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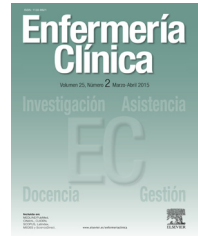
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3 Relationship of perception with community attitudes 4 about handling prehospital prevention of cervical 5 injury risk in traffic accident patients in Watdek Village 6 Maluku Tenggara

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12 KEYWORDS

13 Perception;
14 Attitude;
15 Society;
16 Pre-hospital;
17 Cervical injury

18 **Abstract** Accidents are the fourth cause of death, after heart disease, cancer and stroke,
19 ±50 increases per year 100,000 population each year, 3% of the causes of death are due to
20 direct spinal cord trauma, 2% due to multiple trauma. Attitudes or responses are very closely
21 related to the handling of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury in traffic accident patients
22 because a positive response will affect the accuracy in handling pre-hospital prevention of
23 cervical injury in traffic accident patients. This study aims to determine the relationship of
24 perceptions with public attitudes about the handling of pre-hospital prevention of cervical
25 injury in traffic accident patients in the village of Watdek, Southeast Maluku. The design of
26 this study is a correlation with approach cross sectional. The sample size is 67 respondents.
27 Sampling using simple random sampling, data collection using questionnaires and calculation
28 processes using the test chi-square using SPSS 18.0 α 0.05 error. The results of this study showed
29 that most 32 respondents had sufficient perceptions and 13 of them had negative attitudes
30 in handling pre-hospital cervical injury prevention and a small proportion of respondents (5
31 respondents) had good perceptions and positive attitudes. A good perception, especially in
32 the pre-hospital treatment of cervical injury prevention in traffic accident patients will be
33 intelligence, especially a positive response if you meet with an accidental community with the
34 attitude that is in accordance with the first limping procedure in patients with cervical injury.
35 So that the action can help patients before arriving at a health facility.

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Introduction

Traffic accidents are one of the biggest problems that exist in this modern era. Traffic accidents based on the provisions stipulated in article 93 of Government Regulation Number 43 of 1993 paragraph 1 are "An unforeseen and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users resulting in human casualties or property loss." Whereas according to the Act No. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation referred to as "minor injuries" are injuries that result in victims suffering from illness who do not require hospitalization in hospitals or other than are classified as severe injuries. Cervical injuries can also be interpreted as cervical trauma, which causes spinal cord lesions resulting in neurological disorders, depending on the location of damage to the spinal nerves and damaged nerve tissue in patients to the level of "complete" where the patient experienced a total malfunction.¹ Spinal cord injury was first recorded around 1700 BC on papyrus by Edwin Smith. The most common causes of cervical injuries are traffic accidents (50%), falls (25%), and sports-related injuries (10%); in addition, due to violence and work accidents.

States in the world there are more than 1.24 million people died and there are 20-50 million people injured that can cause disability due to traffic accidents. There was a very significant increase in accidents of 15% in motor vehicle users. The global status report on road safety 2017, reflecting information from 180 countries, shows that the total number of road traffic accidents is 1.25 million per year, with the highest road traffic fatality rates in low-income countries. As many as 62% of deaths from traffic accidents are reported to occur in developing countries Indonesia is one of the middle-income countries.³ Maluku recorded the accident prevalence reached 34.5% and that caused cervical trauma reached 1.4%, while in southeast Maluku itself the accident rate was recorded increasing every year. Based on data from the⁴ traffic accidents in the last 3 years have increased, each in 2015 the number of traffic accidents 46 events, with 68 victims, suffering from 6 cervical injuries, 18 people died. In 2016, there were 87 traffic accidents, with 131 victims, 9 physical injuries, and 18 deaths. Whereas in 2017 the number of traffic accidents reached 107 events, with 184 victims, 14 cervical injuries, and 17 people died. Based on a preliminary study conducted on the people of Rt 01/Rw 01 JL. Trikora Southeast Maluku, it was found that 15 out of 20 residents did not know about cervical injuries and treatment of cervical injuries. In their perception that quickly helping patients and taking them to the hospital is an important thing done by residents when a traffic accident occurs, regardless of the patient's level of awareness, and also signs of injury to the cervical area, such as pain, bruising/ecchymosis, muscle spasm, Decreased sensation and abnormal mobility.

Pre-Hospital care is a service before entering the hospital. Pre-hospital care is often the best aspect of the hospital's health care system. Based on the WHO annual report, around 100 million people suffered serious injuries and 5 million died due to accident cases (trauma emergency cases). Good pre-hospital services will reduce mortality rates by up to 50%. Pre-hospital service failures often occur due to poor coordination between hospitals as the main

providers of emergency services and the community in the field.

The community as the first helper who was at the scene before the victim was taken to health services. Poor public perceptions about first aid in preventing cervical pain are often found in the field, for example, the community appoints victims without paying attention to the signs of cervical pain risk, because people's perceptions about cervical pain are still not good, then the community does not take action to prevent cervical injury, like propping up the victim's neck instead of Colar Neck. Attitude is an aspect of perception. Attitudes are formed from the stimuli of a person who then becomes a perception. Attitudes or behaviors in daily life are influenced by perception. Stimuli received by each individual are not always the same, giving rise to different perceptions between individuals. So, when perceptions and bad attitudes are carried out at first hospital help, the victim's morbidity and mortality increases.

