



KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST AID FOR DROWNING VICTIMS IN ISLAND AREAS

By

Indah Dwi Astuti¹, Rian Yuliyana², Elsa Gusrianti³, Dinda Serli Hartati⁴, Eka Putri Aruniska⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Diploma III Nursing Study Program, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Tanjungpinang

Email: ¹svima.indahdwi@gmail.com, ²rianyuliyana@gmail.com, ³elsagusrianti@gmail.com,

⁴Dindaserlihartati12@gmail.com, ⁵ekaputriaruniska@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Berakit Village is one of the island areas in Teluk Sebong District, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands Province. Land cover on Berakit Island is mostly made up of mangroves (Directory of Small Islands of Indonesia, 2012). The high interaction of the village community with the sea has a high risk of drowning or near drowning. especially to the community and visitors who are traveling in the village. The purpose of this study was to describe the knowledge of first aid for drowning victims in the archipelago. This study used a descriptive method. The sample size in this study was 30 people. Based on the results of our observations through a questionnaire related to the description of knowledge about first aid for drowning victims in the Berakit Village community that the level of knowledge of the community was sufficient with a total of 19 people. This is due to several factors, one of which is the level of education. This is in accordance with the statement put forward by Nursalam (2011), that a person's knowledge can be influenced by the level of education and exposure to information. The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to receive information. It can be concluded that the majority of community knowledge in Berakit Village was sufficient, this is because the people in Berakit Village have received information about first aid for drowning victims..

Corresponding Author:

Indah Dwi Astuti

Diploma III Nursing Study Program, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Tanjungpinang

Email: svima.indahdwi@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world with a unique astronomical and geographical location. Indonesia has a total area of around 7.81 million km². The ocean is the largest area with an area of 3.25 million km², while the land only has an area of about 2.01 million km² [1]. One of the provinces with the highest number of seas is the Riau Islands province.

The Riau Archipelago is an archipelago consisting of islands, both large and small islands with a land area of 10,595.41 km² and an ocean area of 242,825 km². Riau Archipelago Province is an area that mostly consists of sea, so there is a high risk of drowning. Berakit Village is one of the island areas in Teluk Sebong District, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands Province. Berakit Village is an island with an area of about 700 m². Most of the land cover on Berakit Island consists of mangroves and live coral and fish are found around the island which can be used by the community to earn a living as fishermen, to tourist attractions [2,3]. The high interaction of the village community with the sea has a high risk of drowning and near drowning, especially for the community and visitors who are traveling in the village.

Drowning is a respiratory disorder caused by the body being submerged in fluids, either partially or completely, which can cause pain and even death. Drowning is a leading cause of death [4]. In Indonesia, the number of drowning cases is around 3.3 per 100,000 people, and in 2016 it was close to 9000 drowning cases. Based on shipping accident investigation data, Indonesia recorded an increase in drowning incidents from 2010 to 2016. In 2016, 4 victims drowned, and the total number of drowning incidents from 2010 to 2016 was 14 cases (NTSC Database, 2016). The

number of drownings in Berakit Village, especially on Trikora Beach has increased in the last 3 years, in 2020 as many as 2 people, in 2021 as many as 5 people and in 2022 (February) as many as 4 people.

Near drowning is a condition if the victim is able to survive for some time (at least less than 24 hours) after being limp due to being submerged in water. Although the victims who experienced near drowning were still able to survive, most of the victims experienced emergency conditions related to respiratory and cardiovascular. Conditions that can occur are respiratory aspiration which can lead to respiratory complications such as aspiration pneumonia and adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) [5].

If near drowning victims late to get first aid, it will be fatal to the victim's organs, especially the respiratory organs to death. Thus, first aid measures are very important to be given to prevent death or disability in near drowning victims. First aid for drowning victims can not only be carried out by health workers, ordinary people who are on the coast or near the scene of the incident can also provide first aid to victims. Therefore, the community also needs to have knowledge about the importance of first aid in near drowning events, especially in people living in coastal areas. Based on this, the authors are interested in conducting research on the Description of Knowledge about First Aid for Drowning Victims in the Archipelago Region.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This research uses a descriptive method. This study aims to determine the description of public knowledge related to first aid for drowning victims. Sample used non-probability sampling with purposive sampling. The sample size in this study was 30 people who are people from the Berakit Village.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Based on the results of our observations through a questionnaire related to the description of knowledge about first aid for drowning victims in the Berakit Village community, the level of community knowledge was sufficient with a total of 19 people. This is due to several factors, one of which is the level of education of most of the respondents, which was 13 junior high schools and 10 high school students, therefore the respondents received sufficient information regarding first aid for drowning victims. In addition, the Berakit Village community previously received information about first aid for drowning victims from various sources such as print media, electronic media, health workers and from friends/relatives, so that residents already had little knowledge about first aid for drowning victims. This is in accordance with the statement put forward by Nursalam [6], that a person's knowledge can be influenced by the level of education and exposure to information. The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to receive information, both information obtained from other people or by seeking information on their own from other sources.

Community knowledge in providing Basic Life Support (BHD) to drowning victims is influenced by the level of education and having training in work safety. With higher education, more and more fishermen know about Basic Life Support (BHD) for drowning victims. This is in accordance with the observation that the majority of the people in Berakit Village was 18 men and the majority work as fishermen who have more experience at sea so they understand more about how to do first aid for drowning victims, because they were more often or accustomed to going down to the sea. The sea is more risky and can provide information about first aid for drowning victims with fellow fishermen.

Knowledge can affect a person's behavior, because the higher the knowledge obtained, the better the behavior towards Basic Life Support. This is reinforced by the theory Notoatmodjo [7] which states that knowledge is closely related to human behavior, namely as a form of experience and interaction between individuals and their environment. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (over behavior). This means that new behavior will occur when something is needed to cause a reaction, which is called a stimulus. Thus, a stimulus will produce a certain reaction or behavior [7].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results of the research on the description of knowledge about first aid for drowning victims in the archipelago, it can be concluded that the majority of community knowledge in Berakit Village was sufficient, this was because the people in Berakit Village had received information about first aid for drowning victims. A person's knowledge can be influenced by the level of education and exposure to information. The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to receive information, both information obtained from other people or by seeking information on their own from other sources. Knowledge can affect a person's behavior, because the higher the knowledge obtained, the better the behavior towards basic life support.



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