

THE EFFECT OF CHOKING HANDLING EDUCATION IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS (TODDLERS) ON PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is important for individuals who have children under five years old (Toddlers), lack of knowledge will impact parental behavior or influence in handling choking in children, if the behavior in handling choking in children is correct then the child will avoid the threat of death. The purpose of this study was to determine the Effect of Education on Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years Old (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge. This study uses a pre-experimental research method with a quantitative approach using a "one group pre-test and post-test" design. This study was conducted in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Working Area, Bogor Regency with a sample of 34 respondents, parents who have children under five years old (Toddlers) using the Total Sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and then distributed via "Google Form" and the data was processed using the non-parametric Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The results of the study of parental knowledge during the PreTest showed that the number of respondents with insufficient knowledge was 31 respondents (91.2%) and after education was carried out during the PostTest, the results showed that some had sufficient knowledge, namely 21 respondents (61.8%). The results of the analysis using the Non-Parametric Hypothesis Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test obtained a p-value = 0.000 which means P value ≤ 0.05 (H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted) meaning "there is an Effect of Education on Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge". Knowledge can be influenced by education that can add or improve parental knowledge and understanding about handling choking in children.

Keywords: Education, Choking, Toddler

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge is important for individuals who have children under five years old (Toddlers), lack of knowledge will have an impact on parental behavior or influence in handling choking in children, if the behavior in handling choking in children is correct then the child will avoid the threat of death.¹

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2011, around 17,537 cases of choking most often occurred in Toddlers (18-36 months). The causes of choking in these incidents were 59.5% due to food, 31.4% due to foreign objects, and 9.1% due to unknown causes.² In 2015 in the United States, there were 23,000 cases of people admitted to the emergency room due to choking, with 65% of these victims being children under 3 years old and the remaining 35% aged 3-5 years.³

There are no statistical data or research on the number of choking incidents in Indonesia, but there are many and frequent choking incidents,⁴ especially choking incidents in Toddlers,

including a tragic incident in Minahasa in 2019, where a 6-year-old child reportedly died from choking on meatballs.⁵ On December 8, 2019, a 40-day-old baby also died from choking on a banana.⁶

Choking cases involving Toddlers have occurred in several districts in West Java, including in Sukabumi Regency, where a child was pronounced dead from choking on mud and water. The victim died because his airways filled with mud and water.⁷

This choking situation can actually be handled by anyone, especially families with children under five (Toddlers). First aid skills are the next step parents or caregivers must take, as quick response significantly impacts a child's safety.¹

Children's varied behavior can lead to accidents in the home if left unsupervised, or if the home environment is unsafe or uncomfortable. Choking in children is often caused by not chewing food thoroughly and eating too much at one time. Furthermore, children often put small, solid objects in their mouths.⁸

Parents' knowledge of handling choking needs to be improved, recognizing the dangers of choking, which can lead to death. Knowledge of choking management in Toddlers consists of three techniques: chest compressions (chest thrusts), abdominal thrusts (Heimlich maneuver), and back blows (black blows). In children aged 1 to 5 years and adults, all techniques can be used according to the rescuer's expertise. However, in infants aged 1 month to 1 year, the techniques that can be used are chest compressions (chest thrusts) and back blows (black blows). The abdominal thrust technique (Heimlich maneuver) is actually very dangerous for babies, because their internal organs are still vulnerable to pressure or friction from outside the body.⁹

Based on the results of research conducted by Yayang Harigustian in 2017, the description of mothers' knowledge regarding first aid mechanisms for choking Toddlers in the Graha Sedayu Sejahtera Housing Complex showed that most respondents had insufficient knowledge, amounting to 21 respondents (70%), and a small portion had sufficient knowledge, amounting to 9 respondents (30%) because on average respondents did not know the mechanism of choking.¹⁰

Based on the results of a preliminary study in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center area through interviews with 10 mothers with Toddlers, data showed that 6 out of 10 mothers with Toddlers said their children had experienced choking. When their children choked, 3 mothers handled it by giving them something to drink, 2 mothers by inserting their fingers into their children's mouths, and 1 mother by patting the back of the neck. Meanwhile, 4 out of 10

mothers with Toddlers said their children had never experienced choking.

Based on the aforementioned facts regarding the incidence and dangers of choking in Toddlers, including death, and the limited public knowledge regarding choking management, researchers are interested in conducting a study entitled "The Effect of Education on Choking Management in Children Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge."

METHOD

The type of research in this study is pre-experiment with a pre-test post-test one group design. The population in this study was 34 parents with Toddlers in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center working area in Bogor Regency. The sample was taken using a total sampling technique.

This research was conducted in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center working area. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Parents' Knowledge Regarding Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers) Before Education is Carried Out

No	Knowledge	F	%
1	Good	0	0
2	Enaugh	3	8.8
3	Less	31	91.2
Total		34	100

Based on the frequency distribution table of parental knowledge before providing education on handling choking in children under five years of age (Toddlers) from 34 respondents, the results showed that the number of respondents with insufficient knowledge was 31 respondents (91.2%).

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Parents' Knowledge Regarding Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers) After the Education is Carried Out

No	Knowledge	F	%
1	Good	7	20.6
2	Enaugh	21	61.8
3	Less	6	17.6
Total		34	100

Based on the frequency distribution table of parental knowledge after providing education on handling choking in children under five years of age (Toddlers) from 34 respondents, the results showed that the majority (61.8%) had sufficient knowledge, namely 21 respondents.

