

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH METODE *FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)* TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN KETERAMPILAN PENANGANAN SYOK HIPOVOLEMİK PADA ANGGOTA PMR DI SMK KESEHATAN NUSANTARA SURABAYA

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Pendahuluan : Syok hipovolemik merupakan suatu keadaan darurat medis yang dapat menyebabkan kematian karena kehilangan volume darah sehingga mengalami penurunan perfusi jaringan pada organ tubuh. Salah satu cara meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan penanganan syok hipovolemik pada anggota PMR dengan menggunakan metode *focus group discussion (FGD)*.

Metode : Kuantitatif *one group pretest-posttest design*. Populasi seluruh anggota PMR berjumlah 30 di SMK Kesehatan Nusantara Surabaya dengan menggunakan teknik pengambilan total sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner *pretest* dan *posttest*. Analisa data yang digunakan yaitu uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*.

Hasil : Hasil data mean *pretest* pengetahuan sebelum diberikan metode *focus group discussion (FGD)* mengenai penanganan syok hipovolemik yaitu 2,37 dan mean *posttest* 2,90. Hasil data mean *pretest* keterampilan sebelum diberikan metode *focus group discussion (FGD)* mengenai penanganan syok hipovolemik yaitu 1,67 dan mean *posttest* 2,93. Pada hasil tersebut didapatkan mengalami peningkatan pengetahuan dan keterampilan setelah diberikan metode *focus group discussion (FGD)* mengenai penanganan syok hipovolemik. Hasil Uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* didapatkan hasil 0,000 ($< 0,05$) yang artinya terdapat pengaruh metode *focus group discussion (FGD)* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan keterampilan penanganan syok hipovolemik pada anggota PMR di SMK Nusantara Surabaya.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat pengaruh metode *focus group discussion (FGD)* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan keterampilan penanganan syok hipovolemik pada anggota PMR SMK Nusantara Surabaya.

Kata Kunci : *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*, Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan, Syok Hipovolemik

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) METHOD ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN HANDLING HYPOVOLEMIC SHOCK IN PMR MEMBERS AT SMK KESEHATAN NUSANTARA SURABAYA

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Introduction : Hypovolemic shock is a medical emergency that can lead to death due to loss of blood volume, resulting in decreased tissue perfusion in body organs. One way to enhance the knowledge and skills of handling hypovolemic shock among PMR members is by using the focus group discussion (FGD) method.

Method: This study used a quantitative one-group pretest-posttest design. The population consisted of all 30 PMR members at SMK Kesehatan Nusantara Surabaya, using total sampling techniques. Data collection was done using pretest and posttest questionnaires. The data analysis used was the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

Results: The mean pretest knowledge score before the focus group discussion (FGD) method on hypovolemic shock management was 2.37, and the mean posttest score was 2.90. The mean pretest skill score before the focus group discussion (FGD) method on hypovolemic shock management was 1.67, and the mean posttest score was 2.93. These results indicate an increase in knowledge and skills after using the focus group discussion (FGD) method on hypovolemic shock management. The Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test result was 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating a significant effect of the focus group discussion (FGD) method on the knowledge and skills levels in managing hypovolemic shock among PMR members at SMK Nusantara Surabaya.

Conclusion: The focus group discussion (FGD) method has a significant effect on the knowledge and skill levels in managing hypovolemic shock among PMR members at SMK Nusantara Surabaya.

Keywords: Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Knowledge and Skills, Hypovolemic Shock