

ABSTRAK

Di Indonesia kecelakaan lalu lintas mengalami peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun dan menjadi salah satu negara dengan tingkat kecelakaan lalu lintas tertinggi di Dunia. Masalah utama pada relawan ambulance yaitu informasi mengenai evakuasi kecelakaan lalu lintas belum dapat dipercaya manfaatnya dan masih banyak kesalahan dalam melakukan evakuasi tanpa memperhatikan cedera yang dialami oleh korban. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan evakuasi korban kecelakaan lalu lintas terhadap keterampilan evakuasi pada relawan ambulance. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Pre-eksperimen one group pretest-posttest*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu 50 relawan ambulance di kota Bandung. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini adalah *Purposive sampling* sebanyak 39 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa lembar observasi keterampilan. Analisis yang digunakan yaitu presentase dan uji *wilcoxon*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum diberikan pelatihan evakuasi menunjukkan presentase sebesar 35 (89,7%) keterampilan yang kurang dan sebesar 37 (94,9%) keterampilan yang baik setelah diberikan pelatihan. Analisis *Wilcoxon* menunjukkan $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) terdapat pengaruh pelatihan evakuasi terhadap keterampilan evakuasi pada relawan ambulance di kota Bandung. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, relawan ambulance dapat memberikan pertolongan pada korban kecelakaan lalu lintas dengan baik tanpa menimbulkan cedera.

Kata kunci : Evakuasi, Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas, Keterampilan, Relawan

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2 Website (2018-2021)

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, traffic accidents have increased from year to year and have become one of the countries with the highest traffic accident rates in the world. The main problem with ambulance volunteers is that the information regarding the evacuation of traffic accidents cannot be trusted and there are still many mistakes in evacuating without paying attention to the injuries suffered by the victims. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of evacuation training for victims of traffic accidents on the evacuation skills of ambulance volunteers. This type of research is quantitative with a pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The population in this study were 50 ambulance volunteers in the city of Bandung. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling as many as 39 respondents. The instrument used was a skill observation sheet. The analysis used is the percentage and Wilcoxon test. The results showed that before being given the evacuation training showed a percentage of 35 (89.7%) lacking skills and 37 (94.9%) good skills after being given the training. Wilcoxon's analysis showed $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$) there was an effect of evacuation training on evacuation skills of ambulance volunteers in the city of Bandung. In this study, the response of the respondents was good, many of them participated in this training and the respondents were enthusiastic about taking evacuation actions after being given the training. It is hoped that the research on the evacuation of traffic accident victims can be applied by ambulance volunteers for first aid for traffic accident victims. For further researchers are expected to conduct research on the level of knowledge.

Keywords : Evacuation, Traffic Accidents, Skills, Volunteers

Bibliography : 7 Book (2018-2021)
7 Journals (2017-2021)
2 Websites (2018-2021)