Table 3
 The Effect of Education on Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers) on Knowledge Parent

	PostTest - PreTest
Z	-5.144 ^a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Based on the table above, it is known that if the data is not normally distributed, then the Non-Parametric Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Hypothesis Test is used. The results of the Non-Parametric Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Hypothesis Test in the table above are seen from the Sig. (Significant) value of 0.000. So, if the P value <0.05 (Ho is rejected, Ha is accepted) it means that there is an Effect of Choking Handling Education in Children Under Five Years Old (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency.

DISCUSSION

1. Parents' knowledge regarding handling choking in children under five years of age (Toddlers) before education is carried out

The results of the study on the frequency distribution of parental knowledge before providing education on handling choking in children under five years old (Toddlers) in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency, from 34 respondents, showed that the number of respondents with insufficient knowledge was 31 respondents (91.2%).

The level of education greatly influences parents' knowledge. A person who is highly educated will influence the decisions taken, how rational they are and will think about the extent of the benefits they will get.¹²

This is in line with the research conducted by Rika Puji Rahayu in 2019 with the title "The Effect of Health Education on the Level of Parental Knowledge in Handling Choking Children in KedungSoka PuloAmpel Village, Serang, Banten" this study had 51 respondents. The results of the study showed that before being given health education about

handling choking in children, the majority were in the poor category, namely 56.9%. This means that the knowledge of parents in KedungSoka PuloAmpel Village, Serang, Banten is still very minimal so that health education is needed to increase knowledge about handling choking in children so that it can prevent choking in children.

So, the conclusion of the research conducted by the researcher is that the lack of parental knowledge regarding handling choking in children is greatly influenced by the level of education.

2. Parents' knowledge regarding handling choking in children under five years of age (Toddlers) after education

The results of the study on the frequency distribution of parental knowledge after education on handling choking in children under five years old (Toddlers) in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency, from 34 respondents, showed that the majority (61.8%) had sufficient knowledge, namely 21 respondents.

Education can influence how a person views new information they receive. Therefore, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to accept information.¹²

This is in line with research conducted by Prestyo Panji in 2019 "The Effect of Family Education on Prevention of Choking Injury Treatment in Children on Family Knowledge and Skills in Condongcatur Village RT 07 RW 031 Depok District Sleman Regency". This study had 20 respondents. The results of the study showed that after being given Education on Prevention of Choking Injury Treatment in Children on Family Knowledge and Skills, there were 20 people (100%) in the good category.

According to the researcher's assumption, there was an increase after the education, namely because many respondents paid attention and understood, so that respondents were able to receive information better because education affects the learning process. So the conclusion of the research conducted by the researcher was an increase in knowledge about handling choking in Toddlers, so that it could prevent choking in Toddlers in the Working Area of the Leuwiliang Community Health Center, Bogor Regency after the intervention.

3. The Influence of Education on Handling Choking in Toddlers on Parents' Knowledge

The results of the study on the influence of education on handling choking in Toddlers on parental knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Working Area, Bogor Regency showed the Non-Parametric Hypothesis Test of Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, namely seen from the Sig. (Significant) value of 0.000. So, if the P value <0.05 (H_0 is

rejected, H_0 is accepted) it means that there is an Influence of Education on Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years Old (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Working Area, Bogor Regency.

The effect of handling choking in children under five years of age (Toddlers) on parental knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency before and after the implementation of education shows an increase in parental knowledge and understanding.

This is in line with research conducted by Indri Mulyani in 2020 entitled "The Effect of Providing Education Using Audio Visual (VIDEO) to Mothers on Knowledge of Handling Choking in Toddlers in Pajerukan Village, Kalibogor District, Banyumas Regency" it is known that the average value before being given audio visual education (video) was 15.60 and after being given audio visual education (video) was 18.00. The results of the bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test obtained a p value of 0.000, which means that there is an effect of providing education to mothers on knowledge of handling choking in Toddlers in Pajerukan Village, Kalibogor District, Banyumas Regency in 2020.

Based on the results of the pretest and posttest studies, it was concluded that providing education is a highly effective method for increasing knowledge and changing attitudes. Therefore, it is concluded that the influence of education on parental knowledge is important in increasing knowledge and understanding of handling choking in Toddlers, thereby preventing choking in Toddlers. Education is also an effort to influence the community, both individuals and groups, to behave in a healthy lifestyle.

CONCLUSION

1. It is known that the frequency distribution of parental knowledge before providing education on handling choking in children under five years old (Toddlers) in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency, from 34 respondents, the results showed that (8.8%) had sufficient knowledge, namely 3 respondents and (91.2%) had insufficient knowledge, namely 31 respondents.
2. It is known that the frequency distribution of parental knowledge after education on handling choking in children under five years old (Toddlers) in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Working Area, Bogor Regency, from 34 respondents, the results obtained were (20.6%) with good knowledge, namely 7 respondents, (61.8%) with sufficient

knowledge, namely 21 respondents and (17.6%) with insufficient knowledge, namely 6 respondents.

3. It is known that the influence of education on handling choking in Toddlers on parental knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency shows the Non-Parametric Hypothesis Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, which is seen from the Sig. (Significant) value of 0.000. So, if the P value <0.05 (Ho is rejected, Ha is accepted) it means that there is an Influence of Education on Handling Choking in Children Under Five Years Old (Toddlers) on Parental Knowledge in the Leuwiliang Community Health Center Work Area, Bogor Regency.

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