Overview of Traffic Police Knowledge About Basic Living Assistance (BLS) Road Breath At Ciamis Police Resort

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The number of deaths from traffic accidents over the years ever-increasing. According to the Global Status Report on Road Safety, more than 1.2 million people die annually due to traffic accidents, with millions more getting a serious injuries. The number of victims resulting from transportation accidents (traffic) that give rise to emergency conditions, need help quickly on the scene to prevent the morbidity and mortality of the victim. The traffic police is an apparatus that served to safeguard the safety of road users and minimize traffic accident victims.

Method: This research aims to know the description of knowledge of traffic police about the assistance of Basic Life Support way of breath in Police Resort Ciamis. The research method used i.e. descriptive. The population in this study are all the police officers in the traffic Office Police Resort Ciamis as many as 120 people. Samples were taken using the technique of proportional random sampling.

Result: The research results showed that the knowledge of respondents about the sense of the highest frequency of knowledge category Basic Life Support enough i.e. as many as 36 people (66.7%). The knowledge of respondents about the purpose and the initial steps of the highest frequency of good category Basic Life Support. that is as many as 37 people (68.5%). The knowledge of respondents about the stages of Basic Life Support way breath (airway) frequency-the highest category of good that is as many as 27 people (50.0%).

Conclusion: The conclusions of the research on knowledge description of traffic police of traffic police about the assistance of Basic Life Support in Police Resort Cimias the highest frequency of good category i.e. as many as 28 people (51.8%).

Keywords: Knowledge, The Traffic Police, Basic Life Suport.

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Introduction

The increase in population density results in an increase in transportation, especially land transportation. The increasing number of motorized vehicles and human negligence are the main factors for the increase in traffic accidents. The number of deaths due to traffic accidents from year to year is increasing. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), (2016) at least 3,400 people die on the roads every day, and ten million people are injured or disabled every year. Currently, traffic accidents are the eighth leading cause of death worldwide, and are the leading cause of death in productive age (15-29 years). It is estimated that by 2030 traffic accidents will occupy the top five causes of death worldwide (WHO, 2016).

Traffic accidents are one of the leading causes of death in the world. According to data from the Global Status Report on Road Safety, more than 1.2 million people die each year from traffic accidents, with millions more seriously injured. If average, then about 100 thousand people die every month due to traffic accidents (WHO, 2016). In traffic accidents in Southeast Asia, 153,000 people died due to traffic accidents in 2016. Indonesia is one of the countries with a high rate of traffic accidents, where according to police data in 2016 Indonesia totaled 38,279 deaths due to traffic accidents (Dewi, 2017).

In the number of accidents in West Java in 2017, there were about 6,853 traffic accidents and as many as 2,317 people died as a result of these accidents. the number of people who died as a result of the accident rose 33.69% or 584 people compared to 2016 when only 1,733 people died. Meanwhile, the number of seriously injured victims in 2017 decreased by 29.36% or 648 people from 2,207 people in 2016 to 1,559 people in 2017. Minor injuries due to traffic accidents were 2,977 people in 2017, a decrease of 5.68% or 445 people from 2,532 people in 2016 (Permadi, 2017).

Traffic accidents in Ciamis Regency in 2017 were recorded as 322 cases of traffic accidents with the number of victims who suffered minor injuries 189 people, victims who suffered serious injuries 151 people, and victims who died as many as 178 people, while in 2018 there were 226 cases. traffic accidents with the number of victims who suffered minor injuries 154 people, victims who suffered serious injuries 90 people, and victims who died as many as 61 people (Ciamis District Police, 2018).

The number of victims due to transportation (traffic) accidents that cause emergency conditions, requires immediate assistance at the scene of the incident to prevent morbidity and mortality of victims. The help given at the scene is part of prehospital care. Prehospital care is given to victims before traffic accident victims arrive at the hospital. Proper provision of prehospital care can reduce the risk of death due to trauma (Ulya, 2017).

