

---

## Study Connection Knowledge Nurse with Initial Treatment of Chest Trauma Patients in the UGD

Rashel Yusya Athanurseha<sup>1</sup>, Dwiki Fadli Ade Novianto<sup>2</sup>, Ikhwanul Kirom<sup>3</sup>

***Abstract.** Trauma requires immediate and appropriate treatment. Because if the handling is not right or wrong it will result in further complications, such as infection, damage to nerves and blood vessels so that it can result in further soft tissue damage. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this has happened after a person runs his senses on a certain object. This sensory process occurs based on the five senses of every human being, namely the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch (Notoadmodjo, 2014).*

***Keywords:** Knowledge, Early Handling, Chest Trauma.*

### INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) recorded more than 5.6 million people who experienced death from any cause accident in 2011 and more or less as many as 1.3 million soul have a physical disability. One accident incident that has a fairly high prevalence rate is: incident thoracic trauma, in this case there are as many as 40% and as many as 90% of all over The cause of death in the world is thoracic trauma (Zar, 2015).

Based on results study from RISKESDAS (2013), obtained that number incident traumatized thorax increased compared to from results in 2007. Trend prevalence traumatized show increase from in 2007, namely 7.5% to 8.2% in year 2013. As for case trauma caused due to injuries, namely falls, traffic accidents and object trauma sharp or blunt (Dasri, 2016).

In Gorontalo Province, there are as many as 2,700 inhabitants who experienced traumatic event. As much 1,512 people among them experience disabled physical, 648 people experience deaths, 405 people experienced healing and 135 people experience disturbance psychologically until it happens depression to incident traumatized itself (Gorontalo Provincial Health Service 2017).

Data obtained from MM hospital. Dunda Limboto, especially in Room UG D (Ut. Gawat Emergency), obtained data regarding amount as many patients as thoracic trauma 213 people.

Based on the data above, it is t trauma blunt thoracic incl a very important problem in Indonesia where this problem must be taken seriously because it can be dangerous and dangerous emphasis effect on parts of the surrounding structures so it will can cause airway obstruction and risk of death (Novita, 2014).

## RESEARCH METHODS

Type study This is *survey analytic* with use *cross-sectional study*. Population in research This totaling 32 people. With amount samples in research This totaling 32 samples at MM Hospital. Dunda Limboto , especially in Room UG D (Ut . Gawat Emergency), with technique taking sample use *Total sampling*.

The data analysis technique in this research uses data analysis Univariate with formula :

$$P = \frac{f}{\sum n} \times 100\%$$

For technique analysis Bivariate in study This using the *Chi Square (X<sup>2</sup>test)*.

## RESEARCH RESULT

Room U GD RSUD dr. M.M Dunda Limboto Gorontalo Regency is room installation terrible emergency. Room This has 8 rooms with total places sleeps 26 pieces. ie room resuscitation, observation, obsgyn , internal, surgery , isolation , room operation small and children . Amount resident nurse room U GD RSUD dr. MM Dunda Limboto totaling 3 2 nurse. Level of education from nurse in the room U GD RSUD dr. M.M Dunda Limboto that is 8 nurse educated S.Kep , Ns, 1 nurse educated D4 and 23 nurses D3 educated .

### 1. Characteristics Respondent Based on Age

Difference condition individual like age often times influence knowledge nurse. Age respondents at the time the youngest research 24 years old whereas age the oldest respondent 40 years old. Following This distribution characteristics respondents based on age in Space U GD RSUD Dr. MM Dunda Limboto can be in Look with clearly in the table following This :

Table3. Characteristics Respondent Based on Age

<b>Initial Treatment</b>	<b>Number of samples (n)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
According to procedure	23	71.9
Not following the procedure	9	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age ( Year )</b>	<b>Amount sample (n)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Adult (24-32 years old )	18	56.3
Mature old (33-40 years )	12	43.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table on showing that from 32 respondents is known that as many as 18 respondents aged 24-32 years and as many as 12 people aged 33-40 years .