Aim of study

This study aims to determine the relationship between perception and community attitudes about the handling of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury risk in traffic accident patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku.

Methodology

The design of this study is correlation with the cross-sectional approach. The sample size is 67 respondents. Sampling research using simple random sampling, data collection using questionnaires and the calculation process using the chi-square test using SPSS 18.0 error α 0.05.

Result

Based on the results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.004, which means it is smaller than α = 0.05, so it can be said that there is a relationship in the closeness of the relationship with the Contingency Coefficient = 0.375 low category. So, it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between perception and community attitudes about handling pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries in RT 001 RW 001 Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku in 2018.

Discussion

Public perception about the handling of prehospital for cervical injury prevention in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku

The results of the data collection were interpreted to be almost half of respondents who had enough perception about the handling of prehospital prevention of cervical injuries (47.8%). Perception research results seen from the education of respondents found that almost half of respondents (16) respondents had high school education, had less perception.⁵ Suggested that perception is the ability of the brain to translate stimulus or process to translate stimu-

146 lus or process that enters the human senses. Perception
147 contains a very broad understanding, concerning internal
148 and external. One extreme factor⁶ that affects perception
149 is education. ⁵Suggested that perception is the ability of
150 the brain to translate stimulus or processes that enter the
151 human senses Human's perception there are different view-
152 points in sensing. So that when the respondent has a less
153 perception about the management of pre-hospital preven-
154 tion of cervical injuries in traffic accident patients, when
155 they meet with these conditions the respondent is confused
156 about what attitude to take. Because there are those who
157 perceive something that is good or positive perceptions or
158 negative perceptions that will affect visible or real human
159 actions.

160 **Public attitudes about handling pre-hospital** 161 **cervical injury prevention in Watdek Village,** 162 **Southeast Maluku**

163 From the results of the study found that most of the 37
164 respondents (55.2%) were negative about the handling of
165 pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic acci-
166 dent patients, and almost half 30 respondents or (44.8%)
167 were positive about the handling of pre-hospital injury pre-
168 vention cervical in traffic accident patients. Respondents
169 with high school education have uncertain emotions, some-
170 times good, sometimes not, and when various opinions
171 come from various parties can influence the attitude and
172 determine decisions because respondents with high school
173 education where the period of looking for identity and are
174 still not consistent with what is done. So, it is difficult
175 to determine attitude when doing help to others, espe-
176 cially interactions in handling pre-hospital prevention of
177 ^{Q4}cervical injuries in traffic accident patients. ⁷one that influ-
178 ences attitude is personal experience. Respondents who
179 have received counseling about basic life support have a
180 positive attitude because they have received such coun-
181 seling and always will. So that if a traffic accident occurs
182 the respondent can immediately handle pre-hospital and
183 also prevent cervical pain in patients with traffic accidents.
184 Whereas the respondent had received counseling about basic
185 life support but had a negative attitude because what had
186 been obtained in counseling was considered as past angina
187 and/or was considered unimportant so that when receiving
188 a patient at risk of cervical injury the respondent was unable
189 to take a position in pre-hospitalizing the patient.

190 **Relationship between perception and community** 191 **attitudes regarding pre-hospital management of** 192 **cervical injury prevention in traffic accident** 193 **patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku** 194 **(2018)**

195 The chi-square statistical test results obtained p
value=0.004, which means it is smaller than $\alpha=0.05$,

196 so it can be said that there is a relationship in the close-
197 ness of the relationship with the Contingency Coefficient
198 value=0.375 low category. This concludes the relationship
199 (+) with the understanding the better a person's per-
200 ception, the more positive the attitude to be taken. In
201 the relationship it was concluded that there was a close
202 relationship between perception and community knowledge
203 about handling pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries
204 in traffic accident patients in RT 001 RW 001 Watdek
205 Village, Southeast Maluku in 2018. Perception related to
206 this attitude can be seen in the attitude component which
207 contains trust individuals, relate to things how individuals
208 have perceptions of the object of attitude, with what is
209 seen and known, views, thoughts, beliefs, personal experi-
210 ences, information from others and emotional needs. The
211 function of attitude is also related because this attitude
212 makes individuals to understand the world, which brings
213 order to various kinds of information that need to be
214 assimilated in daily life. Each person has a motive to want
215 to know, understand and want to get a lot of experience
216 and knowledge. Knowledge is one of the important domains
217 for perception and attitude.

218 **Conclusion**

- 219 1. Nearly half the community's perception of the handling
220 of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic
221 accident patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku,
222 is of sufficient perception.
- 223 2. Most of the community attitudes about handling pre-
224 hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic accident
225 patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku, are nega-
226 tive.
- 227 3. There is a relationship between community perceptions
228 and attitudes about handling pre-hospital prevention of
229 cervical injuries in traffic accident patients in Watdek
230 Village, Southeast Maluku. With a low relationship.

231 **Conflict of interest**

232 The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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