

ABSTRACT

THE DIFFERENCE OF KNOWLEDGE BEFORE AND AFTER THE EDUCATION OF EMERGENCY AND ANALYSIS OF SKILLS ON MANTAP AGENT IN MUNCA VILLAGE, PESAWARAN REGENCY, LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Munca Village is difficult 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 are 86,00; 83,33 and 85,71. Bivariate test resulted in p value=0,001 for each knowledge differences. Skill analysis showed 5 people (26,3%) were skillful, 11 people (57,9%) were average 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 5 people with skillful rate, 11 people were average 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, PESAWARAN, LAMPUNG

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Latar belakang: Desa Munca memiliki akses yang sulit dan jauh dari pusat kesehatan. Hal ini dapat merugikan apabila terjadi suatu kasus kegawatdaruratan. Di Desa Munca terdapat agen MANTAP (Masyarakat Cepat Tanggap) yaitu sekelompok masyarakat yang mampu dalam penatalaksanaan 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 pada 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 *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 $p=0,01$ untuk setiap hasil perbedaan pengetahuan. Hasil analisis keterampilan menunjukkan 5 orang (26,3%) dikategorikan terampil, 11 orang (57,9%) cukup terampil dan 3 orang (15%) kurang terampil.

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

Kata kunci: kegawatdaruratan, keterampilan, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan