

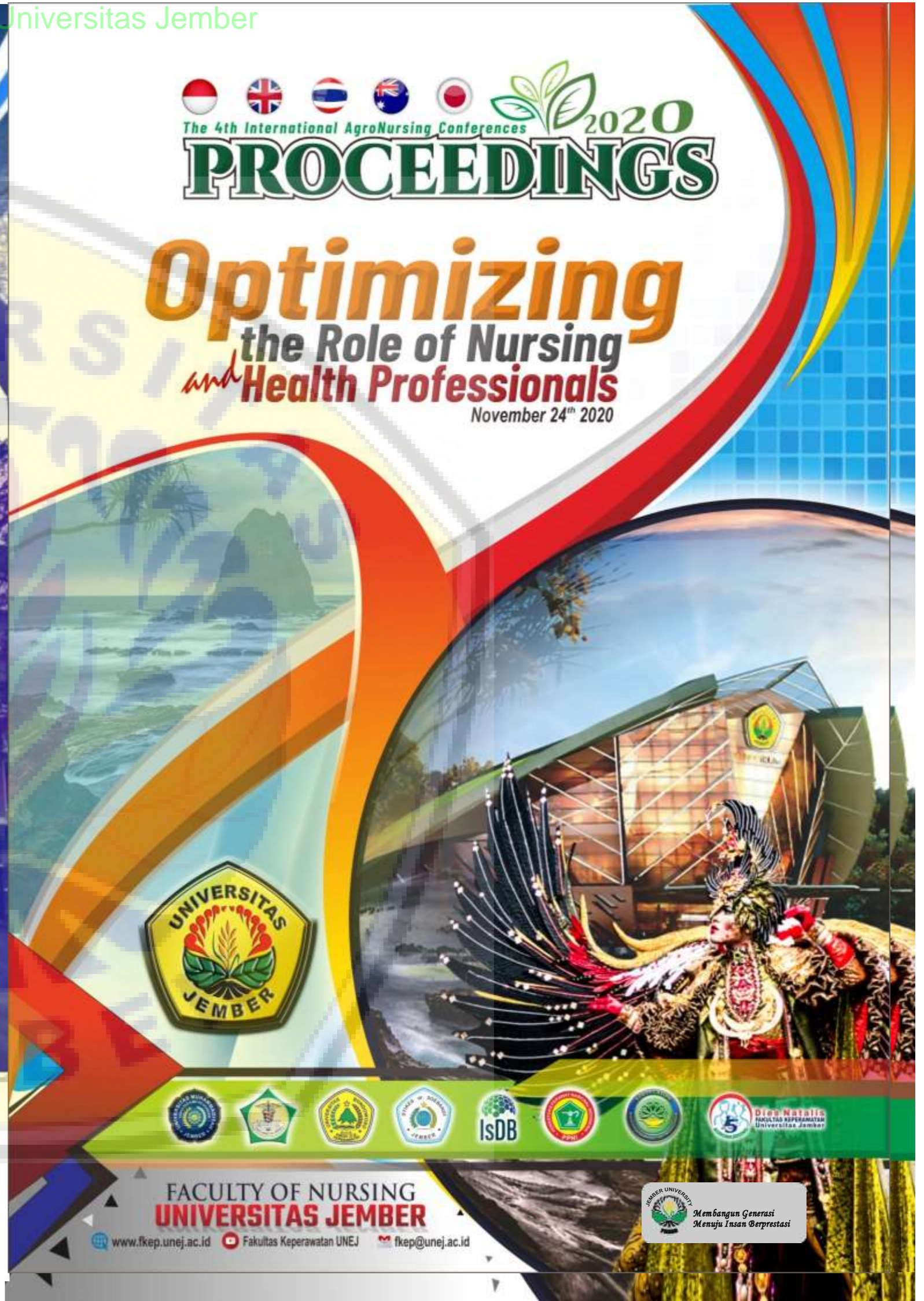
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The 4th International AgroNursing Conferences **2020**
PROCEEDINGS

Optimizing
 the Role of Nursing
 and Health Professionals
 November 24th 2020



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**PROCEEDING THE 4th INTERNATIONAL
AGRONURSING CONFERENCE**

**“Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals to
Enhance the Health Care Quality in
The New Normal Era”**

**UPT PERCETAKAN & PENERBITAN
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER
2020**

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GREETING MESSAGE

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim
Assalamualaikum Wr Wb
Good morning and best wishes

The Honorable, Rector of University of Jember
The Honorable, Dean Faculty of Nursing, University of Jember
The Honorable, All Speaker of the International Nursing Conference
The Honorable, Guests
The Honorable, Conference Committee
Dear All, All Participants of the conference

Thank God we praise the presence of Allah SWT, because of the blessing and grace, we all can be present in this place, in order to attend the International Nursing Conference. Solawat and greetings may still be delegated to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
As the beginning of this speech, I would like to say welcome to the third international nursing conference, with the theme " Optimizing the Role of Nursing and Health Professionals to Enhance the Health Care Quality in the New Normal Era".

In the era of globalization, nursing and healthcare are affected in a unique way. Although the important tenets of health remain unchanged, the evolutions of nursing knowledge are far beyond than previously thought to be. The advancement of technology has enabled human to find more curative possibilities and the latest in nursing process or medical therapy. Nevertheless, more work needs to be done due to new challenges in the era of industrial revolution and unstable economic climate. A more comprehensive approach is needed in order to adapt and improve the healthcare system. Today, health is not only the absence of illness but also the presence of wellness especially in the New Normal Era of COVID 19.

4th IANC 2020 aims to enhance health care quality amongst healthcare professional, scientist, practitioners and students by being a platform to share and disseminate knowledge, updates, research findings and experience for the benefit of mankind.

4th IANC 2020 will focus on multiple range of topics in nursing, medicine, surgery, science, health management and alternative medicine. It will include but not limited to these major areas: 1). Nursing: Medical and surgical nursing (Adult), Emergency and critical nursing, Gerontological nursing, Community nursing, Family health nursing, Mental health nursing, Pediatric nursing, Maternity nursing, Nursing leadership and management, Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in nursing, Education in nursing. 2). Clinical Sciences: Dentistry, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology, medical and surgical nursing. 3). Health sciences Nutrition, population health, community health, epidemiology and health prevention, biostatics.

To answer that question on November 26, 2020, we will discuss enhance the Health Care Quality in the New Normal Era with speakers from 5 countries namely:

1. Prof. Rozzano Locsin, Ph.D, RN, FAAN (Tokushima University, Japan)

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2. Prof. Lin Perry, RN., MSc., Ph.D (University of Technology Sydney, Australia)
3. Assist. Prof. Dr. Samoraphop Banharak (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)
4. Dr Jane Brooks, PhD, RN SFHEA (The University of Manchester, UK)
5. Ns. Anisah Ardiana, M.Kep., PhD (Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia)

Ladies and Gentlemen

This conference is attended by students, health department delegates, academics, hospital and community clinic practitioners with a total of 350 participants.

This event can be held because of the support and efforts of all parties. Therefore, I would like to thank the Rector of University of Jember, Head of School of Nursing- University of Jember, Indonesian National Nurses Association (INNA) or PPNI, and all the committees who have worked hard to carry out this activity. I also thank to the sponsors who have worked with us so that this event run as expected. Amen.

We as the committee, apologize if there is any inconvenience during this event. Our hope that this activity can increase our knowledge that benefits all of us. Amen.

Before I end my speech, I want to say "when we interpret that today is an ordinary day, then we will come out of this room as an ordinary people, but when we interpret that today is a very extraordinary day, then we will come out of this room as a very wonderful person".

Finally, please enjoy this conference, may Allah SWT always gives blessings to all of us. Amen

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Chairperson

Ns. Kholid Rosyidi Muhammad Nur, MNS

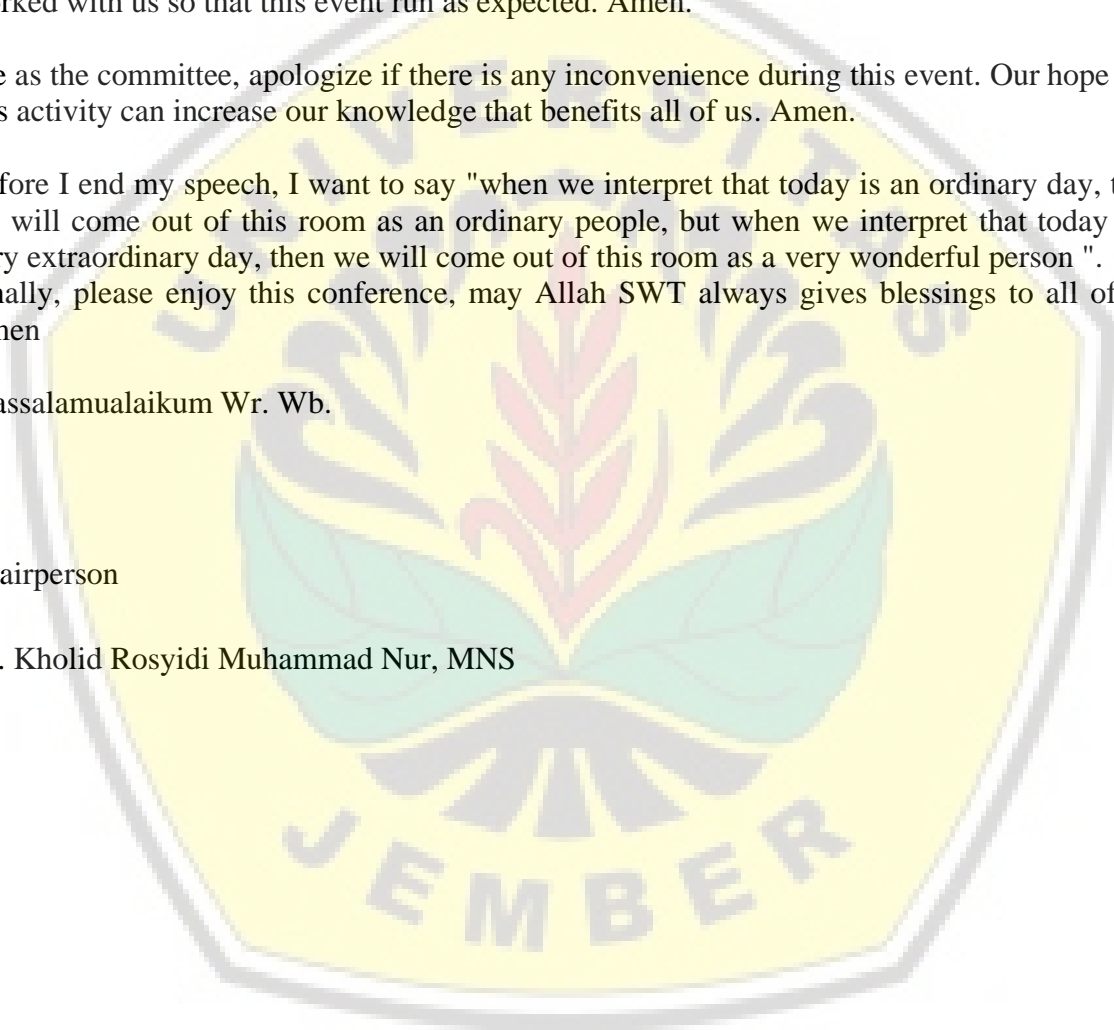


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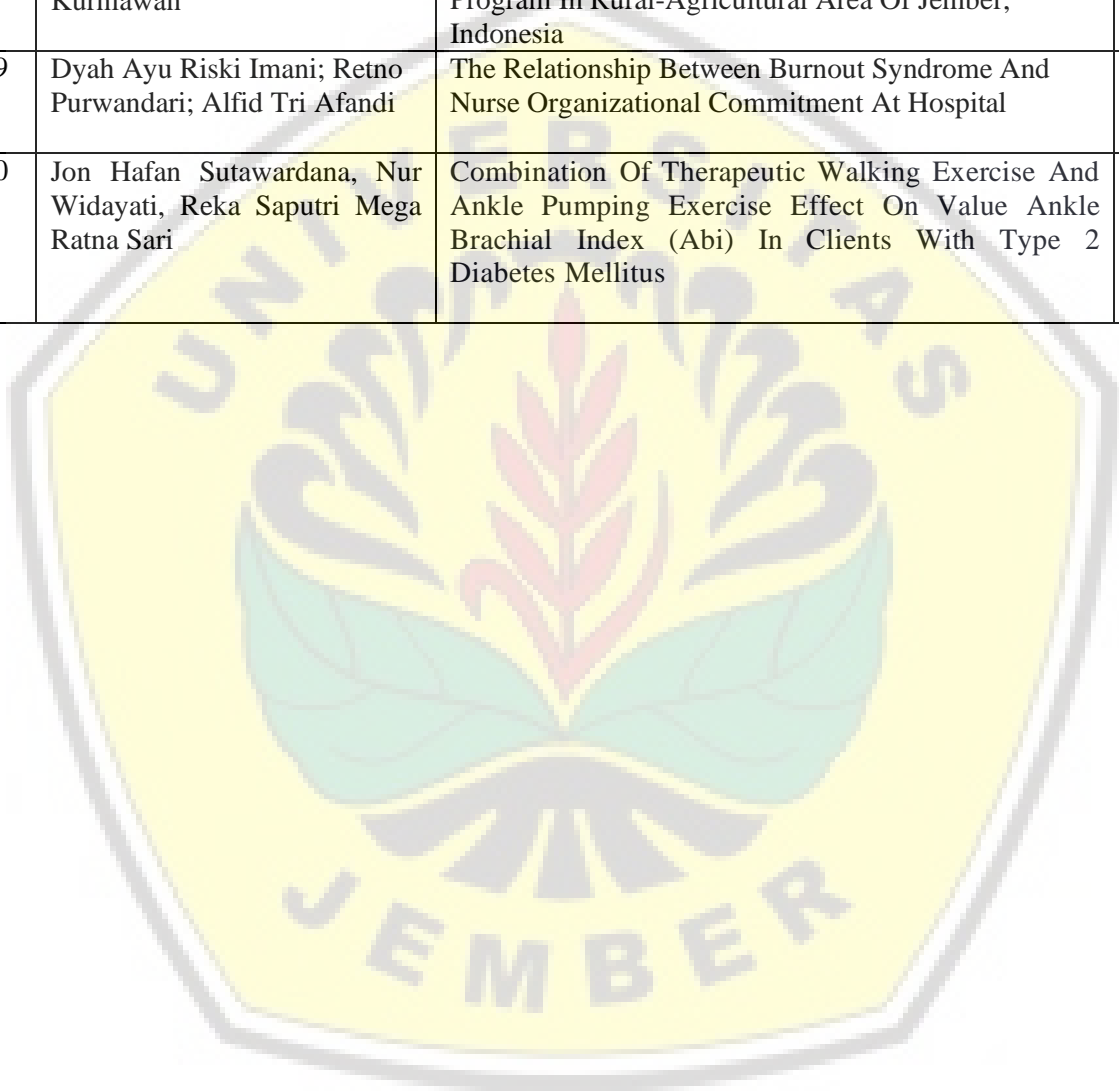
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FARMERS ABILITY TO REPORT DAILY EMERGENCY IN AGRICULTURE AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Low knowledge and motivation about using personal protective equipment on farmers can cause work accidents in the workplace. Upper limb injuries comprise 67% of all injuries, and the most active parts are fingers (43%). Due to the high number of injuries among farmers, the community needs emergency services where this emergency condition requires immediate health services to reduce mortality and prevent disability. Purpose: This study aims to analyze the factors that affect farmers' ability to report daily emergencies in the Agricultural Area of Lumajang Regency. **Methods:** The design of this study was cross-sectional. The research respondents were 62 farmers who were taken by purposive sampling. Data collection used a questionnaire consisting of knowledge of injury recognition, management, and emergency events reporting. Data analysis was bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test. **Results:** Knowledge of farmers recognizing injuries with good categories as much as 92% ($p = 0.042$), knowledge of farmers doing injury management as much as 80.6% in good category ($p = 0.000$), and knowledge of reporting of daily emergency events in agricultural areas as much as 61, 3% is moderate ($p = 0.000$). Recognizing the causes of injury in agricultural areas will increase farmers' knowledge in managing injuries to seek assistance in handling victims quickly and accurately with useful reporting techniques. **Conclusion:** The ability to report emergency events in the agricultural area is still in an adequate category. We must continuously improve the socialization of standard operational procedures (SOP) regarding effective communication in reporting injury incidents at PSC 119 Lumajang District. Services provided are fast, precise, responsive, and alert to prevent disability and save someone's life from death.

Keywords: Farmers, emergency report, agriculture

BACKGROUND

The agricultural sector is one of the industries that play an essential role globally, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. More than 65% of the population in developing countries live permanently, while 50% of Indonesians work in the agricultural sector (Pasaribu & Sudiyanto, 2016). Employment in agriculture is also about 58% of the workforce in developing countries, while only 5% in developed countries. In general, Indonesia's agricultural sector is the primary job field, which provides food raw materials and provides many jobs. Insufficient knowledge and motivation about using personal protective equipment on farmers can cause work accidents in the workplace (Arista et al., 2019).

The overall prevalence of work-related injuries among farmers was 69% in the past 12 months. Common injuries among farmers were wounds (79.7%), stab wounds (11.3%), and lacerations (7.5%) (Koudogbo et al., 2014). Hand tools are responsible for most of the injuries, followed by slips at work, sharp instruments, animals, and falls from heights. Upper limb injuries comprised 67% of all injuries, and the most active part was the fingers (43%). The average number of years working in agriculture by the respondents was 23.6 ± 13.6 years. Farmer's age and work experience are significantly associated with farmers (E P Widiyanto et al., 2019).

Due to the high number of injuries among farmers, the community needs emergency services where this emergency condition requires immediate health services to reduce mortality and prevent disability (Musyarofah et al., 2018). Health workers must always increase the response time because it will affect patient safety while still paying attention to service quality (Howard et al., 2018). One thing can be education and training, which are essential components of a comprehensive effort to improve agricultural workplace's safety and health (E P Widiyanto et al., 2019). Along with knowledge, skills can also do increased by training farmers in the initial management of emergencies in agricultural areas (Setyoningsih, 2012).

Innovation becomes a new initiative or breakthrough made to improve the quality of public services, especially information technology, which is inseparable from the slow improvement of public services as a form of bureaucratic reform that aspires to World Class Development, which did expect to do achieved in 2025 (Nurmalia, 2019). The use of mobile phones as a medium for health intervention has advantages, including the tendency for users to carry cell phones to all places, making it easier for health workers to send information and support to the community or from the city to health workers independently (Ilmu et al., 2008). This effective communication is carried out to prevent unexpected events and near the injury to patients and improve nursing services' quality to increase information systems' rates before and after development (Kemenkes, 2016).

The case of disease emergency is still very high, prompting the Ministry of Health to make innovations to continue to improve health services, especially emergency services through the Public Safety Center (PSC) 119, including emergencies in the agricultural area. PSC services provide medical emergency services with free service, namely access code 119. PSC is an emergency fast response service formed in 2016 in collaboration with the Ministry of Transportation to handle public health-related accidents or other critical emergency events. The Lumajang District Health Office has developed the PSC 119 in 2019, which is still in the socialization stage to the Lumajang community.

A preliminary study conducted by interviewing the Lumajang PSC Team, there was no specific reporting format when receiving emergency incident reports. The operator will guide questions to the reporter to fill in the required information. It makes the operator in detail give items to the reporter, so the time needed to fill out the report is quite time-consuming. Poor communication is the most common cause of side effects in all aspects of health care, causing problems in patient identification. The standard operating procedures (SOP) regarding effective communication in reporting trauma incidents at PSC 119 Lumajang Regency are currently not optimal.

Based on the above phenomena, the researchers are interested in researching the factors that affect farmer's ability to report daily emergencies in the agricultural area of Lumajang Regency.

METHODS

This study conducted a descriptive survey design. The respondent was chosen by a simple random method, and the study subjects were selected by purposive sampling method. The number of research participants was 62 farmers in Jatiroto District, Lumajang Regency with criteria are farmers who know or have received information about occupational diseases, Basic Life Support, and PSC.

Data collection tool was an online questionnaire via google form in August - September 2020 in Jatiroto District, Lumajang Regency. They were asked to fill out a questionnaire with assistance from the researcher. Data collection tools consist of demographics, knowledge of injury recognition, management, and emergency events reporting. The questionnaire used a Linkert scale of 1-5, which consisted of eight items of knowledge about injuries, six items of injury management knowledge, and ten emergency incident reporting items. We have performed a pretest to check the knowledge questionnaire for internal consistency and reliability and obtained a Cronbach alpha of 0.81.

The research has obtained the Faculty of Dentistry's ethical test eligibility, the University of Jember on August 26, 2020 Number: 982/UN25.8 / KEPK / DL / 2020. The participants were assured that their engagement was voluntary, and that anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality of the data were guaranteed. Furthermore, they were informed about the purpose and the method of the study before signing a written informed consent.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

The respondent's characteristics in this study were 62 farmers in Jatiroto District, Lumajang Regency, which can be seen in table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of respondent's characteristics (n=62)

	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	51	82,3
	Female	11	17,7
Age (year)	18-35	16	25,8
	35-50	28	45,2
	> 50	18	29
Latest education	Elementary School	16	25,8
	Junior High School	10	16,2
	Senior High School	27	43,5
	Others	9	14,5

Table 1 shows that the majority of the 62 respondents had male gender as many as 51 people (82.3%), while the female gender was 11 people (17.7%). Almost half of the respondents are in the productive age of 35-50 years, as many as 28 people (45.2%). The education level of farmers is mostly high school, namely 27 people (43.5%).

Farmer's Knowledge

Farmer's knowledge of injuries, management, and reporting of emergency events did show in Table 2.

Table 2 Farmer's Knowledge to Report Daily Emergencies

Variable	Categories		
	Good	Adequate	Inadequate
Knowledge about injuries	92%	8 %	0
Knowledge about management	80,6 %	19,4 %	1,6 %
Knowledge to report daily emergencies	14,5 %	61,3 %	24,2%

Table 2 shows that most of the farmer's knowledge about injuries with good categories was 92%. The knowledge of farmers in managing injuries in agricultural areas was 80.6% in the good category. And knowledge of reporting daily emergency events in the agricultural area is as much as 61.3%, and a category is adequate.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge About Injuries

The knowledge of farmers about injuries was mostly in good categories as many as 57 respondents (92%). Knowledge of injuries in agricultural areas includes falling, being hit, poisoning, being pinched by objects, radiation exposure, the influence of high temperatures, bites of wild animals, direct contact with hazardous materials, or other radiation.

According to the World Health Organization, most injuries caused by traffic accidents, poisoning falls, fires and burns, the intensive use of machinery and pesticides, and other agrochemicals increase the risk of injury (Schenker, 2015). Injuries in agriculture are accompanied by substantial morbidity and mortality and range from minor injuries to multiple severe injuries (Pfortmuellera, 2013). Injury cases to farmers can be easily spread through communication interactions between farmers. The main external causes of agricultural injury cases are hand tools, agricultural machinery, age, and others. Farmers with injury experience tend to share information about the tools that cause injury. Other needs include prevention courses related to supporting systems, updating of procedures, availability of retraining adapted to rural areas, substance use emergencies, and agricultural-related injuries (Wehbi & Rajvi Wani, 2018).

These differences are explained by looking at men and the roles and responsibilities of women in agriculture in specific cultural contexts and gender differences in access to resources, including information. Gender roles along the pesticide pathway vary, but women usually lack knowledge of pesticides' harmful effects and less access to training (Christie et al., 2015). Besides, there are also other factors, namely in-depth knowledge and motivation about PPE in farmers can cause workplace accidents such as farthest, stricken, poisoned, pinched by objects, radiation exposure, the influence of high temperatures, animal bites,

direct contact with hazardous materials or other radiation (Maisyaroh et al., 2019)

Potential risk factors can be aggravated by occupational hazards associated with farm work, including exposure to environmental hazards such as pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, diesel exhaust, ultraviolet radiation, dust biologically active, and viral and bacterial zoonoses, all of which can put the working population agriculture at increased risk of various adverse health effects (Curl et al., 2020).

Knowledge of Emergency Management

The knowledge of farmers in carrying out the management of injuries in the agricultural area was 50 respondents (80.6%) in a good category. Management of injuries in agricultural areas in this study included emergency first aid, management due to sharp injuries, snake bites, pesticides, and burns.

Agricultural nursing based farmer integrated emergency risk reduction through increasing knowledge and knowledge in early management of emergency events in the agricultural area. Along with knowledge, skills can also be increased by training for farmers in the initial management of emergencies in agricultural areas. Training and awareness programs addressing safe handling practices and safety measures as well as education about the longterm risk of exposure to pesticides on health and the environment, through radio, television, and posters, can improve the safety behavior of farmers and harassers, first in dealing with trauma due to hazardous materials on agriculture by providing essential living assistance (Fibriansari et al., 2019).

Internal factor farmers related to the ability of farmers to recognize hazardous and toxic materials in the agricultural area is factors education and factors long been a farmer, although two factors other less provide a connection to the ability of farmers, namely gender and age (Eko Prasetya Widiyanto et al., 2020). Increased knowledge through sharing this information can give farmers an alert attitude when doing work in agricultural areas. Based on research (Susanto et al., 2016), the ability can prevent farmers' awareness of tractor accidents. It can significantly reduce deaths from tractor accidents if drivers be are required to wear PPE, including seat belts and helmets, and frequent checks (Maisyaroh, 2019).

Based on research (Asgedom et al., 2019) productive age at 18-35 years of age had a higher knowledge of chemical hazards with a higher knowledge score after adjusting for education. Inequality in Basic Life Support (BLS)'s knowledge and skills in agricultural areas can be caused by the absence of education about BLS obtained from formal schools, which causes variations in farmers' knowledge. The application of the approach is expected to increase safety in agricultural areas and minimize hazardous substances in agricultural work environments. Comprehensive interventions are needed to reduce exposure and health risks, including training, increased labeling, measures to reduce cost barriers for implementing safe behavior, promotion of control measures and support for integrated pest management (Lekei et al., 2014).

Knowledge to Report Emergency

Knowledge of reporting of daily emergencies in the agricultural area was 38 respondents (61.3%), categorized adequate. Emergency incident reporting includes a destination number and items to convey. Almost half of the respondents are in the productive age of 35-50 years, as many as 28 people (45.2%) and the education level of farmers is mostly high school, namely 27 people (43.5%).

The operation of the prehospital emergency service system is an integrated emergency

service system, therefore the fast and precise handling of sufferers starting from the scene of the incident will increase the life expectancy for sufferers who are hit by a disaster or disaster. In order to make the PSC run optimally, system support, infrastructure and supporting resources are needed (Fikriana & Al-Afik, 2018). It is hoped that the PSC 119 system will help the officers perform better and provide satisfaction to the community (Nurulita & Darnoto, 2017). This effective communication is carried out to prevent unexpected events and near injury to patients and to improve the quality of nursing services, so that there can be an increase in the quality of information systems before and after development (Kemenkes, 2016).

Farmers as ordinary people can provide first aid to anyone in an emergency situation, especially for people who experience cardiac arrest and stopping breathing which are generally found by ordinary people (Fibriansari et al., 2019). Farmer education and long farming factors illustrate the ability of farmers to socialize in farming communities. Farmer's activities to gather and socialize at health service centers influence the incidence of occupational diseases in agriculture (Arista et al., 2019).

The reporting technique is carried out following the "Si Lugas" service flow, namely contacting PSC 119. The closest assistance will come. The officer will perform first aid and refer to the nearest health facility. The information submitted by the reporter is the type of incident that occurred, the condition experienced by the victim, the location of the incident and the reporter's telephone number. Giving a good report will give health workers the opportunity to immediately arrive at their destination and perform first aid immediately. So that the opportunity for more people to be helped by ensuring the safety of victims by handling quickly, precisely, responsively and safely.

CONCLUSION

The ability to report emergency events in agricultural areas is still in the adequate category. We must continuously improve the socialization of standard operating procedures regarding effective communication in reporting injury incidents at PSC 119 Lumajang Regency. Services provided are fast, precise, responsive and alert to prevent disability and save a person's life from death.

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