

## Parents Knowledge About First Aid For Febrile Seizures In Children At Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan 2024

Helinida Saragih<sup>1\*</sup>, Friska Sembiring<sup>2</sup>, Samfriati Sinurat<sup>3</sup>, Yein Concita Lingga<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Nursing Study Program STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan, Indonesia

Address : Jl. Bunga Terompet No.118, Sempakata, Medan, Indonesia.

Correspondence Author: [yeinlingga123@gmail.com](mailto:yeinlingga123@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** Parents knowledge about first aid for febrile convulsions in children can be seen from the actions taken by parents when their children have febrile convulsions. The first aid action taken by parents is an understanding of the help of febrile seizures in children. Extracranial processes and too rapid an increase in body temperature cause febrile seizures. If a person's body temperature rises and is not controlled quickly, this can lead to febrile seizures. Febrile convulsions are rapid, transient, or sudden changes in brain function with a rise in body temperature > 38°C. This study aims to describe parents' knowledge about first aid for febrile seizures. The method uses is descriptive method with the number of samples of this study 67 respondents. Data collection techniques are carried out by distributing questionnaires. The results of this study show that parental knowledge in the good knowledge category are 24 respondents (37.70%), sufficient knowledge are 33 respondents (47.54%) and poor knowledge are 10 respondents (14.75%). This study conclude that the knowledge of parents about first aid for febrile seizures in children was in the moderate category. Parents state that parents always measure their children's body temperature using a thermometer when they have a fever and always accompany their children when they have febrile seizures. The results of this study are expected to provide information to health workers and provide information to parents regarding first aid for febrile seizures in children to help and teach parents to perform good and correct febrile seizures.

**Keywords:** parental knowledge, first aid, febrile seizures in children

### 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Indonesia's health profile in 2020, toddlers are more likely to experience diseases with fever symptoms that can cause febrile seizures, such as diarrhea, dengue fever, and pneumonia. (Paizer and Yanti 2022). Breast cancer can be detected in adolescents from the age of 17-20 years, for that it is necessary for adolescent girls to study if something abnormal occurs, for example breast cancer. Efforts of adolescent girls to prevent breast cancer can be influenced by adolescent girls' knowledge of breast self-examination (SADARI) (Darmawati., 2022). Febrile seizures are rapid, temporary, or sudden changes in brain function that occur in temperature > 38°C. This is due to the mechanism of extracranial and occurs at a higher body temperature. Children affected by febrile seizures may experience loss of consciousness, strong shaking, or jerking of the hands and feet (Lubis 2021).

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that > 21.65 million people experience febrile seizures and > 260,000 people lose their lives as a result. in 2016, 5% of children in Indonesia suffered from febrile seizures, with 85% caused by ISPA (IDAI, 2016). There was an increase of 17.4% and 22.2% in 2017 and 2018, resulting in the number of children under five in Indonesia suffering from febrile seizures in 2020. In 2020, 271,066,366 children under five in Indonesia were affected by febrile seizures. (Paizer and Yanti 2022).

According to (Khusal, 2021), various hereditary factors, viral diseases, fever, metabolic problems, trauma, neoplasms, circulation problems, and degenerative nervous system diseases can all cause febrile seizures. The extracarcinous process and too rapid increase in body temperature lead to febrile seizures. Parental knowledge is needed to ensure that the actions given to children with febrile seizures can be carried out properly, parents must know so that they can help the child and not worsen the child's condition. One example of the right action that parents can take if their child has a fever is to lower their body temperature and take the child to the doctor. (Kristianingsih, 2019).

Interview data conducted at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan shows that parents' awareness of first aid for febrile seizures in children is still lacking. Of the six parents who participated in the interview process, four parents expressed their ignorance about the proper first aid to give their children during febrile seizures. The reason is that first aid for febrile seizures in children has never been given, and there has never been any previous experience in dealing with children who experience febrile seizures. Meanwhile, 2 parents are able to provide first aid both to children who have febrile seizures because they have known about how to do it and have received prior information about first aid for febrile seizures in children. Based on the background, the author wants to carry out research related to parental knowledge about the first treatment of febrile seizures in children at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan in 2024.

## **2. METHODS**

The design of this study is a descriptive research where the researcher wants to find out Parents' Knowledge About First Aid for Febrile Seizures in Children at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan in 2024. This population is originally the parents of children at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan in 2024, the number of patients from January to December 2023, with 1,911 patients and an average of 159.25 patients per month. (Medical records, 2023).

The sample in this population is every parent in the children's room at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Medan in 2024 with 114 respondents. Due to the limited time and time of the researcher in conducting this study, the sample obtained by the researcher was only 67 respondents instead of 114 respondents. This research variable is the knowledge of the people of parents who are asked and help the children in the Santa Elisabeth Medan in 2024. The instrument used by the researcher is a questionnaire whose validity and reliability have been tested using the Guttman scale. where this questionnaire was adopted from Research Ni Kadek Putri 2021.

Recent research has tested the validity of this study, if  $r$  calculation  $> r$  table is significant 5% of the results then this study is considered valid. With a value of 0.444 is the result. The kulelsionelr has been tested for its validity by research experts who are already reliable with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.938 and a performance level of 0.969, so the kulelsionelr is said to be reliable. The research team uses a lecture adopted from Ni Kadelk Pultri, 2021, so the research team does not carry out validity and reliability tests. This research has graduated from the Electrical Research Commission of Santa Elisabeth Melda Health High School with No. 070/KEIPK-SEI/PEI-DT/III/2024.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The respondents in this study were 67 early adolescents. The research will take place from April 17 to April 19, 2024.

#### 1. Demographic data (gender, age, education and occupation) of child parent respondents at Santa Medan Hospital.

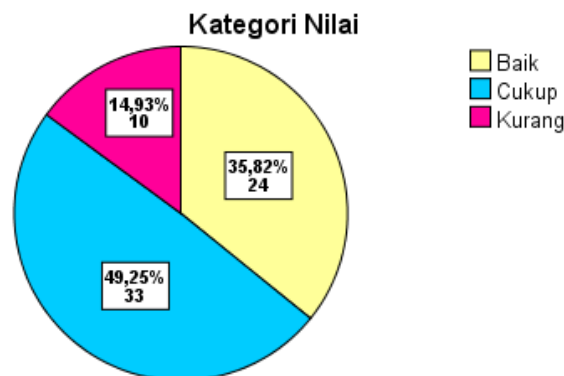
**Table 1. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Demographic Data in Parents and Children at Santa Elisabeth Hospital Madan in 2024**

No	Demography	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>Age</b>		
	Early Adulthood 18-24	2	3,0
	Middle Ages 25-39	38	56,7
	Late Adulthood 40-60	27	40,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	11	16,4
	Female	56	83,6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Education</b>		
	SMP	1	1,5
	SMA/SMK	22	32,8
	D3	13	19,4
	S1	29	43,3
	S2	2	3,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Work</b>		
	IRT	30	44,8
	Private	14	20,8
	Business	6	9,0
	Teacher	11	16,4
	DII	6	9,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 2 Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Parents' Knowledge About First Aid for Febrile Seizures in Children at Santa Elisabet Hospital Medan in 2024**

Category	<i>f</i>	%
Good	24	14,93%
Enough	33	35,82%
Less	10	49,25%
Total	67	100%

#### 4. DISCUSSION



**Diagram 1 Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Parents' Knowledge Level About First Aid for Febrile Seizures in Children at Santa Elisabet Hospital Medan in 2024**

Based on diagram 1 Frequency Distribution and Cellular Presence of Information on First Aid for Decreased Ulcers in Children at Santa Ellisabelt Hospital in Meldan in 2024 with 67 volunteers to publish the results of research on awareness of elderly people with first aid for seizures Fever in children at the Santa Ellisabelth Hospital in Meldan in 2024 had good knowledge, namely 24 parents (35.82%), 33 people with poor knowledge (49.25%) and 10 people with poor knowledge (14.93%). This means that the level of awareness of elderly people with primary care for fevers in children at Santa Ellisabelt Hospital in Meldan in 2024, more than 33 respondents (49.25%).

This research is in line with the research carried out by (Sapti et al. 2019), that the knowledge of elderly people in the culkulp category is 49 respondents (45.0%), the knowledge of elderly people is very important in carrying out first aid for fevers in children with melmbelrian appropriate and good help, so that it can overcome the parents' worries and fears regarding the occurrence of fever in their child. Knowledge can also be influenced by external and internal factors. These external knowledge factors consist of environmental and social cultural factors, while the internal factors consist of age, gender, education and work. The more

a person's cells receive information, the more knowledge they will get both from the environment, mass media, print media, social culture, and from public relations groups that influence the knowledge of the people's cells.

It was the researcher's conclusion that the knowledge of elderly people was the first aid for fevers in children in the cultural category. This is because there is still a lack of exposure to cell information so that the respondents do not understand first aid for fevers in children. The knowledge of older people can be influenced by several factors including age, level of education, work, environment, experience, economics, information, mass media/print media and social culture. Based on the results of the analysis of the statements in the textbook that have been given to the research team, it was found that the distribution of information technology was found to be the answer category that was answered most correctly by the research team, namely statement number 2 (the use of children's telrmomeltelr when fevers), as many as 65 respondents (97.0%), and statement number 17 (parents always accompany children when the child experiences fevers) as many as 65 respondents (97.0%). Meanwhile, the statement that was answered most incorrectly by the respondents was statement number 10 (parents never record how long their child has been in pre-school) as many as 48 respondents (71.6%).

## **5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Knowledge of elderly people in the first aid for fevers in children at Santa Ellisabel Hospital in Mel and in 2024 there was more awareness of elderly people in the medical category, 33 respondents (47.5%), followed by 24 parents (35.82%), and there were less than 10 respondents (14.93%). It is hoped that the results of this research can become a source of support for future research to study the same thing in more depth and can increase the number of research projects, as well as using different research methods.

## **DAFTAR REFERENSI**

- Anggraini, Debie, and Dita Hasni. 2022. "Kejang Demam." *Scientific Journal* 1(4):325–31. doi: 10.56260/sciena.v1i4.62.
- Anggraini, Vera Dwi. 2022. "Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Penanganan Kejang Demam Pada Anak Rentang Usia 1-5 Tahun Di Posyandu Dahlia 30 Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalisat." 1–61.
- Cathler, Dea. 2019. "Mother's Role in Controlling Children in The Digital Area." *Journal of Children and Media* 1–7.

