



NURSES' KNOWLEDGE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIMARY SURVEY ON EMERGENCY PATIENTS

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Article info	ABSTRACT (Calibri 10 PT)
<p>Corresponding Author: Emyk Windartik, emyk.windartik86@gmail.com, Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI</p>	<p>Emergencies happen suddenly and cannot be predicted when they will happen. Life-threatening emergency problems can be carried out first aid measures through primary survey. Nurses are at the forefront of providing first aid and need to equip themselves with knowledge about primary surveys that affect the success of efforts to help patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of nurse knowledge and the implementation of the primary survey. This research method is Literature Review. Searching database research journals using certain keywords in the period 2011-2019. In the search, 10 journals were obtained that met the inclusion criteria and then reviewed. Several main results from the literature review were obtained, one of which was the results of research (Massa, 2018) showing a positive correlation value obtained a significance value of 0.000 or $p < 0.05$ with a correlation coefficient value of 0.743. This shows that there is a relationship between nurse knowledge and the implementation of primary surveys in emergency patients. Thus it can be concluded that to support a person's actions, knowledge or cognitive is needed for the smooth running of primary survey actions in emergency patients. The solution that can be obtained is to plan a programme to increase the knowledge and skills of nurses by holding a training, so that the application of primary survey actions can be done quickly, precisely and carefully.</p>
<p>This article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)</p>	<p>Keywords: Nurse Knowledge, Primary Survey, Emergencies</p>

INTRODUCTION

Emergency events usually take place quickly and suddenly, making it difficult to predict when they will occur. The emergency room is an installation for handling emergency cases, such as trauma due to accidents that require immediate treatment to save lives and avoid disability (Marlisa, 2019). Emergency handling has a philosophy, namely Time Saving it's Live Saving. This means that all actions taken during emergency conditions must be truly effective and efficient (Putri, 2018). Life-threatening problems such as trauma can be

carried out first aid measures through primary survey (A-B-C-D-E examination) (ENA, 2007). Nurses who are at the forefront of providing first aid need to equip themselves with knowledge about primary surveys that affect the success of efforts to help patients. The results of Marlisa's research said that the higher the level of education and length of work of a person, the better his knowledge of the primary survey. Then the nurse can provide first aid in emergency cases quickly, precisely, and carefully (Marlisa, 2019). When life-threatening conditions are known, interventions can be carried out immediately according to the patient's problem or condition.

The Global status report on road safety 2018, launched by (WHO, 2018) in December 2018, highlighted that approximately 1.35 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes. About three-quarters (73%). More than 90% of road traffic deaths occur in developing and middle-income countries. With an average rate of 27.5% deaths per 100,000 population. Road traffic fatalities are highest in the African region at 26.5% per 100,000 population and in Southeast Asia at 20.7% per 100,000 population. Followed by the Americas and Europe, incidents reached 15.6% and 9.3% deaths per 100,000 population due to road accidents (WHO, 2018).

The prevalence of emergency department incidents due to injury in Indonesia according to Riskesdas data in 2018 was 11.9%. The proportion of road injuries (31.4%), due to riding a motorbike (72.7%) (Riskesdas, 2018). The percentage of transport accidents in Indonesia in 2017 was 7.4% (Kemenkes RI, 2017). Data from (Kemenkes RI, 2018) the frequency of transportation accidents was 127. Data from (Riskesdas East Java, 2018). the proportion of emergency incidents due to injury in the districts / cities of East Java Province 2018 was 11.12%. The proportion of road injuries (32%) and 2.21% of injuries caused by traffic accidents. The patient mortality rate in Mojokerto city hospital in 2017 was 630 patients who died \geq 48 hours of hospitalisation. And in Dr Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Mojokerto General Hospital, the death rate of patients \geq 48 hours in hospital was 396 people. Patient visits in Mojokerto city in 2017 were highest in Dr Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Hospital with 792 outpatient visits and 1,847 inpatient visits (Mojokerto Health Office, 2017).

Based on data obtained by researchers at the Emergency Room of Dr Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Mojokerto Hospital in February 2020, data on patient visits in the Emergency Room in 2019 were 11,599 people, MRS patients were 6,482 people, outpatients were 4,887 people, APS patients were 140 people, 3 patients were referred, 50 patients died, and 35 DOA patients. Data were also obtained regarding the number of nurses working in the emergency room of Dr Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Mojokerto Hospital as many as 19 people. With an average education of S1 Ners graduates as many as 10 people (53%), S1 graduates as many as 2 people (10%), and DIII graduates as many as 7 people (37%).

