikan terampil dan 3 orang kurang dikategorikan terampil.

Kata kunci: kegawatdaruratan, keterampilan, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan