




**Original Article**

# Community Ability In The Process Of Transporting Emergency Victims Due To Traffic Accidents

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History:            Submit : May 30, 2023            Revised : June 30, 2023            Accepted : June 30, 2023</p> <p>Keywords:            Community Capacity, Transfer Process, Emergency Victims</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> Traffic accidents are unintentional incidents on the road that can result in casualties. Accident victims must be immediately moved to a safer place with the right process. The ability of a rescuer to carry out the process of transportation and relocation will greatly affect the victim's condition. This study aims to determine the community's ability in the transportation process transfer of accident victims in Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> The research design uses descriptive. The research population is 259 respondents, and the sample is 26 respondents. The research technique is purposive sampling, and the single variable is the community's ability to transport accident victims in Bendo Village, Pare District. The research instrument uses observation. Data analysis uses the percentage formula and is interpreted quantitatively.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The research results from 26 respondents showed that a small number had sufficient ability, 6 respondents (23%), and almost all respondents had less ability, 20 respondents (77%).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The ability of the community in the process of transportation for the transfer of accident victims is influenced by age, educational background, gender, marital status, occupation, living status with family, how often they help accident victims, and whether or not they have received information about emergencies before. It is hoped that the community will be able to apply the transportation process for moving accident victims appropriately to minimize more serious injuries to the victims. In this case, researchers can socialize to increase the community's ability to the transportation process for moving accident victims.</p>

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## Introduction

Traffic accidents are incidents on the road that unintentionally involve vehicles with or without other road users, resulting in human casualties or property loss. The occurrence of traffic accidents resulted in a high number of injuries and deaths to accident victims caused by the provision of first aid that was not appropriate during the

transportation process or moving the victim from the scene of the incident to a safer place. Lack of knowledge and awareness is why many ordinary people cannot carry out the transportation process or transfer accident victims with emergency conditions (Weda Ayuni, 2015).

First aid in question is the process of transporting or transferring accident victims, which is trying to move victims



from an emergency place to a safe place without or using tools. Depends on the situation and field conditions. Therefore, a helper must have good knowledge, skills, and experience in the field of rescue ([Imardini, Septiany, & Ridho Pedana, 2020](#)).

The main purpose of transferring accident victims is not to provide treatment but rather an attempt to prevent and protect victims from further severity due to accidents ([Triyanasari, 2019](#)). The high number of accidents every year around the world. Around 1.2 million people die from traffic accidents, and 50 million others are injured ([WHO, 2016](#)). Indonesia is one of the countries with many traffic accidents ([WHO, 2016](#)). The Indonesian National Police reported 107,500 traffic accidents in Indonesia, recorded in 2019, an increase of 3% from the previous year. Meanwhile, the number of accidents in Kediri City in 2019 totaled 582 incidents, resulting in 81 deaths.

Based on research conducted by [Asdiwanata, Yundari, & Widnyana, 2019](#) entitled "Description of the level of public knowledge of first aid in traffic accidents," the result was that some people had a sufficient level of knowledge of 125 respondents (63.1%) of 198 respondents. Accidents occur due to human error or human error, such as traffic disorder, vehicles that do not meet Indonesian national standards, and potholes in road conditions. This is often the cause of traffic accidents, and it is not uncommon for some to result in fatalities and disabilities for life. Every hour on average, 3 people die due to traffic accidents. This can be seen from the large number of accidents caused by several things, namely caused by the ability and characteristics of the driver, vehicle factors related to the fulfillment of roadworthy technical requirements, and infrastructure and environmental factors related to the provision of first aid in the form of

transferring accident victims or inappropriate victim transportation ([Perhubungan, 2020](#)).

Transportation for transferring accident victims must be provided quickly and precisely when they first see the victim. A helper must not be in a hurry and must conduct a respiratory examination, such as seeing the rise and fall of the victim's chest, hearing the victim's breathing sounds, and examining the victim's injuries. After that, the helper must correctly move the victim to a safe and flat place. A helper must immediately contact the medical team so that the victim quickly gets further help ([Rawindi Kase, Prastiwi, & Sutriningsih, 2018](#)). A helper rarely does this because of the lack of ability to transport accident victims.

