

## **Increasing Parents Knowledge Through Education of Simple Steps Demonstration Methods In Wound Care In Children With Special Needs Community Sidorejo, Kediri District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In general, an injury is considered minor if it does not cause disease or interfere with daily activities. Minor wounds can also be small and fairly clean. Wounds that are not treated properly can cause slow wound healing and even infection. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of health education on wound care with changes in parental knowledge in the children with special needs community, Sidorejo, Kediri District. The research method used was a quasy experimental one group pre test post test. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire given twice to obtain knowledge data before and after education The research method used was a quasy experimental one group pre test post test. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire given twice to obtain knowledge data before and after education. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of parents in the children with special needs community had sufficient knowledge of 21 respondents (84%) Both 2 respondents (8%) and 2 respondents lacking (8%). While the results of the analysis of the results of the study obtained  $p < 0.000$  so that it was concluded that there was an effect of knowledge before and after education on simple wound care in the children with special needs community community in Sidorejo, Kediri

*Keywords: Knowledge, wound care, health education*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In everyday life, we must have experienced injury or injury. Various daily events can cause sores on the skin. For example, falling, getting injured while playing sports, being hit by a knife when cutting ingredients, and so on (National Center for Health Statistics, 2010). When you have a wound, especially if it is bleeding, it often triggers feelings of panic and worry. In general, an injury is considered minor if it does not cause disease or interfere with daily activities. Minor wounds can also be small and fairly clean. Wounds that are not

treated properly can cause slow wound healing and even infection. In fact, with simple proper care even minor wounds can heal properly (Putri, 2019).

The number of injuries every year is increasing, both acute and chronic wounds. A recent study in America showed the prevalence of patients with wounds was 350 per 1000 population. The majority of injuries in the world's population are injuries due to surgery/trauma (48%). Children with special needs have various characteristics including autism, ADHD, down syndrome, epilepsy, blindness etc. Children with special needs in the form of autistic and ADHD tend to have excessive activity so they are very vulnerable to injury.

Wounds vary in degree with different ways of treating and healing. Incorrect wound care often causes infection and delays healing. As for the degree of minor injuries can be treated at home. To prevent the wound from becoming infected, effective wound care is needed. In addition, the provision of education is very important in being able to prevent injuries or prevent recurrence of injuries and improve the wound healing process. Based on the background above, the service team is interested in conducting further research on simple wound care the children with special needs community community in Sidorejo, Kediri District.

## **METHOD**

The research design was pre-experimental with the aim to identify the effect of parents knowledge before and after being given simple wound care education. The research design used pre-experiment with one group pre and post test approach. To see the effect of health education before and after health education. The population of this study were parents of children with special needs community community in Sidorejo, Kediri District. The sample in this study was determined based on inclusion criteria, namely the general characteristics of the research subjects from a target population within reach of the researcher. The inclusion criteria in this study were: Parents of children with special needs community community in Sidorejo, Kediri District. Parents who are willing to do research. The sampling technique used in this study was the total sampling technique. The data collection technique was by means of respondents who were selected according to the inclusion criteria, were then given informed consent and explained the aims and objectives of the study, then asked to sign an informed consent and measured using a questionnaire and given health education. Respondents were then given a post-test questionnaire to determine the increase in knowledge of wound care before and after education.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter will explain the results of research on the effect of education on wound care with parental knowledge and are presented in the following table:

**Table 1:** Result of Knowledge Level of Parents Before Simple Wound Care Education in children with special needs community in Sidorejo, Kediri District.

NO	Simple Wound Care Education	Total	%
1	Good education	2	8
2	Sufficient education	21	84
3	Less education	0	0

Based on table 1, it was found that most of the parents' knowledge in children with special needs community was sufficient, as many as 21 respondents (84%).

**Table 2 :** Results of Knowledge Level of Parents After Simple Wound Care Education in children with special needs community in Sidorejo, Kediri District.

NO	Simple Wound Care Education	Total	%
1	Good education	25	100
2	Sufficient education	0	0
3	Less education	0	0

Based on table 1.2, it was found that after education on wound care in the Children with Special Needs community in Sidorejo, Kediri district, the knowledge of simple wound care for the majority increased by 25 (100%)

**Tabel 3 :**

	Knowledge after education – Knowledge before education
Z	-4,630(a)
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

Based on table 1.3, it is found that based on statistical analysis, the value of  $\alpha$  is 0.000. Based on the conclusion  $\alpha < 0.005$  then H1 is accepted.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that most of the teacher's knowledge in treating simple wounds, the majority before being given education, was sufficient, as many as 21 respondents (84%). Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing someone about an object through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). The process of knowledge obtained at the time of sensing produces knowledge that is influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of objects. Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the sense of hearing (ears) and the sense of sight (eyes). Both of these senses can capture stimuli that are easily received by sensory nerves. Knowledge is obtained from the results of measuring knowledge through several stages as follows: Level I: knowing and understanding stage, Level II: knowing,

understanding, application, and analysis stage, Level III: knowing, understanding, application, synthetic and evaluation stage.

Most parents have enough ability, this could be because parental acceptance is still limited, parents still get complete information about wound care only once and previously did not fully understand how wound care should be. Information on wound care was obtained from social media, television and YouTube. However, often the treatment procedures provided are not in accordance with the reality and the need for wound care. Because each wound has a different treatment.

### **Analyzing the effect of education on wound care with parental knowledge in the Community of Children with Special Needs in Sidorejo, Kediri District**

Based on the results of the study it was found that the knowledge of parents after being given health education on wound care was mostly good as many as 25 people (100%). According to Notoatmodjo (2012), there are causative factors that affect knowledge, namely: 1) Education Level. Education is one effort to improve a person's character so that that person can have good abilities. This education influences one's attitudes and behavior to mature through teaching. 2) Information. Information is a knowledge obtained from learning, experience, or instruction. This information can actually be found in everyday life because we can find this information around our environment, be it family, relatives, or other media. 3) Environment. The environment is everything that exists around the individual, be it the physical, biological or social environment. 4) Age. Age can affect one's comprehension and mindset. As you get older, your comprehension and mindset will also develop so that your knowledge will improve.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that parental knowledge after being given education with leaflets and demonstrations has increased. This increase in knowledge can occur after parents get information directly in the form of leaflets and direct demonstrations. Information conveyed directly followed by practice or demonstrations will be more easily remembered. This is the same as the factors that influence knowledge, namely the information factor. Information conveyed by means of leaflets and demos is the reception of information that combines cognitive and skills so that it is easily accepted rather than just a lecture. So based on this basis parental knowledge increases.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there was a change in knowledge before and after education. Direct education accompanied by demonstrations brings a fairly good understanding of wound care so that education with demonstrations is recommended to be given to the community with the aim of changing behavior.

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