

## The Knowledge and Attitude of The Fishermen of Ujong Blang About the First Aid of Drowning Victims

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### Abstrak

Tenggelam adalah gangguan pernapasan akibat terendam dalam cairan, kondisi ini. Tenggelam dapat menyebabkan kehilangan nyawa apabila korban tidak segera diberikan pertolongan. Pertolongan pertama pada korban tenggelam sangat penting untuk menghindari kecacatan yang parah dan kematian. Saat ini pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap penanganan pertama korban tenggelam masih rendah. Oleh karena itu, penyuluhan kesehatan merupakan salah satu cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap seseorang masyarakat dalam memberikan pertolongan pertama pada korban tenggelam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini bertujuan adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penyuluhan tentang penanganan awal korban tenggelam di air laut terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap nelayan di Desa Ujong Blang, Kota Lhokseumawe, Aceh prpvince, Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pre-eksperimental terhadapmelibatkan 75 orang responden yang merupakan nelayan desa Ujong Blang sebagai responden. Sampel Rospenden diambil dengan teknik purposive random sampling. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap yang diberikandilakukan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden sebelum diberikan edukasi memiliki pengetahuan rerata kategori sedang sebanyak (57,3%) kemudian meningkat menjadi baik yaitu 92% setelah diberikan penyuluhan. Sikap responden sebelum diberikan penyuluhan mayoritas pada kategori baik sebanyak 66,7% kemudian meningkat setelah diberikan penyuluhan menjadi 89,3%. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Wilcoxon. Hasil analisis statistik didapatkan diperoleh p value <0,05, maka disimpulkan . Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat pengaruh penyuluhan kesehatan tentang penanganan pertama korban tenggelam air laut terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap nelayan di desa Ujong Blang, dimana pengetahuan dan sikap responden meningkat pasca penyuluhan.

Kata Kunci: penyuluhan; pengetahuan; sikap; tenggelam; konseling; desa ujong blang

### Abstract

Drowning is a respiratory disorder due to being submerged in liquid, this condition can cause loss of life if the victim is not immediately given help. First aid in drowning victims is essential to avoid disability and death. Currently, public knowledge of the first handling of drowning victims is still low. Therefore, health counseling is one way that can be done to improve public knowledge and attitudes in providing first aid to drowning victims. This study aims to determine the effect of counseling on the initial handling of drowning victims at sea on the knowledge and attitudes of fishermen in Ujong Blang Village, Lhokseumawe City, Aceh Province, Indonesia. This study involved 75 fishermen from Ujong Blang village as respondents. Respondent is taken by purposive random sampling technique. Measurement of knowledge and attitudes is carried out before and after counseling. The results of this study showed that the majority of respondents before being given education had an average knowledge of the good category of 40%, then increased to 92% after being

given counseling. The attitude of respondents before being given counseling was the majority in the good category as much as 66.7%, then increased after being given counseling to 89.3%. The results of statistical analysis obtained p value  $<0.05$ , it was concluded that there was an influence of health counseling on the first handling of seawater drowning victims on the knowledge and attitudes of fishermen in Ujong Blang village, where respondents' knowledge and attitudes increased after counseling.

*Keyword: first aid; drowning; fisherman; counseling; ujong blang village*

## **Introduction**

Indonesia has a land area of 1,913,578,68 km<sup>2</sup> and waters of 6,653,341,439 km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline of 99.093 km (1). It refers to the geographical conditions of the Indonesian region that has a fairly long and beautiful coastline so that the beaches in Indonesia become an attraction of the tourism sector (2). One of the coastal regions in Indonesia that has beautiful beaches is in Ujong Blang Village, Lhokseumawe City, Aceh Province. However, unfortunately, the Ujung Blang tourist beach is not equipped with adequate security facilities so that frequent visitors occur.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2019 the number of drowning deaths worldwide is estimated at 236,000 (3). Drowning is the third leading cause of death from accidental injuries, accounting for 7% of all injuries-related deaths (4). Deaths from drowning in waters represent 28% of total annual deaths (5). Therefore, the first treatment is very important to avoid disability and death in drowning victims. The potential death from drowning can be reduced or even avoided if dealt with quickly and accurately. Therefore, increasing public awareness, especially of fishermen, about the first handling of drowning victims is important considering that fishers are a group of communities that are very close to the sea and are expected to be able to provide appropriate action to drowned victims. Therefore, the study aims to improve the knowledge and attitude of the fishing community towards the first handling of drowning victims.

