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“The Effect of Emergency Education Demonstration Methods About First Aid Choking on The Level of Knowledge and Attitudes of Students of SMAN 13 Pangkep”

ABSTRACT

Background: Choking is an airway disorder due to a blockage either totally or partially due to food, liquids or foreign bodies. Choking is one of the emergencies that requires quick and appropriate action by anyone who is near the sufferer.

Objective: Knowing the influence of emergency education demonstration methods about first aid choking on the level of knowledge and attitudes of students of SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Method: Quasi-experiment with a pretest and posttest approach. technique uses a simple random sampling technique, which is as many as 50 students. The variables measured are the level of knowledge and attitudes in students and the measuring instrument used is a questionnaire.

Results: The results showed that before being given intervention in pretests that had a sufficient level of knowledge as 39 (78%) and a positive attitude level of 38 (76%). Then after being given an intervention in the posttest there was an increase in a sufficient level of knowledge as 48 (96%) and the level of positive attitudes of all respondents had a positive attitude of 50 (100%). After conducting a statistical test with the Wilcoxon test, a p-value = 0.000 (<0.05) was obtained, it proved that there was an influence of emergency education demonstration methods about FAC on the level of knowledge and attitudes of students of SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Conclusion: There was a change in knowledge and attitudes before and after emergency education demonstration methods about FAC. This proves that there is an influence of emergency education demonstration methods about FAC on the level of knowledge and attitudes of students of SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Keywords: First Aid Choking, Demonstration, Knowledge, Attitude.

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“Pengaruh Edukasi Kegawatdaruratan Metode Demonstrasi Tentang *First Aid Choking* Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Siswa/i SMAN 13 Pangkep”

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Choking* (tersedak) adalah gangguan jalan napas karena terjadi sumbatan baik secara total atau sebagian akibat makanan, cairan atau benda asing. *Choking* merupakan salah satu keadaan kegawatdaruratan yang membutuhkan tindakan cepat dan tepat oleh siapa saja yang berada didekat penderita.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh edukasi kegawatdaruratan metode demonstrasi tentang *first aid choking* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap siswa/i SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan eksperimental semu/*quasi-experiment* pendekatan *pretest and posttest* dengan teknik *simple random sampling*, yaitu sebanyak 50 siswa/i. Variabel yang diukur adalah tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap pada siswa/i menggunakan kuesioner.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebelum diberikan intervensi pada *pretest* yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup 39 (78%) dan tingkat sikap positif 38 (76%). Kemudian setelah diberi intervensi pada *posttest* terjadi peningkatan tingkat pengetahuan baik 48 (96%) dan tingkat sikap positif semua responden memiliki sikap positif 50 (100%). Setelah dilakukan uji statistik dengan uji *Wilcoxon* didapatkan nilai *p-value*=0,000 (<0,05) hal tersebut membuktikan bahwa ada pengaruh edukasi kegawatdaruratan metode demonstrasi tentang FAC terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap siswa/i SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perubahan pengetahuan dan sikap sebelum dan setelah edukasi kegawatdaruratan metode demonstrasi tentang FAC. Hal tersebut membuktikan bahwa ada pengaruh edukasi kegawatdaruratan metode demonstrasi tentang FAC terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap siswa/i SMAN 13 Pangkep.

Kata Kunci: *First Aid Choking*, Demonstrasi, Pengetahuan, Sikap