

Media Documentary Films First Aid for Willpower Enhancement First Aid Burn Case

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ABSTRACT

Background: Burns are one of the injuries that can affect children. Children aged 5-14 years are the age in growth and development to develop gross motor skills that have a high risk of injury. School-age children aged 6 years have higher assumptions about their physical abilities while for ages 7-12 years have limitations in understanding related to personal safety, even though adolescent children should be able to perform first aid.

Purpose: to identify students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before the documentary film is screened, to identify students' willpower to giving first aid for burns after the documentary film is screened and analyze the difference on students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before and after screened of the Documentary Film giving first aid for burns.

Methods: The study used the quasi experimental method with one group pretest-post test design. The sample of this study was 96 grade eight students of SMPN 1 Kalisat using a simple random sampling technique. Instrument of the research used questionnaire and media audiovisual. The questionnaire used to measure willpower variables. Media audiovisual used documentary film. The duration of the documentary film is 10 minutes and this is shown 3 times for 1 hour.

Results: Data analysis using the Mc Nemar test with a P Value of 0.00 means that there is a difference on students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before and after screened documentary films.

Conclusion: Before the documentary film was screened, most students hadn't had the willpower to giving first aid for burns, After the documentary film was screened, most students had the willpower to giving first aid for burns, and there was a difference on students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before and after screened documentary films.

Keywords: Burns, First Aid, Willpower

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BACKGROUND

Burns is already a global public health problem that has caused the deaths of about 180,000 people each year. Most occur in a few low to middle-income countries, and nearly two-thirds occur in Southeast Asia and Africa. Burns is one of the emergency problems that can occur anytime and anywhere both in households, industry, traffic accidents, even due to natural disasters. A burn case is a form of severe injury that requires proper management from the beginning of the incident. Burns are injuries to the skin caused by sources of heat, radioactivity, electricity, contact with chemicals (WHO, 2018). Not a few people do not know how to first aid in burns such as giving toothpaste, butter, soy sauce, oil (Ramdani, 2019).

The majority of burns in the world occur in low to middle-income countries, data shows that Africa and Southeast Asia contribute the highest number of 60% of deaths each year (WHO, 2018). According to World Health Organization an estimated 265,000 people died each year due to burns caused by direct contact with fire, there were also deaths from chemical burns, other sting burns that were not recorded. A total of 3,275 burn deaths occur each year due to fire, vehicle accidents, smoke inhalation, hot objects, contact with electricity and hazardous chemicals (Ramdani, 2019; WHO, 2018; Zakaria et al., 2021).

Data from the Basic Health Research of the Ministry of Health in 2018 states that Indonesia has a burn prevalence of 0.7%. Burns rank sixth as the cause of accidental injuries after falls 40.9%, motorcycles 40.6%, sharp or blunt objects 7.3%, other land transportation 7.1% and falls 2.5%. In Indonesia, the death rate from burns is still high at around 40%, mainly caused by severe burns. The results showed that children were the group most at risk of burns and someone who burns at home, hot liquids and fire are the most common causes (Risksedas, 2018). So far, data related to burns in Jember has not been presented, however, for the case of burns at SMPN 1 Kalisat, it was found that there were students who were hit by exhaust pipes and these students were not yet able to explain their willpower to giving first aid.

The incidence of burns in East Java is 1,1% and the highest data on burns number 3 is in the age group of 15 - 24 years as much as 1,23%, resulting in disruption of daily activities in the same age group of 12.24%. This age range is the age range of adolescents (Risksedas, 2018). Providing first aid is an important thing to do in the school environment considering that schools are locations with a high risk of extremity injuries. In addition, education is also needed to increase one's confidence before handling injuries (Darotin & Fatarona, 2022; Nastiti & Darotin, 2022).

One of the media that can be used is audiovisual media. Audiovisual media can utilize hearing and sight from the target, so that the sensory devices involved to receive and process information, the higher the likelihood that the information can be received and understood and can be retained in memory (Dityawardani et al., 2023; Ekaprasetya et al., 2018; Thygerson. et al., 2017). Based on this background, researchers are interested in Identify *students' willpower* to giving first aid for burns before screening documentary films , Identify students' willpower to giving first aid for burns after screening documentation films. Analyze the difference of students' willpower to giving first aid Burn Case before and after screened documentary films.