Someone who provides first aid is often encountered and acts to provide assistance is a police officer who secures traffic accidents or people who are around the scene. Because in reality when there is a traffic accident, the police officers come to the scene first, then the ambulance arrives. In fact, it is not uncommon for police officers to take accident victims to the hospital to get help (Ulya, 2017).

Traffic police are officers whose duty is to maintain the safety of road users and minimize casualties traffic accident. The police work system regulates police duties related to the police's responsibility for the safety of road users. This regulation shows that police knowledge about emergency assistance, one of which is traffic basic life support (BLS), is very important for police

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to know, especially the traffic police in an effort to carry out their duties. Traffic police have a very important role in providing first aid to accident victims if there are limited medical officers to provide help or are far from the hospital. In carrying out this important role, the traffic police have knowledge of BLS, because they are the first helpers besides the community, the police are faced with emergency conditions (Lumangkun & Kumaat, 2014).

Basic life support is indispensable in emergency measures to clear the airway, assist breathing and maintain blood circulation without the use of assistive devices. Basic life support measures are very important in trauma patients, especially in patients with cardiac arrest where three-quarters of cases occur outside the hospital. Basic life support can be taught to anyone in the community to every adult and is very important to be taught to people workers related to safety assistance (Okvitasari, 2017).

The results of the study on the description of the level of knowledge of the traffic police about basic life support (BLS) in Depok City showed that 50% of respondents had poor knowledge, 30.4% of respondents had sufficient knowledge, 19.6% of respondents had poor knowledge and no respondents who have good knowledge. Traffic police have a very important role in providing first aid to accident victims if there are limited medical officers to provide help or are far from the hospital. In carrying out this important role, traffic police have motivation in themselves because they are the first helpers besides the community, the police are faced with critical conditions that can cause panic for a rescuer (Hutapea, 2012).

In providing basic life support in an accident, knowledge and correct procedures are needed in carrying it out so as not to aggravate the condition of the victim to fulfill this the traffic police also need assistance from parties who have more knowledge about correct assistance such as the medical team (Kumoratih, 2012).

Knowledge itself is everything that humans know. Humans always have curiosity and look for it so getting what they want to know is called knowledge. The depth of knowledge possessed by a person can be classified into six levels, namely knowing, understanding, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating. In measuring knowledge, it can be done by interviewing or giving questionnaires to respondents about the content of the material to be measured (Wawan & Dewi, 2010).

Science will affect a person's behavior, the more knowledgeable a person is, the more he knows and can do. Knowing knowledge about emergency response, especially basic life support, will increase a person's knowledge and abilities. Likewise, a traffic police officer must know about basic life support (BLS) so that it can be useful or beneficial for others. BLS skills can be taught to anyone. Every adult should have BLS skills, even children can also be taught according to their capacity. All levels of society should be taught about basic life support, especially for workers who related to the provision of safety assistance such as traffic police officers (Frame, 2010).

The researcher conducted an interview with a traffic police officer in Ciamis Regency about the procedures for handling traffic accidents. When a traffic accident occurs, the traffic police will immediately come to the location area to secure and also provide assistance to the victim before calling the medical team. Knowledge of accident victim assistance carried out by the traffic police needs to be investigated whether using the correct techniques and methods to save the lives of traffic accident victims or not. Researchers also obtained data that the police academy had been given lessons on first aid, one of which discussed basic life support.

Researchers take this as the reason that makes the research in this thesis interesting and important to study. Basic life support skills (BLS) are important in providing first aid because it teaches basic techniques to save victims from various accidents or everyday disasters that are commonly encountered.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in researching the description of the knowledge of the traffic police about basic life support (BLS) for the airway at the Ciamis Police Station.

Objective

This study aims to describe the knowledge of the traffic police about the Basic Life Support (BLS) airway at the Ciamis Resort Police.

