

## Abstrak

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Efektifitas metode pendidikan kesehatan *SimpleTriage And Rapid Treatment (START)* bencana gunung berapi terhadap pengetahuan dan kesiapsiagaan di Desa Rowosari Kecamatan Sumber Jambe.

## Abstrak

Bencana adalah suatu peristiwa atau kejadian pada daerah yang mengakibatkan kerusakan ekologi, kerugian kehidupan manusia, serta memburuknya kesehatan dan pelayanan kesehatan yang bermakna sehingga memerlukan bantuan luar biasa dari pihak luar. Dalam penanggulangan bencana ada beberapa pencegahan bencana pre hospital. *Triage* merupakan suatu tindakan pengelompokan penderita (korban) berdasarkan pada beratnya cedera yang di prioritaskan dengan mempertimbangkan sarana, sumber daya manusia dan probabilitas hidup penderita. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode *pre experiment* dengan metode “*one group pre and post test design*” dengan melibatkan 40 responden pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner dan observasi dengan hasil sebelum pre test pengetahuan baik sebanyak 11 responden (27,5%) dan kesiapsiagaan siap siaga sebanyak 24 responden (60%) dan setelah post test pengetahuan baik sebanyak 23 responden (57,5%), dan kesiapsiagaan siaga sebanyak 33 responden (82,5%). Uji Statistik yang di gunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Uji Wilcoxon* dengan nilai  $\alpha = 0,05$  diperoleh hasil pre dan post test pengetahuan *p value* 0,002 ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ) dan untuk hasil pre dan post test kesiapsiagaan *p value* 0,000 ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ) yang artinya  $H_1$  diterima metode pendidikan kesehatan *Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment (START)* efektif terhadap pengetahuan dan kesiapsiagaan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut beberapa saran yang dapat diterapkan yaitu perlu untuk meningkatkan perilaku kesiapsiagaan masyarakat dalam menghadapi bencana. Perawat diharapkan mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat melalui pendidikan kesehatan dan pelatihan bencana sehingga perilaku kesiapsiagaan akan meningkat.

Kata Kunci: Bencana, pengetahuan, kesiapsiagaan dan *triage*.  
Daftar pustaka 21 (2005-2013)

## **Abstract**

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Effectiveness of Health Education Method Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) volcano Against Disaster Knowledge and preparedness in the village of Rowosari Districts Sumberjambe

### *Abstract*

Disaster is an event or events in the region that resulted in ecological damage, loss of human life, as well as the deteriorating health and health services is significant that requires extraordinary assistance from outsiders. In disaster management there are several pre-hospital disaster prevention. Triage is an act of grouping patients (victims) based on the severity of the injury is prioritized by considering the means, human resources and probability of patient survival.

In this research using pre experiment with methods of "one group pre and post test design" involving 40 respondents retrieval of data using questionnaires and observations with the results before the pre-test knowledge both as much as 11 respondents (27.5%) and preparedness alert as many as 24 respondents (60%) and after post test knowledge both as much as 23 respondents (57.5%), and the standby preparedness as many as 33 respondents (82.5%).

Test statistics were used in this study is the Wilcoxon test with a value of  $\alpha = 0.05$  is obtained results of pre and post test knowledge p value 0.002 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) and for the pre and post test preparedness p value 0.000 ( $\alpha = 0, 05$ ) which means that H1 is accepted methods of health education Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) were effective against knowledge and preparedness.

Based on these results a few suggestions that can be applied are necessary to improve the behavior of community preparedness for disasters. Nurses are expected to increase public knowledge through health education and training so that disaster preparedness behaviors will increase.

Keywords: *Keywords : Disasters, knowledge, preparedness and triage .*  
Bibliographi 21 (2005-2013)