METHODS

This study used quasi-experiment with onegroup pretest and posttest design. This research was conducted in June 2023 at SMPN 1 Kalisat. SMPN 1 Kalisat as the working area of the Jember Regency Health Office. The population in this study was 384 grade eight students of SMPN 1 Kalisat. The research sample of 96 respondents is in accordance with Arikunto's theory (2017) that if the population in the study > 100, it can be taken 25%. Sampling technique

using simple random sampling. The inclusion criteria for this study are 1) students of SMP Negeri 1 Kalisat Jember , 2) aged 11-14 years, 3) willing to be respondents. The criteria for research exclusion are 1) respondents who do not complete the research session to completion. The independent variable in this study is students' willpower.

The Dependent Variable is a documentary film about first aid burns. The instrument in this study used documentary film media with a duration of 10 minutes and was repeated three times and a willpower Questionnaire. The questionnaire has a validity and a reliability value of 0.984. This research has passed the ethical feasibility test at the KEPK Faculty of Dentistry, University of Jember on April 28, 2023, with an ethics certificate No.1988UN25.8/KEPK/DL/2023. Data collection was carried out by researchers with the assistance of a board of teachers and students from dr. Soebandi University. Data collection was carried out before and after providing health education through documentary film, of course, starting with an explanation and signing of the Informed Consent sheet by respondents. Respondents fill out the research questionnaire themselves, if there are difficulties, an explanation is given regarding the questions asked in the questionnaire. Data processing is carried out using SPSS 25 software. Data analysis was conducted univariate and bivariate. Bivariate analyses were performed between students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before screening documentary films and students' willpower to giving first aid for burns after screening documentary films using Mc. Nemar test.

RESULTS

Table 1. Identify Respondents by Age, Sex, Students' willpower before and after being given Health education

Characteristic	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age		
12	5	5.2
13	76	79.2
14	15	15.6
Total	96	100
Sex		
Man	52	54.2
Woman	44	45.8
Total	96	100
Students' willpower before being given Health education		
Unwilling	96	100
Total	96	100
Students' willpower after health education		
Unwilling	6	6.2
Willing	90	93.8
Total	96	100

(Data Source: Primary Data 2023)

Based on table 1, it is known that the identification of respondents based on the type of age of the majority of 13 years old was 76 respondents with a percentage of 79.2%. The majority of men were 52 with a percentage of 54.2%. The students' willpower to giving first aid of burns before health promotion is given, the majority are in the Unwilling category as many as 96 respondents with a percentage of 100%. The students' willpower of first aid for burns after health promotion is given the majority is in the willing category of 90 respondents

with a percentage of 93.8%.

Table 2. Analysis of Students' Willpower to Giving First Aid for Burns before and after Screening Documentary Films

	Students' willpower after screening documentary films		Total	P Value
	Unwilling	Willing		
Students' willpower before screening documentary films	Unwilling	6 (6.2)	96 (100)	0.000
	Willing	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Total		6 (6.2)	96 (93.8)	96 (100)

(Data Source: Primary Data 2023)

Based on table 2 of the difference students' willpower using of audio-visual media health promotion to giving first aid burns as many as 96 respondents and carried out the Mc Nemar test obtained a *p value* = 0.000 ($p < 0,05$). So it can be concluded that there is a difference students' willpower before and after screened documentary films to giving first aid for burns.

DISCUSSION

Student's Willpower to Giving First Aid for Burns before Screening Documentary Films

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the willingness before getting health promotion through audiovisual media against the will of first aid burns is known overall in the unwilling category as many as 96 students (100%). From these data, there are 3 principles of first aid: (1) being ready to be supported by will, knowledge and calmness; (2) safety, which includes the environment, helpers and victims; (3) a response that includes checking the victim's awareness and condition (Irawan et al. 2019). Willpower is First aid according to Hapsari (2020) is a form of initial treatment for injuries, the purpose of providing this help is to save human lives, prevent further harm, and further recovery. This assistance can be provided by anyone who when a person is in a condition of danger to his safety, because everyone has the right to live, maintain life and improve his standard of life and has the right to live peacefully, safely, peacefully born and mentally as stipulated in Law No. 39 Article 9 of 1999 (Hapsari & Indrastuti, 2020).

The willpower of students before being given health promotion is in the category of unwilling because they have not received additional information. The results of research interviews say that many people giving first aid in burn cases by applying toothpaste, butter, soy sauce, oil, and much more. The assumptions and beliefs of someone who has been believed in the community, until now there are still many people who believe in this. In the study, Ramdani also added that compressing with ice water or cold water is a habit or method that is not recommended because it will increase the severity of the burn and can cause further problems such as infection and swelling. This will actually damage the skin tissue deeper (Ramdani, 2019).

Based on this description, the willpower before health promotion is given to students in the category is less because students have never been updated with the latest information, less innovative and less interesting so that students lack enthusiasm in providing first aid for burns. The delivery of innovative information and delivered as interesting as possible can be a

new thing that can arouse attention so that SMPN 1 Kalisat students can focus more on capturing the message conveyed.

