



THE POLICE EXPERIENCE AS BYSTANDER IN GIVING FIRST AID TO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN THE DISTRICT BOJONEGORO : PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The phenomenon of administering first aid on the scene to the victims of traffic accidents is rarely done directly by a health worker or a community around the scene as bystanders who are competent. Bystanders are often encountered and provide first aid is a police officer. The purpose of this research is to explore the meaning of the experience police as bystanders in giving First Aid to the victims of traffic accidents in the District of Bojonegoro. **Method:** Qualitative research designed, interpretive phenomenology approach. Data was collected using an in-depth interview method of semi-structured interview guidelines involving five participants. **The results** of this research are getting 7 themes; (1) Helping the victims immediately (2) The existence of responsibility as a police to help victims (3) perform first aid according to ability (4) the presence of emotional involvement while acting as a helper accident victims (5) the feel of the infrastructure is not much helped in the handling of victims (6) believe that the police need training as first aid (7) build collaborations with health team. **Conclusion:** The police realized being the first helper of the accident victim was the responsibility. Helping victims of accidents should be immediately based on their abilities, Supporting facilities and infrastructure are lacking and require first aid training to improve the ability to help. The police hope can cooperation with the health team to save the accident victims at the scene

KEYWORD: Bystander, first aid, the police, the victims, accident.

BACKGROUND

The condition of the emergency is a sudden occurrence demanding immediate action. occur to a time that cannot be predicted, regarding anyone occurrence.^[1] The cause of the emergency conditions to include traumatic or non-traumatic condition that may lead to apneu, cardiac arrest, damage organs and bleeding.^[2] One of the most common causes of emergency outbreaks is accidents.

The main cause of death that can make half of these deaths in the world are an accident.^[3] The incident in America in 2007, an accidental injury has a fairly high number of about 50,000 people ranging in age from 1 to 44 years.^[4] Riskesdas 2013 mentions the number of injuries prevalence reached 8.2% with the number of incidents experienced by the people of Indonesia including light painting (70.9%), sprains (27.5%) and open wounds as much as 23.2%.^[5]

Based on the results data recapitulation in Polres Bojonegoro from 2011 to 2015, the number of traffic accidents reached 2,852 cases of the number of victims 6381. The data of casualty victims (10.7%), weight injuries (3,8%). Minimal injuries (85,4%). Data collection for 2016 reached 924 cases of the death toll of 1893 people. The victim suffered death (6.6%), casualties with severe injury (2.8%), minor injuries (91.1%). In 2017 data collected until November with the number of incidents reached 958 cases of a total of 1,849 casualties. Data onto death toll reached 6.3%, seriously injured (1.1%) and minor injuries (92,6%). According to the police, the traffic accident data onto Bojonegoro is increasing every year.^[6]

The high number of traffic accidents impacted the need for prompt and appropriate assistance at the scene to prevent the occurrence of morbidity and mortality in victims of traffic accidents.^[7] Rapid and appropriate help is the first aid to the victims of traffic accidents. *American Hearth Association (AHA) and American Red*

Cross (2015) suggested, the first aid has the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality by reducing suffering, preventing illness or further injury and improving recovery and providing recommendations that first aid can be initiated by anyone, under any circumstances and including self-care.^[8] First aid on accident occurrence should be done at the scene as a pre hospital care process. Reality of Indonesia, Prehospital care services is still lagging compared with developed countries such as America, England or Australia who have emergencies by calling service called Emergency Management Services (EMS). This EMS has the role of giving first aids and evacuating victims of the hospital to prevent disability, death and reduce the suffering of the victim's illness. EMS has one phone number or call center that becomes a communication tool for the victim or the surrounding community.^[9] Occasion that often hinder helpers are poor communication, less-understood human resources on first aid, and traffic on the crowded main streets of big cities.^[10]

The phenomenon of first aid at the scene in traffic accident victims of the country of Indonesia, especially in Bojonegoro is rarely performed by medical emergency team or the community around the scene as competent bystanders. Bystander is a layperson or anyone that can provide immediate help to the victim.^[11] The police is bystander found and provide first aid.

Preliminary studied of this research has been done by interviewing a Police in Bojonegoro. Participants expressed experience when helping victims of traffic accidents felt fear, sadness, crying to see the condition of the victim. The police have an obligation help victims of accidents. Participants who have been police for 12 years, more than 15 times helping casualty victims and have followed the training still feel less confident, worried and unable in providing first aid. The meaning of this police experience is very important to be explored so as to provide evaluation and self-introspection in optimizing the role of police as bystander when giving first aid to the victims of traffic accidents.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is qualitative research method of interpretive phenomenology approach. The number of teams is 12 polices. According to the inclusion criteria were 5 participants. Inclusion criteria is (1) Police who have given first aid more than 10 times for traffic accident victims of Bojonegoro, East Java (2) Police in accident unit (3) Police have worked more than 10 years in accident unit (4) ever Emergency training (5) Willing to be a participant by signing an informed consent.

