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STUDENT KNOWLEDGE OF SPLINTING IS RELATED TO ATTITUDES TOWARD ASSISTING EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of splinting and first aid attitudes for victims of natural disasters, earthquake fractures the helping attitude on the fracture victims of earthquake natural disasters among anesthesiology students at Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Method: This type of research is quantitative descriptive research using a cross-sectional research design. The sampling technique used simple random sampling technique with a sample size of 58 respondents.

Results: The results of the Spearman rank test showed a significance value (p-value) of 0.003, it was smaller than <0.05 and a contingency coefficient (r) value of 0.380. The majority of respondents had good knowledge, namely 32 respondents (55.2%), regarding attitudes, the majority of students had adequate attitudes, namely 49 respondents (84.5%). This research shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of splinting and first aid attitudes for victims of natural disasters, earthquake fractures

Keywords: attitude; fracture; knowledge; splint dressing

INTRODUCTION

Disasters are events or incidents that threaten and disrupt the normal activities of society, occurring due to human actions or natural anomalies (Wiguna 2022). According to the Emergency Event Database (EM-DAT), there were 387 natural disasters reported worldwide, resulting in 30,704 fatalities (WHO 2022). Indonesia lies above the volcanic arc, making 87% of its territory prone to natural disasters (Apriansa *et al.*, 2022). Throughout 2020, Indonesia recorded 2,939 natural disaster events, including floods, landslides, and earthquakes. The Regional Disaster Management Agency of the Special Region of Yogyakarta recorded 1,817 disaster events in the area throughout 2022, with earthquakes and landslides being the most frequent (BPBD, 2022).

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is situated in a seismically active zone due to its proximity to the tectonic collision zone in the Indian Ocean, leading to frequent earthquakes (Nugroho, 2019). Various bone traumas were reported among earthquake victims, including spinal cord injuries (SCI/paraplegia) and amputations of both legs and arms (Fathani *et al.,* 2020). One of the first aid measures that can be taken for earthquake victims with injuries is splinting—an external immobilization technique to

prevent deformities or anatomical misalignment of the body (Nurnaningsih *et al.,*2021).

Knowledge about splint bandaging is crucial to be taught to students, especially those in anesthesiology, as healthcare providers must be capable of managing patients with fractures, not only due to earthquakes but also due to other emergencies such as traffic accidents (Wahyudi *et al.,* 2019). The level of knowledge among students about first aid for fractures is still considered insufficient, with many students hesitant to provide first aid for fractures. One way to improve students' knowledge is through education about first aid for fractures (Qomariah *et al.,* 2022).

Interviews conducted by researchers with students revealed that sixth-semester anesthesiology students at Universitas ‘Aisyiyah Yogyakarta had been given materials on splint bandaging. However, many anesthesiology students still lack understanding and skills in performing splint bandaging, and their confidence in carrying out these actions is low due to the lack of direct experience with patients.

The Anesthesiology Nursing Study Program at Universitas ‘Aisyiyah Yogyakarta has a vision focused on disaster health. This research is therefore significant for anesthesiology students in line with the study program’s vision. Hence, the author is interested in conducting a study titled “The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge on Splint Bandaging and the Attitude of Providing Aid to Earthquake Disaster Victims with Fractures Among Anesthesiology Students at Universitas ‘Aisyiyah Yogyakarta” This research is expected to enhance and train students in performing splint bandaging for earthquake victims with fractures.

METHOD

This study is quantitative research with a correlational design, aiming to determine the relationship between two or more variables without making any changes, additions, or manipulations to existing data (Djaali, 2021). The study employs a cross-sectional approach, which emphasizes the measurement or observation of both independent and dependent variables at a single point in time (Notoadmojo, 2018). The population in this study consists of all Anesthesiology Nursing students at ‘Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta from the 2020 cohort who meet the inclusion criteria, totaling 140 students. The inclusion criteria are: students from the 2020 cohort who are actively enrolled, willing to participate as respondents, and have never performed splint bandaging. The sampling method used is non-probability sampling with a simple random sampling technique. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula with a margin of error of 10%, resulting in a sample of 58 students.