Method

The design of this research uses descriptive method, which is research conducted with the main objective to create a description or description of a situation objectively.

Results

From the results of data collection regarding the description of the knowledge of the traffic police about the Basic Life Support (BLS) airway at the Ciamis Police, the data analysis of the results of the study is as follows:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Traffic Police Knowledge about Definition of BLS

Variabel	N	%
Good	18	33,3
Enougt	36	66,7
Not Enought	0	0

Based on table 1, it is known that the traffic police knowledge about the definition of BLS in the category of sufficient knowledge is 36 people (66.7%) and the lowest frequency is in the good knowledge category, which is 18 people (33.3%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Traffic Police Knowledge about Destinations and BLS Initial Steps

Variabel	N	%
Good	37	68,5
Enougt	11	20,4
Not Enought	6	11,1

Based on table 2, it is known that the traffic police knowledge about the goals and initial steps of BLS with the highest frequency in the good category is 37 people (68.5%) and the lowest frequency in the lack of knowledge category is 6 people (11.1%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Traffic Police Knowledge about BLS Stages of the Airway

Variabel	N	%
Good	27	50
Enougt	16	29,6

Not Enought	11	20,4

Based on table 3, it is known that the traffic police knowledge about the stages of BLS airway (airway) with the highest frequency in the good category as many as 27 people (50.0%) and the lowest frequency in the less category was 11 people (20.4%)

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Police Knowledge on Basic Life Support (BLS)

Variabel	N	%
Good	28	51,8
Enougt	23	42,6
Not Enought	3	5,6

Based on table 4, it is known that the traffic police knowledge about Basic Life Assistance (BLS) has the highest frequency in the good category as many as 28 people (51.8%) and the lowest frequency in the less category as many as 3 people (5.6%).

Discussion

Knowledge of the Definition of BLS Based on the results of the study, it is known that the traffic police knowledge of the definition of BLS in the category of sufficient knowledge is 36 people (66.7%) and the lowest frequency is in the category of good knowledge, which is 18 people (33.3%), while lack of knowledge does not exist. Sufficient knowledge of respondents can be seen from various factors including education and information exposure, based on field interviews with respondents that most of the respondents' education is 66.7% high school education and the rest are tertiary institutions, and respondents have attended training on Basic Life Support (BLS). with education attended training from the health team of the Ciamis police doctor. Good knowledge and understanding are obtained from a good education through certain processes and methods so that people gain knowledge, understanding, and ways of behaving according to their needs. The results of this study are by Notoatmodjo's (2012) theory which says that the higher a person's education level, the higher the individual's level of knowledge. This is by the theory according to Wawan and Dewi (2011) which says that the information obtained makes it easy to obtain information that can help speed up someone to acquire new knowledge. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Listiyana (2015) that the education level of respondents regarding BLS knowledge in the highest category is high school education (88%) and college (12%).

Knowledge of BLS Goals and Initial Steps Based on the results of the study, it was found that the knowledge of traffic police about the goals and initial steps of BLS was the highest frequency in the good category, namely 37 people (68.5%) and the lowest frequency in the lack of knowledge category was 6 people (11.1%). respondents' knowledge about the goals and initial steps of BLS is in a good category. Good knowledge of respondents can be seen from various factors including education and exposure to information, based on field interviews with respondents that most of the respondents' education is 66.7% high school education and the rest college. Respondents had received information about the goals and initial steps of BLS during the training. The information obtained by the respondents came from attending training from the health team of the Ciamis police doctor. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by

Wawan and Dewi (2011) which states that education means guidance given by one person to another something so that they can understand. It is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and in the end, the more knowledge they have. On the other hand, if a person's level of education is low, it will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards acceptance, information, and newly introduced values. This study is in line with research conducted by Rahardyan and Murdeani (2016) which states that the higher the respondent's level of knowledge about BLS, the better in carrying out basic life support (BLS).