The impact arises when people have less ability, affecting victims such as exacerbating injuries, severe trauma to brain tissue, and exacerbating pain to the point of losing consciousness ([Ana Anggraini et al., 2018](#)). Communities with good skills in the transfer process will make it easier for the health team to take further action and increase the life expectancy of someone whose life is being threatened ([Rahmania, 2019](#)).

The Integrated Emergency Service System is a series of interconnected emergency service efforts carried out at the pre-hospital – in-hospital – inter-hospital level and intertwined in one system to be the best solution for assisting someone with the "emergency" criteria, through education providing counseling to the community in the form of understanding and ability to take steps to transport accident victims, namely checking conditions, checking to breathe, checking signs of bleeding and blood circulation, and checking local conditions such as broken bones and wounds ([Rahmania, 2019](#)). Based on the description of the background above, this

study aimed to assess the community's ability to transport accident victims in Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency.

## Method

The research design uses descriptive, and the research population is 259 respondents. The sample is 26 respondents, and the research technique is purposive sampling, the single variable is the ability of the community in the process of transport accident victims in Bendo Village, Pare District, and the research instrument uses observation. Data analysis uses the percentage formula and is interpreted quantitatively. Ethical Clearance from STIKES Karya Husada Kediri with No. 089/EC/LPPM/STIKES/KH/III/2023

## Results

Table 1 Distribution frequency of response

Variable	F	%
<b>Age</b>		
17-25 Years	12	47%
26-35 Years	4	15%
36-45 Years	4	15%
46-55 Years	4	15%
56-60 Years	2	8%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	16	61%
Female	10	39%
<b>Education</b>		
SD	2	8%
Junior High School	3	19%
Senior High School	17	54%
College	4	15%
<b>Work</b>		
Not working/IRT	4	15%
Self-employed	15	58%
Laborer	1	4%
Student/Student	6	23%

The characteristics of respondents based on age were obtained from 26 respondents, almost half of the respondents aged 17-25 were 12 respondents (47%), and a small portion of respondents aged 56-60 were 2 respondents (8%). Characteristics of respondents based on gender were obtained from 26 respondents, the majority were male, as many as 16 respondents (61%), and a small portion were female, as many as 10 respondents (39%). Characteristics of respondents based on last education obtained from 26 respondents. Most had high school education as many as 14 respondents (54%), and a small portion had elementary school education as many as 2 respondents (8%). Characteristics of respondents based on work results obtained from 26 respondents, most of whom worked as entrepreneurs, as many as 15 respondents (58%), and a small number of respondents worked as laborers, as many as 1 respondent (4%).

Table 2 Characteristics of Variable Research

Variable	F	%
<b>Often helps Accident victims.</b>		
1x	13	50%
2x	9	27%
>3x	6	23%
<b>Never got any information.</b>		
No	25	96%
Once	1	4%
<b>Go</b>		
<b>Community Capability</b>		
Good	0	0%
Enough	6	23%
Not enough	20	77%

The characteristics of the respondents based on the frequency of helping accident victims obtained results from 26 respondents. Half of the respondents said they had helped accident victims 2x by 13 respondents (50%), and a small number of respondents said they had helped accident

victims  $\geq 3x$  by 6 respondents (23%). The characteristics of respondents based on having received information were obtained from 26 respondents; almost all respondents had never received information about an emergency before, namely 25 respondents (96%). Moreover, a small number of respondents had received information about an emergency before, as many as 1 respondent (4%). Characteristics of the community's ability to transfer accident victims were obtained from 26 respondents. A small proportion had sufficient ability, 6 respondents (23%), while almost all respondents had less ability, namely 20 respondents (77%).

## Discussion

The study results showed that of 26 respondents, a small proportion had sufficient ability, as many as 6 respondents (23%). Moreover, almost all respondents have less ability, as many as 20 respondents (77%).

The study results found that respondents had sufficient ability, namely as many as 6 respondents (23%). This was based on several factors, including work, education, and how often they helped accident victims. Of 6 respondents, 5 respondents (83%) worked as entrepreneurs, respondents with high school education, many as 4 respondents (67%), and the next factor is how often they help accident victims; it is found that respondents with 2 times helped as many as 3 respondents (50%), and  $\geq 3$  times helped as many as 2 respondents (33%).

The factor that affects the first sufficient ability is a person's job when the job uses the brain more often than the muscles. The performance and ability of a person's brain to store (memory) increase when it is often used; this is directly proportional when a person's work uses the

brain more than using muscles ([Agina Putra & Podo, 2017](#)).