Data collection was done by indepth interview using semi-struct. During the interview, researcher also used field note. The data collected the researcher uses data analysis process *Interpretative Phenomenological (IPA)*.^[12] The place and time of this research is in the

working area of Polres Bojonegoro, East Java, Indonesia. The research data is taken after conducting ethical test and get the ethical approval for the ethics committee of Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya Malang on January 2018.

RESULT

Theme 1: Helping The Victims Immediately

Telling about the perception of the police became a first helper in giving first aid to traffic accident victims. Participants tell how far they understand the role of police as the first helper in providing first aid to the victim.

"The first thing to do is to help the victim, especially the priority of the injured, not the deceased."

"Most important is to save the victim first and secure the location of the accident"

Police prioritize helping survivors of wounded conditions. Participants believe that the first victims should be saved. First aid is more important to secure and save the victim. Saving the main victims will avoid critical conditions.

Theme 2: The Existence of Responsibility as a Police To Help Victims

Explain the motivation of the police as bystander in giving first aid to the accident victims as a police officer. Participant understand the functions, duties and obligations of the police to help victims. The police must become bystanders and do first aid to the accident victim.

"..if I speak motivation of course means this call the duty as a police ... because I've become a cop, when there are casualties I am responsible to help ... because I think the police is a profession that protect and help the community.."

Theme 3: Perform First Aid According To Ability

Participants showed the first helper act that gave first aid to the accident victim. The incompetence of police understanding of how to spell appropriately.

"..At that time, there was a victim of a broken bone and then I look for wood and I rope with a headband or whatever it is so I call it a spell"

The police handled the fracture victims by wrapping the broken ones using a binding material and it was done normally.

Theme 4: The Presence of Emotional Involvement While Acting as a Helper Accident Victims

The Police had empathy for the families of accidents accepting the survivors. That means the police have feelings of pity, sadness and imagine if the victim is one of his family.

"I feel the sadness of their family if any family member has an accident. I also always imagine my own family ... if it is an accident, but nobody helps ... I must be very sad"

"The first time I took the victim to my car, I sent to the hospital, I think he died, after my visum came home, then the morning the victim is okay. Where as previously the victim had bleeding, then come to my house, say thank you .. im happy to hear that "

In this situation the police feel the satisfaction of getting appreciation from the families of the survivors.

Theme 5: The Feel of The Infrastructure Is Not Much Helped In The Handling of Victims

Participants felt the first aid kit was incomplete in the police. That means when giving first aid to the victims of the first aid kit is incomplete. That means when giving the first aid tool to help accident victims incomplete.

"if it can also be the first aid kit that provides not from the police side, maybe from the medical team because the help should be the medical duty, the important police is the investigation"

Theme 6: Believe That The Police Need Training As First Aid

Participants felt that they did not understand the first aid training and felt that training could improve their skills in helping the victims.

"My Problem because my experience about first aid is less.. Yaahh...we should be trained again for professionals"

The intent of Participants is that the knowledge of how to handle casualty victims according to the police is still incomplete, so that this becomes the police's difficulties when giving first aid to the victim, therefore training or education first aid and emergency should be improved but many limitations to do that.

Theme 7: Build Collaborations with Health Team

Improve cooperation with emergency medical team when helping casualty victims in place. police understand the importance of cooperation with the health team.

"My hope is the role of other institutions such as hospitals. His role when there is an accident .. come to the scene .."

In this case the participant means that there should be a role of the hospital for the management of the victim while assisting the victim of the accident. So there must be a clear medical cooperation with the existence of a real medical being in place to help victims of traffic accidents.

DISCUSSION

Theme 1: Helping The Victims Immediately

The police are basically trained people to help. Training that has been followed by the police is PPGD and TPTKP. PPGD training teaches about the priority of rescuing victims or also called triage. the main goal of the field triage is to identify the majority of trauma victims at risk for life-threatening injuries.^[13] Police priority when helping the victim is to save the wounded and evacuate quickly. The evacuation of traffic casualties by police is immediate. using any tool to evacuate the victim. This is in contrast to the evacuation concept that evacuating with inefficient devices will exacerbate the severity of injuries resulting from ineffective immobilization.^[14]

Theme 2: The Existence of Responsibility as a Police To Help Victims

Law no 22 of 2009 describes traffic and road transport. Chapter 200 explained the Indonesian police are responsible for the implementation of activities in realizing and maintaining the security of traffic and road transport. Traffic accident at Chapter 227 which contains the police obligation to go to the scene immediately, help the victims, take first action at the scene, process the crime scene, regulate the flow of traffic, secure evidence and investigate cases.^[15] Aini 2013, motivation related to activities that cultivate, channel, maintain human behavior work hard and enthusiastic to achieve optimal is external motivation.^[16]

