EXPERIENCE OF DISASTER NURSING SIMULATION BASED ON THEORY PLANNED BEHAVIOUR (TPB) IN THE CITY OF MEDAN

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ABSTRACT

Disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused by both natural and/or non-natural factors. Medan North Sumatera is one of the regions in Indonesia with a potential disaster that has the worst impact. Preparing the community to face a disaster has a very important role in mitigating the impact of a disaster. A nurse needs to have knowledge and skills regarding disaster and disaster management. The purpose of this study was to explore experience of disaster nursing simulation based on theory planned behaviour (TPB) in the city of medan. Methods The research uses qualitative methods. The population in this study were nurses in the city of Medan with the 9 participants, selected only 9 had been interview with saturate data. The themes explored through are on Theory Planned Behavior. The themes of the research results obtained are: General Attitude, Religiosity, Socio Cultural, Experience, Attitude Toward Behaviour, Subjective Norm, Perceived Behaviour Control, Intention, Behaviour. With this Disaster Nursing Simulation, many nurses already have the provision of knowledge about disaster management, disaster response attitudes, and then when a disaster occurs, them are involved when a disaster occurs. The themes obtained influence a person to behave and have an intention in disaster response, but in the end it is not necessarily someone who wants to take disaster response actions according to their intentions.

Keywords: experience, disaster, nurse, theory planned behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

World Health Agency defines that disaster is a serious malfunction occurring in a society or community that results in widespread harm, either material, economic or environmental losses that exceed the ability Communities affected by disasters (Yan et al., 2015). North Sumatera is one of the regions in Indonesia with a potential disaster that has the worst impact. The death toll, injuries, economic losses and environmental damage could not be said to be slight (Jacobs-wingo et al., 2018). Preparing the community to face a disaster has a very important role in mitigating the impact of a disaster. The people who are facing a disaster will have to recognize the extent of the danger posed by the disaster, and the actions to avert or blunt it, and actions which are likely to compound the existing danger. For example, in the recent inflammable gas leak events in the state, people were reported to stay very close to the leak site for photos, which could have had disastrous results in case of any stray sparks. Community awareness, and preparedness for prudently responding to common disasters will require active IEC, equipping them for the same (Holdo, 2017).

The competencies of Level I and Level II nurses were outlined in the ICN Core Competencies in Dis? aster Nursing 2.0

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released in 2019. These Competencies for Nurses involved in Emergency Medical Teams supplement those expected of the practicing nurse as defined by ICN. Basic expectations – such as practice that is respectful of the values and dignity of individuals and communities – are not repeated here (Loke et al., 2014).

The way that simulation is integrated in the curriculum varies widely across institutions and countries. Simulation can be integrated into several course units, into theoretical course units as a practical component, or into clinical training course units; simulated practice can also comprise a course unit (Holdo, 2021). Thus, application of Table Top Disaster Nursing Simulation is very effective when applied to the emergency conditions of disaster management in providing disaster victims effectively and efficiently.

2. METHODS

This section will describe the qualitative research design, sampling procedure, data generated, data analysis, data management and trustworthiness of the study. This section observed and gained information of the respondents on their experience, positive behavioural change on exercise and diet and how they maintain themselves to be healthier (Oun & Bach, 2014).

Previous studies as it is presented below used different number of the respondent for the interview which varied from 5 respondents to 35 respondents. For the current study, 9 respondents were selected to be interviewed, this number was chosen based on previous studies and also it was determined by the data saturation and when no new information could be obtained from the respondents. Sample was selected from the list of 76 respondents and it is purposefully and non-randomly selected.

The place of interview was according to the respondents' choice and convenience and also the respondents were informed that the place they choose should be quiet, relaxing and comfortable. This type of analysis was used as it is analyze Collaizy. In this research, researcher using Software NVIVO to show about model, query and percentage coverage.
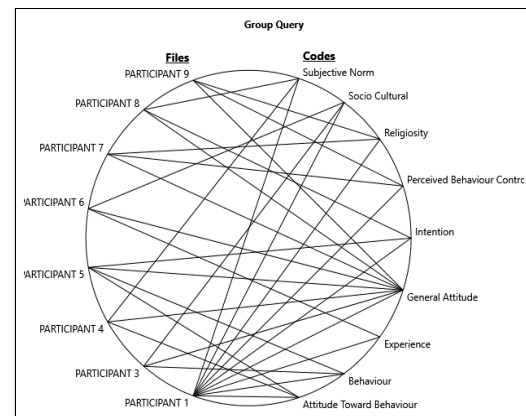
3. RESULTS