Table . 4 Characteristics Respondent Based on length of work

<b>Length of working</b>	<b>Number of samples (n)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
<5 years	11	34.4
≥5 years	21	65.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 4 above obtained that from 32 respondents is known that as many as 21 nurses worked for ≥5 years and 11 nurses who worked < 5 years .

#### Chest Trauma

Based on table 5 on obtained that from 32 sample people is known that as many as 23 nurses were in charge patient with handling beginning in accordance procedure and as many as 9 nurses who handled it patient with handling beginning Not yet in accordance procedure.

Table.6 Distribution Respondent Based on Knowledge Nurse

<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Number of samples (n)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Good	28	87.5
Not good	4	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 6 on obtained that from 32 respondent is known that as many as 28 nurses have knowledge good and as many as 4 nurses who have knowledge not enough Good .

#### Analysis Results Bivariate

Table.7 Connection knowledge nurse with handling beginning chest trauma patient in the ER Room at DR Hospital. MM Dunda Limboto .

<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Initial Treatment</b>				<b>Amount</b>		<i>P value</i>
	<b>Accordin g to procedure</b>		<b>Not according to procedure</b>		<b>(n)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	
	<b>(n)</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>(n)</b>	<b>(%)</b>			
Good	22	68.8	6	18.7	28	87.5	0.009
not good	1	3.1	3	9.4	4	12.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	

From the results data analysis shows that of the 32 respondents , the nurse who handled it patient in accordance procedure with knowledge Good as many as 22 people and knowledge not enough Good as much as 1 person. Nurse in charge patient Not yet in accordance procedure with knowledge Good as many as 6 people and knowledge not enough Good as many as 3 people.

Based on results data analysis with using the *chi square* test obtained  $P_{value} = 0.009$  which is significant more small of  $\alpha = 0.05$  with Thus ,  $H_a$  accepted . In matter This said that There is connection between knowledge nurse with handling beginning chest trauma patient in the ER Room at DR Hospital. MM Dunda Limboto.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

Based on results have been outlined before, then researcher conclude results study the that is

1. The treating nurse patient with handling beginning in accordance procedure more than nurses who handle patients who do not comply with procedures
2. The nurse who has knowledge Good more than nurses who have less good knowledge
3. There 's a relationship between knowledge nurse with handling beginning chest trauma patient in the ER Room at DR Hospital. MM Dunda Limboto

### Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher provides several suggestions as follows:

1. Share House Sick

Research result It is hoped that this can be a reference for hospitals in responding to this problem problem incoming patients with chest trauma and implementation of written SOPs in the hospital.

2. Share Educational Institutions

Research result This expected can become addition outlook knowledge knowledge about emergency emergency specifically handle patient with chest trauma

3. Share Researcher

As experience for researcher For add outlook in respond problem patient especially those in need handling beginning to chest trauma.

4 . For study furthermore

Study This can made as reference to friends other in study furthermore if take title about knowledge nurse with handling beginning chest trauma patients in Room U GD RSUD DR. MM Dunda Limboto. Besides That research more Lots factor affecting handling beginning patient with chest trauma.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Dasri, W. (2016). Influence Repair Chair Work To Complaint Musculoskeletal in Work Sewing in the Village Sawahan Subdistrict Juwiring Regency Klaten. Thesis. Eleven University March, Faculty of Medicine, Surakarta.

Notoadmodjo, S. (2014). Health Promotion and Science Behavior. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Novita. (2014). Patterns of blunt trauma thoracic in the Emergency Room RSU Surgery Prof. Dr. RD Kandou Manado. *e-CliniC Journal (eCl)*, 2(2). Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado.

Nursalam. (2013). Concept Application Method Study Knowledge Nursing. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Sugiono. (2014). Method Study Quantitative and Qualitative and R&D. Bandung: Alfabet.

Zar, A. (2015). Factors that Relate with Complaint Musculoskeletal in the Upper Limb Student Extremities During the Process Study Teaching in Class at the Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences, Syarif State Islamic University Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2012. Thesis. State Islamic University Sharif Hidayatullah, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, South Tangerang.