The cause of death of emergency patients is 50% die on the way to the hospital and in trauma patients 35% die within 1-2 hours after severe trauma, 15% die after a few days or weeks due to brain death, organ or multi-organ failure, 50% die at the time of the incident or a few minutes after the incident. Mortality and disability due to emergencies are determined by the speed, accuracy and accuracy of help. The principle of initial treatment

is primary survey (initial assessment) based on A-B-C and D-E standards, with airway (A: airway), breathing (B: breathing), circulation (C: circulation), disability (D: disability), and exposure (E: application) (Gustia, 2018). Primary survey is a quick and precise assessment to immediately identify actual/potential problems from life threatening conditions (Syarifah, 2018).

Nurses are responsible for improving health, disease prevention, healing, recovery and health maintenance with an emphasis on primary health care efforts according to the authority, responsibility and ethics of the nursing profession. Nurses are required to provide fast, precise, and careful services with the aim of getting healing without disability. Therefore, nurses need to equip themselves with knowledge and need to improve specific skills related to emergency cases. Based on the results of research from Karmila Kaban, it was found that there was a relationship between nurses' knowledge of Basic Life Support (BLS) and nurses' behaviour in implementing Primary Survey in the Emergency Room of Royal Prima Hospital Medan (Kaban, 2018). The results of research by Marlisa that the higher the level of education and length of work of a person, the better his knowledge of the primary survey (Marlisa, 2019).

METHOD

This research design uses a literature review study by examining 10 related journals consisting of 5 international journals and 5 national journals. The literature search was conducted through accredited journal sites such as Pubmed, Google Scholar, Science Direct with the keywords nurse knowledge, primary survey, and emergency. The search results obtained were then screened based on the title and based on the eligibility of the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of this literature review will be used to explain the relationship between nurses' knowledge level and primary survey implementation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Nurse's Knowledge Level about Primary Survey

The results of research from (Marlisa, 2019) based on the results of descriptive analysis obtained that the knowledge of nurses in the primary survey (initial assessment) in the emergency room includes nurses with good knowledge, namely as many as (63.3%), sufficient knowledge as much as (36.7%), and no respondents were found with less knowledge. In line with research conducted by (Kaban, 2018) which obtained 11 nurses (55%) with good knowledge level, 9 nurses (45%) with sufficient knowledge level. This research is also supported by (Massa, 2018) revealing the results of research obtained by nurses having initial assessment knowledge at a good level, namely there are 17 nurses (73.91%), 6 nurses (26.09%) who have initial assessment knowledge in the sufficient category.

This research is supported by the theory (Notoatmodjo, 2010) which reveals that knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed an object. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the easier it will be to receive information related to knowledge. Education is very close to knowledge, education is one of the basic human

needs that is indispensable for self-development. The higher the level of education of a person, the easier it will be to receive, and develop knowledge and technology. According to (Wawan & Dewi, 2011) knowledge is influenced by 2 factors, namely internal factors, including education, age, and external factors, including environment, socio-culture, work, and information.

Based on the analysis and theory, it shows that most nurses who work in the emergency room have a good level of knowledge about the primary survey. The longer a person works, the more mature the experience a person has. So it can be concluded that things that can affect knowledge are education, age, length of work, environment and experience. So that the better knowledge a person has about information related to the primary survey, the better it will be applied.

2. Implementation of Primary Survey

Based on the results of research from (Novi, 2018), it was found that the ability of nurses to perform Basic Life Support actions at RSU Aminah Blitar was mostly in the skilled category, namely 43 (71.7%) nurses. In line with research from (Hla Myo et al, 2017) that the skills of nurses were obtained as many as 35 (38.5%), 46 (50.5%), and 10 (11%) low. The results showed that emergency nurses had an intermediate skill level. Research from (Kharisma, 2014) found that of the 23 respondents, most of the respondents who carried out basic life support techniques were good, namely 19 people (82.6%), while the implementation of basic life support was lacking as many as 4 people (17.4%). And the results of research by (Kaban, 2018) in this study found that the behaviour in the implementation of the primary survey in the skilled category was 12 people (60%) and the category was less skilled 8 people (40%).