Figure 1. Grup Query

Tabel 1. Matrix Thema

No	Thema	Description	Percentage Coverage
1	General Attitude	Assessment of the general attitude of nurses in carrying out disaster response actions	39,92 %
2	Religiosity	Assessment of the nurse's personal beliefs in carrying out disaster response actions	35,83 %
3	Socio Cultural	The relationship of mutual need for one another is bound by a rule of values that apply in a community group	20,56 %
4	Experience	News news about something and Assessment of experience about engaging in	37,70 %

		disaster management	
5	Attitude Toward Behaviour	The feeling of supporting or taking sides or not taking sides with an object (disaster handling) that will	25,62 %
6	Subjective Norm	addressed	5,75 %
7	Perceived Behaviour Control	Individual perception of a social pressure that is considered important in advising to do or not to carry out disaster response behavior and the extent to which individuals are willing to comply with these recommendations or prohibitions	46,56 %
8	Intention	Individual perceptions of conditions or situations that encourage or inhibit individual disaster response behavior	35,16 %
9	Behaviour	Desire in one's heart to do and not do something (disaster response)	43,65 %

The themes of the research results obtained are: General Attitude, Religiosity, Socio Cultural, Experience, Attitude Toward Behaviour, Subjective Norm, Perceived Behaviour Control, Intention, Behaviour.

With this Disaster Nursing Simulation, many nurses already have the provision of knowledge about disaster management, disaster response attitudes, and then when a disaster occurs, them are involved when a disaster occurs. The themes obtained influence a person to behave and have an intention in disaster response, but in the end it is not necessarily someone who wants to take disaster response actions according to their intentions (Loke et al., 2014).

4. DISCUSSIONS

1. Thema 1 General Attitude

A personal factor is a person's general attitude toward something, personality traits, values, emotions, and intelligence. Assessment of the general attitude of nurses in carrying out disaster response actions. Associated with attitudes, belief have different levels or strengths, called belief strength. This strength differs in every person and strong belief is determined based on one's perception of the level of the unidensities of an object having certain attributes (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2010).

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

"When I was given a disaster simulation, at first I was very interested, but I started to think about whether or not the implementation of the simulation would be different from my understanding of what I had done. that's my opinion".

"The nurse's general attitude should be able to reflect what a nurse actually looks like giving a Confident character, not being afraid to speak the truth, so special tricks are needed to respond to this disaster nursing action".

2. Thema 2 Religiosity

It was found that students who had high religious/spiritual beliefs and were strongly committed to their beliefs had lower drinking behavior than students who had low religious/spiritual values. According to Fitchett et al., (2004) in (Toward, 2016) that those who have high religiosity abilities will have a level of obedience in worship including in daily life and have a mature emotional level. So that in a critical condition or situation that is happening they will think critically

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before acting, no longer react without thinking like children or people who are not emotionally mature.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> *"If you are asked about religiosity, yes, it means that it comes back to each of us, whether what we are doing is right or not. what we are facing is humans as nurses, not objects, meaning that again we must be able to think clearly to God regarding these good things earlier".*

3. Thema 3 Socio Cultural

In an effort to measure the perception of what other people will do, an individual needs to have an experience. This experience can be obtained by someone through the age level of maturity in thinking, gender, and level of education of a person. So that what is attempted in measuring other people's perceptions will be used as a comparison in order to obtain better intentions. An individual with maturity in thinking is supported by a high level of education, so his ability to analyze a problem will be sharper. This is because the cognitive abilities that a person has are increasingly being honed. So that before making a decision in behaving or acting, deep thought will occur first. Meanwhile, if someone is immature and with an inadequate level of education, when faced with a choice to take an action (behavior), there will be a tendency for that person to look for additional solutions to the surrounding environment (subjective norms) in order to behave and behave. according to environmental expectations.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> *"I think when it comes to social culture, yes, in all places there are differences. If I'm a Batak person, that means I really respect the people my parents taught me. Likewise, when at the disaster site, we can meet with the victims".*

4. Thema 4 Experience

The prosocial behavior of the nursing staff in question is the behavior of a person who aims to change the psychological or physical condition of the recipient in such a way that the helper will feel that the recipient is becoming more prosperous. As research conducted by Haryati, et al (2013), a nurse who has maturity in terms of religiosity will show good prosocial attitudes and behavior, reflected in carrying out nursing care actions she will show cooperative attitude, be responsible, help client needs without consider the pros and cons.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> *"In my opinion, information on cultural knowledge experience is very important, that's one of the main things that we must have. Without information, we don't know the location of the disaster and what the situation is like on the ground. without experience it can also be a problem because volunteers often become victims and we as nurses are also called volunteers when there is coordination of disaster management in the field".*

5. Thema 5 Attitude Toward Behaviour

Quoted from Ajzen (2005) attitudes constitute a magnitude of positive or negative feelings for an object (favorable) or negative (unfavorable) to an object, person, institution, or activity. Define