Knowledge of the BLS stages of the Airway Based on the results of the study, it was known that the traffic police knowledge about the stages of BLS airway (airway) with the highest frequency in the good category as many as 27 people (50.0%) and the lowest frequency in the less category as many as 11 people (20.4%). Based on the analysis of the items contained in the questionnaire, it is known that the respondents' answers most correct answers were 98.1% in question no 11 (Airway Stages (airway) aims to determine whether there is airway obstruction by foreign objects). While the respondents who answered the most incorrect answers on question no 15 (If the blockage in the victim's mouth is in the form of liquid, then all the fingers of one hand are inserted into the victim's mouth to take the water out). Based on research conducted by researchers, it shows that the knowledge possessed by respondents about the stages of BLS airway (airway) mostly have good knowledge, this is because most traffic police already know about the stages of BLS airway (airway) and have experienced training for more than 2 times, namely emergency rescue training including basic life support which was held by the Ciamis police station together with the health team at the police station every 6 months. In this study, some of the traffic police at the Ciamis Resort Police have undergraduate education and have good knowledge of the BLS stages of the airway (airway) but traffic police with high school education have sufficient knowledge about the stages of airway BLS (airway). This is in line with the theory according to Wawan and Dewi (2011) which says that education affects the learning process, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for a person to receive information. Knowledge is very closely related to education where someone who is highly educated will have wider knowledge (Wawan and Dewi, 2011). This study is in line with research conducted by Rahardyan and Murdeani (2016) which states that the higher the respondent's level of knowledge about BLS, the better in carrying out basic life support (BLS) actions. The solution to overcome this lack of knowledge, respondents must be aware and provide higher education to the next generation and must play an active role in participating in training held by emergency officers.

Knowledge of Basic Life Support (BLS) Based on the results of the study, it was found that the knowledge of the traffic police about Basic Life Support (BLS) the highest frequency in the good category was 28 people (51.8%) and the lowest frequency in the less category was 3 people (5.6%). Based on the theory and research conducted by the researcher, it shows that the knowledge possessed by the traffic police at the Ciamis Police about basic life support has good, sufficient, and poor categories. Most of the respondents have good and sufficient knowledge about basic life support, this is because most of the police know basic life support and have attended accident first aid training organized by the Ciamis police doctor. Respondents who have good knowledge of as many as 28 people (51.8%) this is influenced by the exposure to information about basic life support from traffic accident first aid training and SOPs for assistance

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in accidents. Respondents who have sufficient knowledge are 23 respondents or (42.6%) this is influenced by information from fellow police officers who have conducted basic life support training and SOPs for assistance in accidents, and respondents who have knowledge less, namely as many as 3 respondents or 5.6% this is because when conducting this research coincides with a working day, all police officers are busy working so that respondents in answering the questionnaire are not focused and carelessly without being read carefully. When interviewed, one of the police officers at the Ciamis Police said that When an accident occurs and the victim is unconscious, the police will check the victim's breathing and pulse, and if possible, the police will administer artificial respiration and immediately be rushed to the nearest hospital. For victims with minor injuries, the police only provide assistance, for example by giving betadine and bandaging the victim's wounds. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object, knowledge occurs through the human senses, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of the knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmojo, 2012). This research is in line with research conducted by Rahardyan and Murdeani (2016) which states that the higher the respondent's level of knowledge about aid n basic life, the better in performing basic life support measures. Therefore, from experience and research, it is proven that the underlying behavior

Conclusion

The results of the study on the description of the knowledge of the traffic police about basic life support (BLS) at the Cimias Police Ressort with the highest frequency in both categories with details of the knowledge sub-variables as follows: 1. Respondents' knowledge about the definition of the highest frequency BLS in the category of sufficient knowledge. 2. Respondents' knowledge about the goals and initial steps of the highest frequency BLS is in good category. 3. Respondent's knowledge about the stages of BLS of the highest frequency airway is in good category.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

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