## **Methods**

The type of research used is pre-experimental with the design of one group pretest-posttest. Pre-experimental research is a study involving only one group as an experimental group without any control group. Research design with one group pretest-posttest design is a form of pre-experimental design that consists of two tests that are performed before

treatment (pretest) and testing that is performed after treatment (posttest) in one group. Treatment provided in this study was a health counseling on the first treatment of drowning victims

The study was conducted on a fisherman in the village of Ujong Blang, Lhokseumawe. The population of this study was 258 fishermen. The sample was calculated using the Slovin formula of 75 samples. Sampling in this study uses purposive sampling technique with attention to inclusion criteria. Purposive Sampling is a method of non-random sampling in which researchers ensure the sample collection through a method determining specific criteria that corresponds to the research objectives so that they are expected to respond to the investigated case (6).

The study used questionnaires as a research tool to collect data from respondents. The instruments used consisted of questions on respondent demographic data, 15 questions about respondent knowledge, and 10 questions about the respondent's attitude to the initial handling of sea-sink victims. The questionnaires in this study use the form of choosing the right or wrong answers to the knowledge questionnaire and agree or disagree to the attitude questionnaire. The instrument has been tested for validity and reliability and obtaining results for the questionnaire knowledge and attitude is valid and reliable. The assessment of this research instrument uses the Guttman scale. The measurement scale with this type will result in a definite answer, i.e. agree or disagree, right or wrong, and so on. Guttman scale results for correct questions score 1 and wrong questions score 0.

Univariate analysis is used to obtain a picture of each variable from the frequency distribution of various variables that are studied both dependent variables and independent variables. The univariate analysis of this study aims to identify the knowledge and attitude of Ujong Blang village fishermen before and after the investigation on the initial handling of victims drowned in sea water. Bivariate analysis is a set of observational analysis of two variables that is used to determine whether or not there is a relationship between the variables. The study used a categorical comparative hypothesis test in pairs, namely the Wilcoxon test in bivariate analysis, to find out whether the assessment influenced the knowledge and attitude of fishermen in Ujong Blang Village about the early handling of victims drowning in sea water (7).

## Research Results

The total respondents were male (100%) with the most age distribution of respondents being 45-55 years (25.3%) and the least is 56-65 years (12%). The highest number of respondents is high school (32%). Fishermen's prior knowledge of first aid victims of sea sinking was the most in the middle category with 57.3% (43 respondents) and the least in the bad category with 2.7% (2 respondent). The knowledge of fishermen after examining the first handling of drowning victims was the best category of 69 respondents (92%). The attitude of the fishermen before the first treatment of the victims drowned the most was a good category of 50 respondents (66.7%) and after the first examination the best category was 67 respondents (89.3%).

**Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics	Frequency (N=75)	Percentage (%)
<b>Type of Female</b>		
Men	75	100
Female	0	0
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 25 Years	15	20
26 to 35 Years	17	22,7
36 to 45 Years	15	20
46 to 55 Years	19	25,3
56 to 65 Years	9	12
<b>The Last Education</b>		
Not School	0	0
Elementary School	19	25,3
Junior High School	23	30,7
Senior High School	24	32
University	9	12

Source: Primary Data, 2023

**Table 2. Frequency of Respondent Knowledge Before Treatment**

Category	Pretest	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Good	30	40
Middle	43	57,3