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attitudes as the psychological tendencies expressed by evaluating an identity in degrees like and dislike. Attitude is seen as something affective or evaluative. The central concept of determining attitude is belief. According to Fishbein and Ajzen (1985), belief represents the knowledge that a person has on an object, where belief connects an object with multiple attributes. The strength of this relationship is measured by a procedure that puts a person in a subjective probability dimension involving an object with a related attribute. According to Fishbein and Ajzen (2005), a person's attitude toward an object of attitude can be estimated by summing the results between the evaluation of the attributes associated with the belief evaluation with the subjective probability that An object has or does not have that attribute (behavioral belief). In other words, in the theory of planned behavior a person's attitude towards a behavior is based on a person's belief of the consequences that will result in the outcome of the evaluation and Strength to the belief (belief strength). Belief is a subjective statement of one who concerns distinguishable aspects of his world, which corresponds to his understanding of the self and Environment.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> "*If it's related to an attitude that feels like it should be owned by everyone, a good attitude shows good behavior. If my attitude is bad, it means that my behavior is bad. And if my attitude is good, it means my behavior is good. And this also has a very significant influence at this time*".

6. Thema 6 Subjective Norm

The subjective norm is a person's belief in the consent of others to an Act (Ajzen, 2005), or an individual's perception of whether or not the other person will endorse the action. The subjective norm is the party that is considered instrumental in a person's behavior and has a hope in that person, and the extent of the desire to meet those expectations. So, in other words that the subjective norm is a product of the individual's perception of the belief that other people have. The other person is called referent, and can be a parent, friend, or person who is considered an expert or important. There are two factors affecting the subjective norm: normative belief, that is, the individual belief that referent think it should or should not do a behavior and motivation to comply, that is, individual motivation to meet the norm of referent.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> "*As for subjective norms, I think those norms are very important*".

7. Thema 7 Perceived Behaviour Control

Perceived behavior control is a perception of the easy or difficult behavior can be implemented. These variables are assumed to reflect past experiences, and anticipate possible obstacles (Ajzen, 2005). Perceived behavioral control is a person's perception of ease or difficulty to behave in particular. There are two assumptions regarding control of the perceived behaviour. First, the perceived control of the behaviour is assumed to have a motivational influence on intences. Individuals who believe that he has no opportunity to behave, will not have a strong intention, even though he is positive, and supported by referents (those around him). Secondly, its control-perceived behaviour has the possibility to influence behavior directly, without going through the intention, because it is

a partial substitution of measurements of actual control.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> "*Now for behavior control, it is certain that this shapes behavior because if we already think that if I do something like this the results are not good, I will definitely not do it. tiktapi if I know it is a good thing then indirectly I form good behavior. for example in spgdt here if we carry out the standard spgdt integrated emergency service system well then the result that we do in the field is that the actions we provide for victims are definitely a good thing, the most important example is the implementation of triage*".

8. Thema 8 Intention

Ajzen (2005) reveals that the intention is an indication of how strong a person's belief will be to try a behavior, and how much effort to be used to do a behavior. In addition, the intention can be defined as a desire to conduct behavior. In other words, it can be said that one behaves because of a factor of desire, intent or because it is planned. Behavioral intention is still a desire or a plan. In this case, the intention is not yet a behavior, while behavior is the real action performed. Intensi is a motivational factor that has an influence on behavior, so people can expect others to do something based on their intensity. In general, the intention has a high correlation with behavior, therefore it can be used to predict behavior.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> "*For this intention, if we really don't have the intention to make something good, of course there will be a lot of it that is not good, but if the intention is in my heart, I will do the best. which Alright I'll do it. I don't want to be in a disaster situation later. I can only watch, I can only see, I can only get excited here and there, but I want to be a person who is an actor who saves lives*".

9. Thema 9 Behaviour

Behavior is a collection of reactions, actions, activities, combined movements, responses, or answers that a person does such as a thought process, work, sex, and so on. Affects behavior as the totality of passion and activity that influences one's attention, observation, mind, memory, and fantasy. Behavior is the totality of the response, all responses are also highly dependent on the characteristics of a person. Behavior is the result of the relationship between the stimulus and the response (response) and the response. Behavioral health is a response of a person (organism) to stimulus related to illness and disease, health service systems, food, and the environment.

This is in accordance with the information provided by the participants through in-depth interviews, namely:

> "*Again, I'm talking about this behavior reflecting whether we are people who have good behavior or not. This can certainly be seen when we carry out simulations or trials or practices or exercises reflecting when we have not yet entered the actual disaster site, if we are able to behave properly, it means that when there is a disaster, we go down, we are sent, we are sent as a team of volunteers, we can definitely contribute. for the community, especially saving the lives of victims*".

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5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest on this research.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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