

## ABSTRACT

### THE DIFFERENCE OF INITIAL AID KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN PRE- EDUCATION AND POST-EDUCATION EMERGENCY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL ANALYSIS OF MANTAP AGENT IN MUNCA VILLAGE PESAWARAN LAMPUNG

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**Background:** Munca Village is difficult to access and located far away from healthcare service. Munca location can be a disadvantage when emergency cases requiring initial care and treatment happen. Community formed in Munca Village called MANTAP is able to give the initial aid in treating emergency cases. The aim of this research is to know the difference between pre-education and post-education emergency knowledge and to analyze the skill of MANTAP agent.

**Method:** The research used quassy experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. Sampling technique was total sampling. The research was carried out in April-Mei 2016 at Munca Village, Pesawaran, Lampung. Sample consists of 19 people. Data was obtained from knowledge questionnaires.

**Result:** The median pretest scores number 1, 2 and 3 were 28,57; 33,3 and 28,57. The median posttest scores number 1, 2 and 3 were 86,00; 83,33 and 85,71. The result of bivariate analyze was p value=0,001 for each knowledge difference. Skill analysis showed 5 people (26,3%) were skillful, 11 people (57,9%) were average skillful and 3 people (15%) were less skillful.

**Conclusion:** There was a significant difference between pre-education and post-education emergency knowledge of MANTAP agent and most of them have average 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 penatalaksanaan awal kasus kegawatdaruratan. Peneliti ingin 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 pada April–Mei 2016, bertempat di Desa Munca, Pesawaran, Lampung. Sampel yang berhasil didapatkan adalah 19 orang. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner pengetahuan.

**Hasil:** Hasil nilai median *pretest* pengetahuan 1, 2 dan 3 sebesar 28,57; 33,3 dan 28,57. Nilai median *posttest* pengetahuan 1, 2 dan 3 sebesar 86,00; 83,33 dan 85,71. Hasil analisis bivariat  $p = 0,001$  untuk setiap pengetahuan. Hasil analisis keterampilan menunjukkan 5 orang (26,3%) dikatakan terampil, 11 orang (57,9%) dikatakan cukup terampil dan 3 orang (15%) dikatakan kurang terampil.

**Simpulan:** Terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan antara sebelum dan sesudah pendidikan kesehatan serta setelah pendidikan kesehatan sebagian besar agen MANTAP memiliki tingkat keterampilan cukup terampil.

Kata kunci: kegawatdaruratan, keterampilan, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan