

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP
PERTOLONGAN PERTAMA LUKA BAKAR PADA MASYARAKAT DI
DUSUN BLIMBINGAN, TAMBAKREJO, TEMPEL, SLEMAN**

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Luka bakar merupakan cedera serius yang membutuhkan perhatian medis segera karena dapat membahayakan korban. Tindakan penanganan luka bakar di masyarakat masih belum tepat, maka perlu adanya pengetahuan serta sikap Masyarakat dalam penanganan luka bakar.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan sikap pertolongan pertama luka bakar pada masyarakat di Dusun blimbungan, tambakrejo, tempel, sleman.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan *purposive sampling* dan *stratified sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 108 orang, menggunakan alat ukur yaitu kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap yang telah valid dan reliabel data dianalisis menggunakan statistic deskriptif.

Hasil Penelitian: Mayoritas responden berusia 36–45 tahun 39 orang (36,1%), dengan jenis kelamin perempuan 63 orang (58,3%) dan pendidikan SMA 55 orang (50,9%). Sebagian besar adalah ibu rumah tangga 40 orang (18,5%). Sebanyak 53 orang (49,1%) belum memperoleh informasi tentang penanganan luka bakar, dengan penyebab luka bakar paling umum adalah air panas 38 orang (35,2%). Tindakan penanganan yang sering dilakukan menggunakan pasta gigi 34 orang (31,5%), Pengetahuan cukup 57 orang (52,8%) dan sikap positif 57 orang (52,8%).

Kesimpulan: Masyarakat di Dusun Blimbungan memiliki pengetahuan cukup dan sikap positif tentang pertolongan pertama luka bakar. Namun, perlu adanya perbaikan dalam metode penanganan luka bakar yang tepat untuk mengatasi kekurangan dalam penerapan praktik luka bakar.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Pertolongan Pertama Luka Bakar, Sikap

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**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES
OF FIRST AID FOR BURNS IN THE COMMUNITY IN DUSUN
BLIMBINGAN, TAMBAKREJO, TEMPEL, SLEMAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Burns were severe injuries that needed immediate medical attention because they could harm victims. Burn treatment in communities was often not correct. People's knowledge and attitudes about burn treatment were necessary.

Objective: The study was conducted to identify the level of burn first aid knowledge and attitudes of the population of Dusun Blimbangan, Tambakrejo, Tempel, and Sleman.

Methods: This study used a descriptive quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling techniques included purposive and stratified sampling, involving 108 participants. The research tools consisted of valid and reliable questionnaires assessing knowledge and attitudes. This study employed a descriptive analysis using descriptive statistics to summarize the data collected

Results: The majority of the respondents were 36-45 years old (39, 36.1%), female (63, 58.3%), and had high school education (55, 50. 9%). Some were housewives (40 people, 18.5%). Fifty-three participants (49.1%) reported never receiving information regarding burn treatment. Scalds from hot water were reported most frequently (38, 35.2%). The most common treatment was toothpaste (34 respondents, 31.5%). Fifty-seven people (52. 8%) had sufficient knowledge, and 57 (52.8%) had positive attitudes.

Conclusion: The community had adequate knowledge and favorable perceptions about first aid for burns; however, it was necessary to advance proper burn treatment methods to address deficiencies in practical application.

Keywords: Knowledge, Burn First Aid , Attitude

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