Theory from (ENA, 2007) which explains that the primary survey approach is intended to prepare and provide methods of caring for individuals who experience multiple traumas. Life-threatening problems related to the patient's airway, breathing, circulation, and consciousness status are identified, evaluated, and taken action within minutes of arrival at the emergency department. Life-threatening conditions such as trauma can be detected through primary survey (A-B-C-D-E examination). When life-threatening conditions are recognised, interventions can be carried out immediately according to the patient's condition.

Based on the analysis and theory, it shows that most nurses have skills in conducting primary surveys in the skilled category. The speed and handling of emergency patients is very important to save emergency patients, through good initial assessment knowledge so that it can support the implementation of a good primary survey, especially in the emergency department. In the emergency department nurses are responsible for determining the priority of care for patients. The accuracy, number of patients arriving, nurse skills, availability of equipment and resources can affect the implementation of the primary survey.

3. Relationship between Nurses' Knowledge Level and Primary Survey Implementation

Research conducted by (Massa, 2018) obtained the results of the Spearman Rank hypothesis test showing a positive correlation value from the results of the correlation test that has been carried out, it is known that the significance value shown is 0.000 or $p < 0.05$ with a correlation coefficient value of 0.743. This shows that there is a relationship between nurses' knowledge of the initial assessment of the primary survey of emergency patients in the emergency department of Toto Kabila hospital. Research (Claudine et al, 2019) shows the relationship between demographic characteristics and attitudes, knowledge, practice is valuable. The results of the data analysis test obtained $p = 0.006$. This study revealed that the knowledge and practice of nurses in the high category (73.657%) had a positive attitude towards emergency management. In line with research (Kaban, 2018) the results of the Chi Square test obtained the degree of significance (α) = 0.05 and $df = 1$ obtained the results of the calculation, namely the p value (0.028) < 0.05 indicating that there is a relationship between nurse knowledge about BLS and nurse behaviour in the implementation of primary surveys in the Royal Prima Hospital Emergency Room. Research (Alhidayat, 2013) obtained the results of bivariate analysis and Fisher's Exact Test obtained a value of $p = 0.04$, this indicates a significant relationship. In line with research (Novi, 2018) that there is a relationship between nurses' knowledge about BLS and nurses' ability to take action at RSU Aminah Blitar with a p value of 0.025 and obtained a value of $r_s = 0.290$ which means there is a relationship. Some of these studies are not in line with research (Bajracharya, 2016) as many as 66% have inadequate knowledge, and no statistically significant relationship $P < 0.001$ was found between BLS knowledge with educational qualifications and work experience in Nepal.

The results of this study are supported by the theory of Fisbach (2009) that knowledge is needed in exploring problems that arise or exist in patients who are then applied in the implementation of nursing actions. According to Notoatmojo, behaviour change obtained from correct knowledge will affect longer than behaviour change without knowledge. Before behaviour occurs, a person will have a perception of what will be lived, and the emergence of perception is related to the level of knowledge. Some components that can improve the performance of nurses, one of which is the training process. With training, nurses are expected to make an optimal contribution during the implementation of the primary survey in accordance with the standards (Kurniadi, 2013).

Based on the analysis and theory, it can be concluded that knowledge of the initial assessment or primary survey has an important role for a nurse to be able to support the implementation of primary surveys quickly, precisely and efficiently. The speed and handling of emergency patients is very important to save emergency patients, through knowledge of good initial assessment so that it can support the implementation of good primary surveys, especially in the emergency department. Nurses' efforts in the implementation of nursing care, especially trauma victims who need immediate help, must be carried out quickly, responsively, skilfully, and thoroughly supported by good knowledge and good skills.

CONCLUSION

The results of a review of several journals on the same topic can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of nurse knowledge and the implementation of the primary survey. This shows that there is a correspondence between theory and fact, the better the level of knowledge of nurses regarding the primary survey, the more appropriate the primary survey actions given in handling emergency patients who need immediate help. As the frontline, nurses need to equip themselves with good knowledge and improve their knowledge by participating in training activities related to emergency cases. This literature review research has several limitations, especially literature searches in databases so that further researchers are expected to expand literature searches in various kinds of highly reputable databases.

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