Student's Willpower to Giving First Aid for Burns after Screening Documentation Films

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the willpower after getting health promotion through audiovisual media to the willpower giving to first aid burns is known to be mostly in the willing category as many as 90 students (93,8%). The audiovisual media was played 3 times during the research, with this repetition it will become a personal experience that can increase memory and thus increase willpower (Canadian Red Cross, 2017; Dityawardani et al., 2023). This is according to what was conveyed by (Nurjanah, 2014) that, Willpower is a conscious impulse from within, based on the reflection of thoughts and feelings as a whole, that provokes actions aimed at achieving certain goals related to the needs of their lives. Willpower is one of the functions of a person's mental life, which can be interpreted as a mental function that involves active effort related to achieving goals. The process of growing will can be created in an educational environment, because when someone gets new information it will stimulate or provoke the mind to create an action (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2017; Ekaprasetya et al., 2018; Fauzi, 2011). The provocation was delivered in an innovative and interesting form so as to increase the willpower of students in providing first aid for burns.

Willpower can grow when one has knowledge of what one will do. Health education plays an important role in the process of willpower, because when given health education it can stimulate an action related to life. Willpower can also arise when there is a volitional impulse guided by rational reasoning (Dafir Firdaus et al., 2018; Nurjanah, 2014). The lack of willpower is due to low mastery of concepts so that students are not creative, besides that the process of providing boring information and inadequate facilities in schools become obstacles in developing the creativity of students and school residents, namely teachers. So there are still students who provide first aid in burns using toothpaste, butter, soy sauce and oil (Haikal & Susilo, 2021; Nastiti & Darotin, 2022; Octaviana Eka Puspita Wulansari, Veni Indrawati, Suhartiningsih, 2020; Ramdani, 2019; Wood et al., 2016).

The correct interpretation that the situation is a serious and emergency condition will also encourage a person's willpower to provide help. This is in agreement with Krebs and Miller, 1985, that a person is more interested in helping if the situation is clear and unambiguous. Uncertain environment in disaster conditions, traffic accidents will inhibit the desire to help because it is feared that it will harm yourself, even though if everything is clear this can be right and can also be wrong. From here it is expected that the ability to interpret something is important and may need to be informed, socialized and trained.

The Difference of Student's Willpower before and after screened of Documentary Films to Giving First Aid of Burn

Research has been analyzed using the Mc. Nemar test to determine whether there is a difference of student's willpower at SMPN 1. The results of the analysis obtained p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a difference of student's willpower before and after screened documentary films to giving first aid for burns. Documentary films shown according to Sumiati (in Octaviana Eka Puspita Wulansari, Veni Indrawati, Suhartiningsih, 2020) which contains: Burn management, burn treatment steps, namely: (1) Remove or remove clothing around the burn (2) Flow or pour continuously the burned area with cold water for 10 or 15 minutes or until the pain subsides, so that the heat does not spread to deeper skin tissue. In addition, it can cool the burn with a cold compress or compress the wound with gauze, or by draining the wound with tap water (3) Do not stick the reddened skin with ice cubes because it is dangerous for burns (4) Do not use toothpaste or soy sauce (5) Close the burn with a sterile gauze bandage. Do not use fine cotton or other materials that make the fibers sticky to the wound (6) Do not break up blisters or circles on the skin (Irawan et al., 2019; McAleavey et

al., 2018; Souza Lima et al., 2017). Health education is a process that can increase knowledge. However, increasing willpower requires more than just health education; it also requires internal factors. We call this internal factor motivation. Motivation can increase the willingness to giving first aid (Allen et al., 2023). One way to ensure that the knowledge possessed can increase the strong will to be maintained is by joining an organization such as the Youth Red Cross (Nurhidayah et al., 2025).

Health education is one of the educators' efforts to change a person's will to behave and have knowledge and understanding in accordance with the expectations of the information provider. Health education with audiovisual video media is one of the innovative media and follows the trend of technological developments in providing first aid for burns to students. The advantage of audiovisual media is that respondents' attention can be focused on things that are considered important by researchers and try to provide a direct picture of cases that often occur in the school environment so that important things can be observed carefully.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

It is hoped that in the future, there will be ongoing health education and facilities that support student health during the teaching and learning process at school.

CONCLUSION

1. The Students' willpower to giving first aid for burn cases before the screening of a documentary film obtained in the unwilling category.
2. The Students' willpower to giving first aid for burn cases after screening a documentary film obtained in the willing category.
3. There is a difference on students' willpower to giving first aid for burns before and after screened documentary films.

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