Bad	2	2,7
Total of	75	100

**Table 3. Frequency of Respondent Knowledge After Treatment**

Category	Posttest	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Good	69	92
Middle	6	8
Bad	0	0
Total of	75	100

**Table 4. Frequency of Respondent Attitude Before Treatment**

Category	Pretest	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Good	50	66,7
Middle	25	33,3
Bad	0	0
Total of	75	100

**Table 5. Frequency of Respondent Attitude After Treatment**

Category	Posttest	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Good	67	89,3
Middle	8	10,7
Bad	0	0
Total of	75	100

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The results of the research showed that the assessment of the early handling of drowning victims carried out had a significant impact on the knowledge and attitude of fishermen in Ujong Blang Village ( $P < 0.05$ ), where there was a significant difference in the knowledge of and attitudes of Fishermen of Ujung Blang village in relation to the first handling of the drowned victims before and after the examination ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Table 6. Wilcoxon Test Impact of Counseling on Knowledge and Attitude of Fishermen of Ujong Blang Village**

Variable	Category	Level Category						P value
		Good		Middle		Bad		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
Knowledge	Pretest	30	40	43	57,3	2	2,7	0.000
	Posttest	69	92	6	8	0	0	
Attitude	Pretest	50	66,7	25	33,3	0	0	0.000
	Posttest	67	89,3	8	10,7	0	0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

### Discussion

The results showed all kinds of sex, this is because in the village of Ujong Blang there is no woman who is professionally fishing. The respondents were predominantly aged 46-55 who belonged to the productive age and had sufficient physical strength to work as a fisherman at sea, and generally the respondents had a high school level education. In general, it is seen that the level of education of fishermen in the Ujong Blang Village of Lhokseumawe City belongs quite well compared to some other areas in Indonesia, for example, the fisherman in Bengkulu City (8) and in Aceh District, Aceh Province (9).

The results of the study showed that the majority of Ujong Blang Village fishermen (57.3%) had knowledge related to the handling of drowning victims in the middle category and 40% with a good level of knowledge and had a good attitude to the category of 66.7%. Following the research, the knowledge of the fishermen in the good category was 92% and the attitude in the good category was 89,3%. Therefore, it can be said that Ujong Blang Village fishermen already have a common understanding of first aid to drowning victims. This may be due to the fact that most fishermen have long lived in coastal areas so that they have an inherited experience (10), which is also supported by a sufficiently good level of education. The findings show that there is a correlation between the level of education and level of knowledge and attitude, where fishermen with a higher education level have better knowledge and stance in dealing with drowning victims than fishers with a lower education level. This is because the higher a person's education then tends to have more experience than someone who has a lower education (11,12). With the knowledge of the first treatment

such as basic life support (BLS) can make a person's growth self-prepared when facing an emergency situation (13).

The results of statistical tests show that there is an influence of understanding about early handling of drowning victims on the improvement of knowledge and attitudes of fishermen in Ujong Blang Village. Therefore, the study provides an insight that health disclosure is effective in improving the attitude and attitude of fishermen, and applied to other areas in the City of Lhokseumawe and other regions. Gobel et al. (2014) also concluded that fishing is an effective method for improving the knowledge of the fishing community in the village of Bolang Itang II in health aspects, namely the first treatment of drowning victims (14). The same outcome was also by Millizia et al. (2021) that there was an influence of discovery on knowledge of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in training participants (15). The results of the study Handayani et al. (2021) also concluded that with the existence of discernment can change attitudes on respondents (16). Knowledge and good attitude will make fishermen have a higher level of caution and care in relation to helping drowned victims.

### **Conclusions and Suggestions**

The study concluded that there was an influence on the knowledge and attitude of fishermen about the first treatment of drowning victims. According to the results of this study, there are several suggestions that the researchers say that respondents are expected to use the science of first aid in everyday life and for health institutions to organize basic life aid training to enhance public insight.

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