

## ABSTRACT

### THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION USING VIDEO BASED LEARNING METHODS ON THE ACCURACY OF START TRIAGE ASSESSMENT ON LPBI NU MOJOKERTO VOLUNTEERS

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Indonesia is well known for its high disaster risk areas for natural, non-natural, and social disasters. Most of the mortality or disability of victims is due to delays in transporting victims to the nearest hospital. The implementation of a triage system is critical for emergency management. Training volunteers who may become first responders on START triage skills are an integral aspect of disaster preparedness. Video-based learning strategies can help develop clinical psychomotor skills through visual and auditory demonstration images. The objective of this study was to prove the effect of education with video-based learning methods on the accuracy of START triage assessment at LPBI NU Mojokerto volunteers. The research design used is pre-experimental with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The population included all volunteer members of LPBI NU Mojokerto with 35 participants. The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling with a total sampling method. The instrument used was the Mass Casualty Triage Performance Assessment Tool checklist sheet. Based on the Wilcoxon signed rank test, the p-value was 0.000 and  $\alpha = 0.05$ . It suggests the p-value  $< \alpha$ , which means there is an effect of education with video-based learning methods on the accuracy of START triage assessment on LPBI NU Mojokerto volunteers. Increasing the accuracy of triage assessment is effective as a result of video-based education that can enhance the acquisition of cognitive knowledge and practical skills delivered through auditory and visual aspects that can facilitate participants in receiving START triage materials.

**Keywords:** *Accuracy of triage assessment, START triage, Video Based Learning, Volunteers*

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### PENGARUH EDUKASI DENGAN METODE *VIDEO BASED LEARNING* TERHADAP KETEPATAN PENILAIAN TRIASE START PADA RELAWAN LPBI NU MOJOKERTO

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Indonesia terkenal dengan daerah risiko bencana yang tinggi baik bencana alam, non-alam, maupun sosial. Sebagian besar angka kematian atau kecacatan korban disebabkan karena keterlambatan mentransfer korban ke rumah sakit terdekat. Penerapan sistem triase merupakan kunci dari manajemen keadaan darurat. Melatih relawan yang kemungkinannya menjadi *first responder* mengenai keterampilan triase START menjadi aspek penting dari kesiapsiagaan bencana. Strategi edukasi berbasis *video based learning* dapat membantu pengembangan keterampilan klinis psikomotor melalui gambaran demonstrasi visual dan auditori. Tujuan penelitian adalah membuktikan pengaruh edukasi dengan metode *video based learning* terhadap ketepatan penilaian triase START pada relawan LPBI NU Mojokerto. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *pre-eksperimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest design*. Populasi yang terlibat adalah seluruh anggota relawan LPBI NU Mojokerto dengan jumlah anggota sebanyak 35 orang. Teknik sampling yang digunakan *non probability sampling* dengan metode *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa lembar *checklist Mass Casualty Triage Performance Assessment Tool*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik uji *wilcoxon signed rank test* didapatkan bahwa nilai *p-value* 0.000 dan  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Hal ini menunjukkan *p-value* <  $\alpha$  artinya ada pengaruh edukasi dengan metode *video based learning* terhadap ketepatan penilaian triase START pada relawan LPBI NU Mojokerto. Meningkatnya ketepatan penilaian triase secara efektif merupakan dampak dari edukasi berbasis video yang meningkatkan penguasaan pengetahuan kognitif dan *practical skills* yang dihantarkan melalui aspek auditori dan visual sehingga dapat memudahkan peserta dalam menerima materi triase START.

**Kata kunci:** Ketepatan penilaian triase, relawan, triase START, *Video Based Learning*