The data collection instrument used in this study is a questionnaire on knowledge of splint bandaging and a questionnaire on attitudes towards providing aid to fracture victims. These questionnaires were previously used in a study by Rizka Saputri (2017) titled "The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge on Splint Bandaging and the Attitude Towards Providing First Aid for Fractures Among Nursing Students" at Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. The knowledge of splint bandaging questionnaire consists of 19 questions regarding definitions, objectives, principles, types of splint bandaging, and complications, which have been tested for validity with r-values ranging from 0.420 to 0.745 and a reliability of 0.739. The first aid attitude

questionnaire consists of 18 questions that have been tested for validity with r-values ranging from 0.373 to 0.749 and a reliability of 0.740. In this study, respondents were asked to provide answers ranging from strongly agree, agree, somewhat agree, disagree, to strongly disagree, with score criteria of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

This study uses primary data obtained directly from respondents. The researcher collected data by distributing questionnaires to students who agreed to participate. The knowledge and attitude questionnaires were distributed via Google Forms. An operational definition of a variable is an attribute, characteristic, or value of a person, object, or activity that has specific variations determined by the researcher to be studied and then concluded (Sugiyono, 2018). Below are the operational definitions used in this study.

Table 1. Operational Definitions

Variable	Operational Definition	Parameter	Indicator	Instrument	Scale of Measurement	Measurement Result
Independent						
Independent Knowledge of splint bandaging	A person's status in under-standing splint bandaging obtained from training or lectures	Respondents can fill out the questionnaire with answers: SA = 5 A = 4 N = 3 D = 2 SD = 1	1. Definition of splint bandaging 2. Purpose of splint bandaging 3. Principles of splint bandaging 4. Types of splint bandaging 5. Complica-tions of splint bandaging	Questionnaire sheet	Ordinal	1. Knowledge is considered: 2. Good, if the total correct score ≥ 75% 3. Fair, if the total correct score 56–74% 4. Poor, if the total correct score ≤ 55%
Dependent						
Attitude towards providing aid to fracture victims	A person's attitude in responding and providing quick assistance in cases of fractures	Respondents can fill out the questionnaire with answers: SA = 5 A = 4 N = 3 D = 2 SD = 1	1. Attitude in helping fracture victims 2. Attitude in dressing open wounds 3. Attitude in splinting fractures	Questionnaire sheet	Ordinal	Attitude is stated as: 1. Good, if the score ≥ 76% 2. Fair, if the score 56–75% 3. Poor, if the score ≤ 55%

Note: SA: Strongly Agree; A: Agree; N: Neutral; D: Disagree; SD: Strongly Disagree

This study has obtained ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta with the ethical approval letter number: No. 1830/KEP-UNISA/X/2023. The data collection process was conducted after receiving ethical approval. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires on knowledge and attitudes to samples that met the inclusion criteria, were not included in the exclusion criteria, and agreed to participate as respondents.

The statistical analysis of the collected data in this study was conducted using the SPSS program. The Spearman rank correlation test was used to determine the relationship or influence between two ordinal-scaled variables: the independent variable and the dependent variable. After calculating the Spearman rank correlation equation, hypothesis testing was conducted by comparing the ρ-value (rho calculated) with the rho table value. If ρ calculated < 0.05, then Ha (alternative hypothesis) is accepted and Ho (null hypothesis) is rejected, indicating a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of splint bandaging and the attitude towards providing aid to earthquake disaster victims with fractures among anesthesiology students.

RESULT

Based on the research results, a univariate analysis was conducted to present respondents' characteristics, the level of knowledge on splint bandaging, and attitudes towards providing aid to fracture victims. Additionally, a bivariate analysis was performed using the Spearman rank correlation test, as shown in the following table:

Tabel 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics (n:58)

Respondents' Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	18	31.0
Female	40	69.0
Age		
< 16 Years	0	0.0
16 – 20 Years	9	15.5
21 – 25 Years	49	84.5
> 25 Years	0	0.0
Student Class		
Class A	29	50.0
Class B	29	50.0

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Table 2 presents the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics. The majority of respondents are female (40 respondents, 69.0%), while male respondents account for 18 respondents (31.0%). In terms of age, most respondents fall within the 21–25 age group (49 respondents, 84.5%), followed by the 16–20 age group (9 respondents, 15.5%). No respondents were under 16 or over 25 years old. The distribution of students is equal between Class A and Class B, with each having 29 respondents (50.0%).

Regarding experience in splint bandaging, 40 respondents (69.0%) have previously performed the procedure, while 18 respondents (31.0%) have never done so. This data provides an overview of respondent demographics, including gender, age, class, and experience in splint bandaging, which are essential factors in assessing knowledge and attitudes toward fracture first aid.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics (n:58)

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Based on Experience in Splint Bandaging		
Yes	40	69.0
No	18	31.0

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge Level		
Good	32	55.2
Fair	26	44.8
Poor	0	0.0
Attitude Towards Providing Aid		
Good	9	15.5
Fair	49	84.5
Poor	0	0.0

Source: Primary Data (2024)

The table presents the frequency distribution of respondents based on experience in splint bandaging, knowledge level, and attitude towards providing aid. The majority of respondents (40 respondents, 69.0%) have prior experience in splint bandaging, while 18 respondents (31.0%) have never performed it. In terms of knowledge, most respondents demonstrated a good level of knowledge (32 respondents, 55.2%), followed by a fair level (26 respondents, 44.8%), with no respondents classified as having poor knowledge.