- Fitriana, Nurul Fatwati. 2021. "Gambaran Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Pertolongan Pertama Kegawatdaruratan Demam Pada Balita Di Posyandu Sokaraja Kulon." *Prepotif: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 5(2):821–27. doi: 10.31004/prepotif.v5i2.2163.
- Hakim, L. N. (2020). Urgensi revisi undang-undang tentang kesejahteraan lanjut usia. *Sumber*, 17(6).
- Indrayati, Novi, and Dwi Haryanti. 2019. ". *Gambaran Kemampuan Orangtua Dalam Penanganan Pertama Kejang Demam Pada Anak Usia 9*:149–54.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. 2021. *Pedoman Dan Standar Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Nasional*.
- Lubis, Sulastri Permata Sari. 2021. "Kapan Bayi Disebut Balita." 1–13.
- Margina, Lisa. 2022. "Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Pertolongan Pertama Kejang Demam Pada Balita." *Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Keperawatan* 6(2):123.
- Margina, L., Halimuddin, H., & Aklima, A. (2022). Pengetahuan Orang Ibu Tentang Pertolongan Pertama Kejang Demam Pada Balita. . *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Keperawatan*, 6(2).
- Nuryani, Nuryani, Ririn Nasriati, and Metti Verawati. 2020. "Hubungan Pengetahuan Keluarga Tentang Kejang Demam Dengan Perilaku Penanganan Kejang Demam Sebelum Dibawa Ke Rumah Sakit." *Health Sciences Journal* 4(1):59. doi: 10.24269/hsj.v4i1.403.
- Nuwijayanti, Erfan. 2021. "Gambaran Pengetahuan Orang Tua Dalam Penanganan Kejang Demam Pada Anak Di Desa Pilangrejo Kecamatan Juwangi Kabupaten Boyolali." *Jurnal Stikes Kusuma Husada* 39(Keseahatan):12–22.
- Paizer, Dindi, and Lindesi Yanti. 2022. "Pengetahuan Dan Tindakan Ibu Tentang Penatalaksanaan Kejang Demam Pada Anak Didesa Burai Diwilayah Puskesmas Tanjung Batu Kabupaten Ogan Ilir Tahun 2022." *Jurnal Kesehatan* 11(3):2018–23.
- Pebriana, Puji Rahayu, and Yunita Wulandari. 2023. "Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Media Video Tentang Manajemen Kejang Demam Pada Anak Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Orangtua Di Posyandu Balita Purbayan." *University Of Kusuma Husada Surakarta* 25.
- Pebrisundari, Putu Diah. 2019. "Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Media Leaflet Terhadap Pengetahuan Ibu Dalam Pertolongan Pertama Kejang Demam." *Poltekkes Denpasar*.
- Purnawan, Sigit, Soni Doke, Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat-undana, Jurnal Pengabdian, Pada Masyarakat, and Kepulauan Lahan. 2021. " Dan Inpres Oelete Kota Kupang Improvement Of Behavior Of Behavior Regarding Aplication Of Clean And Healthy Life Patterns In The Elementary School And Environment Inpres Sikumana II And Inpres Penkase Oeleta " 2(2):62–71.
- Priono, A., Immawati, I., & Nurhayati, S. (2024). Penerapan Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengetahuan Orang Tua Dalam Penanganan Kegawat Daruratan kejang Demam Pada

Anak". *Jurnal Cendikia Muda*, 4(1), 36-42.

Restu, Riri Novayelinda, and Didi Kurniawan. 2024. "Gambaran Pengetahuan Ibu Dalam Melakukan Pertolongan Pertama Pada Kejadian Cedera Pada Anak Balita." *Jurnal Keperawatan Profesional (JKP)* 12.

Resti, H. E., Indriati, G., & Arneliwati, A. (2020). Gambaran Penanganan Pertama Kejang Demam Yang Dilakukan Ibu Pada Balita. *Jurnal Ners Indonesia*, 10(2), 238-248.

Sirait, Imelda, Linda Tampubolon, Ance Siallagan, Jagentar Parlindungan Pane, and Tisep Fazryanti Telaumbanua. 2021. "The Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge and Handling of Fever Seizures in Children Aged 1-5 Years in Central Village, Pancur Batu District in 2020." *Journal of Nursing Science Update (JNSU)* 9(1):72–78. doi: 10.21776/ub.jik.2021.009.01.9.

Sumarno, Gunistiyo dan, V. D. C. Hf, M. P. Di, and V. D. C. Hf. 2022. "No AB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA 2.1 Konsep Pengetahuan ... Repository - Umpo [Http://Eprints.Umpo.Ac.Id](http://Eprints.Umpo.Ac.Id) Analisis Pengaruh Bookvlaue per Shere Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Di Bursa Efek Jakarta ( Studi Kasus Perusahaan Kelompok LO-45"

Wulandini, Putri, Roni Saputra, and Dayana Frilianova. 2019. "Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Kejang Demam Pada Anak Usia 6 Bulan Sampai 5 Tahun Di Puskesmas Kampar Timur 2018." *Jurnal Keperawatan Abdurrah* 2(2):57–67. doi: 10.36341/jka.v2i2.625.

Yelvita, Feby Sri. 2022. Gambaran Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Kejang Demam Pada Balita Di Puskesmas Tnjung Morawa Kota Kabupaten Deli Serdang Jhohannes.

Yunerta, Oktiva. 2021. "Tatalaksana Kejang Demam." *Jurnal Kedokteran Nanggroe Medika* 4(4):9.