

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kejadian gawat darurat adalah ancaman bagi orang yang mengalami maupun lingkungan sekitarnya. Penanganan prafasyankes yang baik oleh perawat ambulan berdampak pada berkurangnya lama rawat pasien di rumah sakit dan menekan angka kematian. Pengetahuan perawat ambulan dapat memberikan gambaran layanan prafasyankes di PSC.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan prafasilitas layanan kesehatan berdasarkan karakteristik demografi pada perawat ambulan PSC 119 eks-Keresidenan Kedu.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Mei-Juli 2024. Responden penelitian berjumlah 46 perawat ambulan dengan teknik *total sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner *Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Ambulance Nurses*. Peneliti menggunakan analisa univariat dan bivariat (uji *Mann-Whitney* dan *Kruskall-Wallis*).

Hasil: Skor gambaran pengetahuan responden berada pada rentang 34-52 dengan median 40,5. Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada skor pengetahuan berdasarkan karakteristik demografi (jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, dan riwayat pelatihan) dibuktikan dengan nilai $p > 0,05$. Pada skor pengetahuan berdasarkan karakteristik lokasi unit kerja didapati nilai $p < 0,05$ yang berarti terdapat perbedaan signifikan.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan perawat yang ada di PSC eks-Keresidenan Kedu secara umum sama, dibuktikan dengan nilai median, Q1 dan Q3 yang serupa pada 10 pernyataan. Pelatihan yang paling banyak diikuti adalah BLS dan GELS. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada skor pengetahuan perawat ambulan berdasarkan karakteristik demografi unit kerja. Perbedaan yang tidak signifikan ditemui pada karakteristik demografi jenis kelamin, usia, pendidikan terakhir, pengalaman kerja dan status kepegawaian.

Kata Kunci: Perawat ambulan, PSC 119, prafasyankes, pengetahuan.

ABSTRACT

Background: An emergency event is an unexpected threat that can pose a threat to the person experiencing it and the surrounding environment. Good health care services by ambulance nurses will have an impact on reducing the length of stay of patients in hospital and reducing the death rate. Providing adequate health care services can be described by knowledge.

Objective: To determine the description of knowledge of pre-hospital care based on demographic characteristics among ambulance nurses at PSC 119 Kedu Area.

Method: The research uses descriptive quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. Data collection was carried out in May-July 2024. The research respondents were 46 ambulance nurses using a total sampling technique. This study used the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Ambulance Nurses questionnaire. Researchers used univariate and bivariate analysis (Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests).

Result: Respondents knowledge description scores were in the range 34-52 with a median of 40.5. There are no significant differences in knowledge scores based on demographic characteristics (gender, age, education, work experience and training history) as evidenced by a p value >0.05 . The knowledge score based on the location characteristics of the work unit found a p value <0.05 , which means it is significantly different.

Conclusion: The knowledge of ambulance nurses at PSC in Kedu Area are similar based on median, Q1 and Q3 scores that equal on the 10 of 13 statement. The most attended trainings are BLS and GELS. There is a significant difference in the knowledge scores of ambulance nurses based on the demographic characteristic of the work unit. No significant differences were found based on gender, age, education level, work experience, and employment status.

Keyword: Ambulance nurses, PSC 119, pre-hospital, knowledge.