Regarding attitudes toward providing aid to fracture victims, 49 respondents (84.5%) displayed a fair attitude, while 9 respondents (15.5%) had a good attitude. No respondents showed a poor attitude (0%). These findings indicate that while most respondents have moderate confidence in providing first aid, their knowledge level is relatively strong, which may support skill improvement through further training and practice.

Table 4. Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge on Splint Bandaging and Attitude Towards Providing Aid to Fracture Victims

Knowledge of Splint Bandaging	Attitude Towards Providing Aid							*p-value*
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	
Good	8	30,8	31	96,9	0	0	39	
Fair	18	69,2	1	3,1	0	0	19	0,003
Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	26	100	32	100	0	100	58	

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Based on the calculations in Table 4, the results indicate that 8 respondents (30.8%) with a good level of knowledge on splint bandaging also demonstrated a good attitude in providing aid to fracture victims. Meanwhile, 18 respondents (69.2%) with a good level of knowledge exhibited a fair attitude. The Spearman rank correlation test produced a significance value (p-value) of 0.003, which is less than 0.05, indicating a statistically significant relationship.

The correlation coefficient (r = 0.380) suggests that the relationship between the level of knowledge on splint bandaging and the attitude towards providing first aid for fractures is weak. Additionally, the positive correlation indicates that as knowledge about splint bandaging increases, the attitude towards providing first aid for fractures also tends to improve.

Table 5. Strength of the Relationship Between Students' Knowledge of Splint Bandaging and Their Attitude Towards Providing Aid to Fracture Victims

Variable	Correlation Coefficient (ρ)	Significance Value (p)
Knowledge of Splint Bandaging	1.000	0.003
Attitude Towards Providing Aid	0.380**	

Notes: ρ: Spearman's correlation coefficient; p: Significance value; n: Sample size (58)

Table 5 presents the correlation between students' knowledge of splint bandaging and their attitude toward providing aid to fracture victims. The Spearman's correlation coefficient (ρ) of 0.380 indicates a weak positive relationship, meaning that as students' knowledge of splint bandaging increases, their attitude towards providing first aid also tends to improve. The significance value (p = 0.003) is less than 0.05, confirming that the relationship is statistically significant. This suggests that while knowledge plays a role in shaping attitudes, other factors may also influence students' willingness and confidence in providing aid to fracture victims.

DISCUSSION

Level of Knowledge on Splint Bandaging

The study results indicate that the majority of respondents have a good level of knowledge (32 respondents, 55.2%), while 26 respondents (44.8%) have a moderate level of knowledge about splint bandaging. One contributing factor to this high level of knowledge is that seventh-semester students had participated in the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program. According to Raymond, (2019) experience plays a crucial role in enhancing knowledge. The MBKM program provides hands-on experience, allowing students to develop a deeper understanding of splint bandaging.

Additionally, seventh-semester students received direct instruction on splint bandaging in their Emergency Anesthesia Nursing Care course. The materials were delivered through in-person practical sessions, which aligns with the findings of Rahmida *et al.,* (2018) who emphasized that effective communication in learning occurs when instructors clearly and consistently deliver materials using varied teaching methods.

Furthermore, knowledge acquisition is also influenced by age, as most respondents were over 20 years old. suggested that age impacts cognitive ability, with greater maturity enhancing one's ability to think critically and absorb information (Indrya Lestari *et al.,* 2020). Similarly, Sawyer *et al.,* (2018) stated that the human brain reaches full maturity between ages 21–25, facilitating better information retention. This aligns with Septian *et al.,* (2021) who found that individuals aged 21–25 years demonstrated higher knowledge levels (65.7%) due to improved cognitive processing and absorption of information.

The findings are also consistent with research by Listiana & Silviani, (2020) which revealed that 55.6% of students had a good level of knowledge due to prior instruction on splint bandaging. Moreover, students were given opportunities to practice splint bandaging firsthand, reinforcing their understanding. Thus, the combination of theoretical knowledge and hands-on practice plays a key role in improving students'

understanding of splint bandaging techniques.

Attitude Towards Providing Aid to Fracture Victims

Attitude is shaped by several factors, including personal experience, cultural influences, and emotions Nurhaini *et al.,* (2018) This study found that most respondents (49 respondents, 84.5%) demonstrated a moderate attitude in providing aid to fracture victims, while 9 respondents (15.5%) exhibited a good attitude. These findings align with research by Widyarni & Dhewi, (2020) which found that 56% of respondents exhibited a moderate attitude, whereas 20% had a good attitude.