Job status affects the characteristics of a person's abilities because the form of activity determines the location where a person works. Someone who has work carried out around the highway or related to traffic will more often encounter accidents and more often help accident victims. In addition, a person's brain or cognitive abilities will increase when they are often used for activities and doing something, including helping accident victims in the form of transportation for transferring accident victims.

The next factor is education; when people have a good education, their abilities will develop well. New abilities emerge from the knowledge and good abilities, sufficient or lacking ([Aji, 2017](#)). Meanwhile, according to Carter in [Agina Putra & Podo, 2017](#), the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information, so the more experience one has, in this case, especially the ability to transport accident victims.

Obtained respondents with different educational backgrounds and associated with their level of knowledge and ability. The result is that those with a higher level of education have sufficient ability and much experience. Education is an increasingly important factor in everyday life, including transport action for the transfer of accident victims.

The next factor is how often you help accident victims; this is the same as how experienced someone is in helping accident victims. According to [Yanto & Rejeki, 2017](#), someone with experience will adapt better than someone less experienced; experience will be able to develop decision-making skills that manifest the integration of scientific and ethical reasoning based on real problems.

From this experience, it can be judged that those who have assisted 2x and more than three times will master the conditions and have good skills in transportation for the transfer of accident victims, so the experience is important for making decisions and how to act when helping accident victims, especially in the process of transportation. Accident victim.

The results of the next study were that of the 26 respondents, 20 respondents (77%) had less ability; this was due to age, gender, and whether they had received information about an emergency before. The results showed that of the 20 respondents who had less ability, there were 3 respondents (15%) aged 46-55 years, 2 respondents (10%) 56-60 years old, 8 respondents with female gender (40%), and 19 respondents (95%) had never received information about an emergency before.

In the division of age category groups issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2009), the age of 56-65 years is included in the category of late elderly; according to [Yanto & Rejeki, 2017](#), the increasing age of humans occurs a degenerative aging process which will impact on changes in human beings, not only physical changes, but cognitive, emotional, and social changes.

A person's age greatly affects the ability because increasing age affects the mindset and readiness of a person to take certain actions. The age factor greatly influences a person's activities, affecting the level and characteristics of abilities. Therefore it is found that respondents aged 56-60 years have less ability to transport the process of transferring accident victims.

The next factor is gender. Gender is an important factor in determining a person's ability level, as evidenced by the American National Assessment of Educational Progress research [\(Yumnita, 2016\)](#) that

there are differences in abilities between women and men. Men are superior to women, with an average ability for men is 61.818 and an average ability for women is 60.20. From these figures, it has been shown that it can be said that a person's gender determines their level of ability. Men have a much higher level of performance in three tasks, namely visualization, perception, and mental rotation, in the journal Educational Review found that men's mentality increases with the addition of the time limit. In comparison, women's performance tends to do things that do not require more energy, and this male advantage manifests itself in carrying out mechanical tasks; men's performance is more significant [\(Yumnita, 2016\)](#).

Gender greatly influences readiness in the act of transportation for the transfer of accident victims, and a woman has greater emotions than a man, besides that woman also have a weak mentality and are less able to carry out activities that require much energy, therefore in the process of transporting the transfer of victims accidents, women have less ability than men.

The next factor is whether you have received information about an emergency before. Information or education about health is a key process for changing a person's self associated with achieving individual and community health goals [\(Yumnita, 2016\)](#). The purpose of providing information to respondents about the understanding and transportation methods for moving accident victims is that it is hoped that the respondent's ability will improve for the better; this is following the opinion of Goldman [\(Romayanti, 2019\)](#), who defines health information as a form of education or training for a person for the treatment and rehabilitation process [\(Wijayanto, 2017\)](#).

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that almost all respondents have less ability to transport accident victims in Bendo Village, Pare District, Kediri Regency. The lack of information regarding first aid in the form of transportation for the transfer of accident victims causes a lack of community ability in terms of helping accident victims properly, health information or education to influence and invite other people, whether individuals, groups, or communities to carry out healthy behavior.

## Authors Contributions

The author carries out tasks from data collection, data analysis, and making discussions to making manuscripts.

## Conflicts of Interest

All research teams agree with the final results of this study, and there is no conflict of interest in this study.

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