

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH EDUKASI PERTOLONGAN PERTAMA KEJADIAN *SYNCOPE* TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN SISWA DALAM MENANGANI KORBAN *SYNCOPE* DI SMA ISLAM SIMONGAGROK MOJOKERTO**

Oleh :

**LELA DWI AGUSTINA**

Kemampuan siswa dalam memberikan pertolongan pertama pada kejadian *syncope* masih tergolong rendah, sehingga diperlukan edukasi untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan siswa dalam menghadapi kondisi kegawatdaruratan di lingkungan sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi pertolongan pertama kejadian *syncope* terhadap kemampuan siswa dalam menangani korban *syncope* di SMA Islam Simongagrok Mojokerto. Desain yang digunakan adalah *pre-experimental* dengan pendekatan *one group pre-test post-test design*. Sampel penelitian siswa kelas XII yang ditentukan menggunakan teknik total sampling. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan lembar observasi checklist berjumlah 11 tindakan pertolongan pertama *syncope* yang telah dinyatakan valid ( $r$  hitung 0,485–0,814 >  $r$  tabel 0,361) dan reliabel ( $Cronbach\ Alpha = 0,921 > 0,60$ ). Analisis data menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum diberikan edukasi dan demonstrasi, sebagian besar responden memiliki kemampuan kategori tidak mampu sebanyak 95,0% siswa, dan kategori mampu sebanyak 5,0% siswa. Setelah diberikan edukasi dan demonstrasi terjadi peningkatan kemampuan, yaitu kategori mampu sebanyak 80,0% siswa, dan kategori tidak mampu sebanyak 20,0% siswa. Hasil uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* menunjukkan  $p < 0,00$  yang hal ini lebih kecil dari nilai  $\alpha < 0,05$  yang artinya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan edukasi pertolongan pertama kejadian *syncope* terhadap kemampuan siswa dalam menangani korban *syncope*. Edukasi melalui metode ceramah dan demonstrasi terbukti mampu meningkatkan pemahaman serta kemampuan siswa sehingga dapat menjadi salah satu strategi dalam meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan penanganan kegawatdaruratan di lingkungan sekolah.

**Kata Kunci:** edukasi, pertolongan pertama, *syncope*, kemampuan siswa, kegawatdaruratan

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF FIRST AID EDUCATION FOR SYNCOPE ON STUDENTS' ABILITY TO MANAGE SYNCOPE VICTIMS AT SMA ISLAM SIMONGAGROK, MOJOKERTO**

**By :  
LELA DWI AGUSTINA**

Students' ability to provide first aid for syncope remains relatively low; therefore, education is needed to improve students' preparedness in dealing with emergency conditions in the school environment. This study aimed to determine the effect of first-aid education for syncope on students' ability to manage syncope victims at SMA Islam Simongagrok Mojokerto. The research design used was pre-experimental with a one-group pre-test post-test design. The sample consisted of Grade XII students selected using a total sampling technique. The research instrument was an 11-item observation checklist of first-aid actions for syncope, which had been declared valid ( $r\text{-count } 0.485\text{--}0.814 > r\text{-table } 0.361$ ) and reliable (Cronbach's Alpha =  $0.921 > 0.60$ ). Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. The results showed that before the provision of education and demonstration, the majority of respondents had an ability categorized as unable, accounting for 95.0% of the students, while 5.0% were categorized as able. After the education and demonstration, there was an improvement in students' abilities, with 80.0% categorized as able and 20.0% categorized as unable. The results of the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test showed  $p < 0.001$ , which was lower than the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , indicating a significant effect of first-aid education for syncope on students' ability to manage syncope victims. Education through lecture and demonstration methods was proven to improve students' understanding and abilities and can therefore serve as one strategy for improving preparedness in handling emergencies in the school environment.

**Keywords: education, first aid, syncope, students' ability, emergency care**