A respondent's attitude is influenced by personal experiences, influential figures, cultural exposure, and mass media (Widyarni & Dhewi, 2020). Daily interactions—whether within family, social, or educational environments—shape an individual's perspective and behavior. The MBKM program and clinical practice in hospitals provided students with hands-on experience, improving their confidence in applying splint bandaging techniques. According to Syakhrani & Kamil (2022), such experiences foster critical thinking and reflective learning, ultimately influencing behavior and attitude. Additionally, gender differences also contribute to variations in attitude. Larasati *et al.,* (2021) Similarly, Rizky (2021) noted that women's maternal instincts make them more sensitive to others' emotions, leading to greater empathy.

This study also found that 9 respondents (15.5%) had a good attitude towards providing aid. According to Rahayu & Sulistiawati (2020), knowledge about splint bandaging significantly influences attitudes towards first aid. Sutanta et al. (2022) emphasized the strong correlation between knowledge and confidence, stating that higher knowledge levels improve individuals' self-assurance in providing first aid. These findings are supported by Nurnaningsih et al. (2021), who reported that 88.2% of respondents with a good knowledge of splint bandaging exhibited a positive attitude towards fracture management.

Relationship Between Knowledge of Splint Bandaging and Attitude Towards Providing Aid

The Spearman rank correlation test in this study produced a significance value (p-value) of 0.003, which is less than 0.05, and a contingency coefficient (r) of 0.380. These results indicate that there is a relationship between knowledge of splint bandaging and attitudes towards providing aid to fracture victims. The correlation coefficient (r = 0.380) suggests that while the relationship is weak, it is positively correlated, meaning that higher knowledge levels are associated with a better attitude towards first aid.

These findings align with Ningsih *et al.,* (2021) who found a stronger positive correlation (r = 0.843, p-value = 0.000) between knowledge and first aid attitudes, demonstrating that higher knowledge leads to better preparedness in emergency situations. Similarly, Nurnaningsih *et al.,* (2021) reported that respondents with better knowledge exhibited improved skills and confidence in applying splint bandaging techniques.

Students' knowledge of splint bandaging was generally high, as 32 out of 58 respondents (55.2%) demonstrated a good understanding of the subject. Knowledge and attitude are shaped by various factors, including educational experiences, access to information, and hands-on training. Listiana & Silviani (2020) emphasized that

experience plays a critical role in shaping both knowledge and attitude, whether through formal education, informal learning, or personal experiences. Furthermore, Norman et al. (2023) found that practical experience enhances self-concept, problem-solving abilities, and motor skills, contributing to better decision-making in emergency situations.

Strength of the Relationship Between Knowledge of Splint Bandaging and Attitude Towards Providing Aid

Correlation analysis measures the relationship between two variables, assessing the strength and direction of their association (Astuti, 2020). The correlation coefficient ranges between -1 and 1, where 1 represents a strong positive relationship and -1 indicates a strong negative relationship. Correlation analysis helps identify patterns and the degree of association between two variables (Sari et al., 2020).

The Spearman rank correlation test in this study resulted in a p-value of 0.003 (< 0.05) and a contingency coefficient (r) of 0.380. This confirms a weak but statistically significant correlation between knowledge and attitude. These findings are consistent with Rizka & Fitri (2017), who reported a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.232, indicating a weak relationship between knowledge of splint bandaging and first aid attitudes.

However, Sutanta et al. (2022) found a much stronger relationship in their study, where the statistical analysis using Sommers' D test yielded a p-value of 0.017 and a correlation coefficient of 0.971, demonstrating a very strong relationship between knowledge and preparedness in first aid response. This suggests that in-depth training, experience, and structured educational programs can significantly enhance students' attitudes and preparedness in emergency situations.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

This study has several limitations. The researcher was unable to directly observe all respondents and could not personally assist them in completing the questionnaire. The study was conducted online by distributing a questionnaire link via Google Forms, which may have led to respondents providing answers that were not entirely accurate or reflective of their actual knowledge and attitudes. Additionally, the study was conducted on a specific sample, such as anesthesiology nursing students or individuals within a particular age group, meaning that the findings may not be fully generalizable to the broader population.

CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents (40 respondents, 69%) had previous experience in performing splint bandaging. Most respondents also demonstrated a good level of knowledge (32 respondents, 55.2%), while the majority exhibited a moderate attitude (49 respondents, 84.5%) towards providing first aid to fracture victims. A statistically significant relationship was found between the level of knowledge on splint bandaging and attitudes towards providing first aid to earthquake disaster victims with fractures, with a p-value of 0.003 (< 0.05). However, the strength of this relationship was weak, as indicated by a contingency coefficient (r) of 0.380.

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