Theme 3: Perform First Aid According To Ability

The police realized that he was not a medical officer who had the ability to provide good first aid to the accident victims. But police have an obligation to help victims of traffic accidents. The obligations contained in Law No. 22 of 2009 that the police must carry out is to provide first aid at the scene. Adequate care of traumatic conditions will provide safety prior to translocation to Hospital.^[17]

First-aid measures that police often make when a traffic accident occurs are splints, detect pulse rate and stop bleeding to the victim. However, all of that has not been done in accordance with the operational procedures that they have available in PPGD emergency training. police knowledge related to first aid measures namely basic life support declared mostly in category less.^[18] According to research from Ulya 2013 about the police when first aid to get the results of problems faced by the police when helping victims is related to the ability and completeness of equipment and cooperation with health workers.^[19]

The role of bystander according to Kureckova, 2016 is pressing factors that can cause health problems and loss of life in the accident.^[20] The police have performed their role as bystanders but according to the statement put forward by the participants in performing first aid measures on the victims of traffic accidents, the police have done the crude act because from the beginning it

was not a competent medical / ambulance officer in the handling of pre-hospital victims. The ambulance officer is a nurse who provides treatment out of hospital and has been registered, has skills in management in prehospital.^[21] Therefore, although the police have taken first aid measures but can not provide according to the standard.

Theme 4: The Presence of Emotional Involvement While Acting as a Helper Accident Victims

Police also feel different emotions of empathy and appreciation for the victims of traffic accidents. This empathy appears when looking at the condition of the victim between life and death. Police seemed to know what felt and thought of the victim's family. The police were happy when the victim survived. Some even searched for participants' houses and thanked them for the safety of their families. This is the same as the concept of satisfaction according to Khorista, et al, 2015 that satisfaction is a feeling of a person where the needs of wishes and expectations can be fulfilled. It is about the families of victims who feel satisfaction with the performance of the police as the bystander traffic accident victims.^[22]

Theme 5: The Feel of The Infrastructure Is Not Much Helped In The Handling of Victims

Police revealed some difficulties of being a bystander in doing first aid on accident victims. In this case the difficulty of the police is about the stock of first aid equipment that is not adequate. Three participants revealed that their first aid kit was incomplete usually only betadhine, plaster and kassa. This makes it difficult for the police to help. Based on PERMENKER No.15 / MEN / VIII / 2008 concerning first aid in accidents in place of first aid box contents include sterile gauze, bandages, plaster, cotton, mitella, scissors, safety pin, handscoon, mask, tweezers, flashlight, pouches, aquades, povidone iodine, 70% alcohol, handbook, notebook. Even police patrol cars are not available this first aid kit. Therefore the police expect the first aid kit in accident to be equipped.^[23]

Theme 6: Believe That The Police Need Training As First Aid

The next difficulty is about the ability of the police to be bystander. Police feel less in terms of providing emergency medical training to help victims of accidents. Training on prehospital care in a layperson will improve skills and knowledge about basic relief for traumatized accident victims.^[24] The act of rescuing a person with an emergency is BHD (basic life support) requires sufficient training as this affects the motivation and skill of the police in carrying out BHD to traffic accident victims.^[25] This means the lay person can be trained for the preparation of first aid.^[26] So with the existence of regular training will be able to improve the skills and ability of the police to be the first helper in providing first aid to the victims of traffic accidents.

Theme 7: Build Collaborations with Health Team

Police need cooperation with the medical team to save the victim more highly. Police as bystanders do not have the capability of emergency physicians like the medical team. According to Ulya 2013 research, cross-sector cooperation is needed to simplify and improve services to the victims of accidents as a whole. Meanwhile, according to Elmqvist 2010 said first responder in his experience requires cross-sector cooperation. Each sector works in accordance with the knowledge and skills as a professional.^[7]

The most prominent police collaboration with health teams is in the pre-hospital area. Prehospital services will be provided after there is information received by the existing operators in the Hospital. This communication center is located at Hospital.^[27] The problem of the slow-moving ambulance that came by the participants was that when contacting the ambulance that the driver was receiving was not from the medical officer, so he had to go to the doctor to run the ambulance. This greatly affects the condition of the victim when the ambulance time response comes to the scene for a very long time. According to Wilde 2009 proves clearly about the importance of response time (response time) that can determine the extent of damage to the organ can even reduce the burden of financing the victim when in the hospital.^[28]

CONCLUSION

The police realized being the first helper to help the traffic accident victims was a responsibility. Police help victims of accidents immediately based on their abilities. However, there are difficulties experienced that feel the facilities and infrastructure to help the victims is still lacking and the police need more training on first aid to improve kamampuan in helping. Police have a great hope that is cooperation with the medic team saving the victim of accident at the scene.

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