

## Original Research Article

**EMERGENCY TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS WITH CHAIR SIDE TALK METHOD ON MOTHER'S ABILITY IN TREATING CHILDREN'S FEVER SEIZURES**Karyo\*<sup>1</sup>, Kusno Ferianto<sup>1</sup>, Ade Ayu Agustini<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Nursing Study Program, Institute of Health Nahdlatul Ulama, Tuban

\*Corresponding Author, E-mail: karyo@stikesnu.com

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction.** Mothers are the most important role in the family when children are sick and mothers tend to be unprepared to deal with children with febrile seizures. Emergency training using the Chair Side Talk method is expected to provide mothers-to-be to increase their abilities if one day their child has a seizure. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of emergency training with the chair side talk method on the mother's ability to treat children's febrile seizures. **Method.** The research method used is pre-experimental, with a one group pre-post test design. The research sample was 28 women from Mander Village, Tambakboyo District who were selected by simple random sampling. SOP research instruments and questionnaire sheets. The analysis of this study used the Wilcoxon test. **Result & Analysis.** The results showed that most of the mothers' abilities in dealing with children with febrile seizures before being given training were categorized as incapable, and after being given emergency training using the chair side talk method, most of them were categorized as capable. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a difference in the ability of mothers in handling febrile seizures after being given training with the chair side talk method with  $p$  value = 0.000 at  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). It is hoped that after having the child's ability to have seizures, the mother can take care of the child during a seizure. **Discussion.** There is an effect of providing emergency training with the chair side talk method in handling febrile seizures.

Keywords: Emergency Training, Febrile Seizures, The Ability of Mothers With Children

**INTRODUCTION**

Febrile seizures are the most frightening thing for some parents, especially mothers. A mother will feel worried and panic if she sees her child having a seizure. Often mothers do not take any action when their child has a febrile seizure. Although febrile seizures are not dangerous, if the symptoms do not last more than 10 minutes, febrile seizures can make a child's emergency condition. Emergencies that may occur are shortness of breath, a continuous increase in body temperature and physical injury. Delays and errors in the treatment of febrile

seizures can also result in death. The number of causes of death with febrile seizures is due to the mother's inability to provide treatment (Pitoli et al., 2021)

WHO estimates that in 2005 there were more than 21.65 million patients with febrile seizures and more than 216 thousand of them died. The prevalence of fever among children under five in rural areas is higher (33%) than in urban areas, which is 29% (BKKBN, 2012). In Indonesia, the incidence febrile seizures reached 3-45 in 2012-2013 and most of the children aged 6 months to 5 years. In East Java in 2015-2017 the figure. The incidence of febrile seizures reached 264

people (SKDI, 2018). Data obtained from the Tuban Health Office the mortality rate of infants suffering from febrile seizures in 2020 there will be 1 baby and in 2019 there will be 2 babies. In research. Previously, what was done by Novi Indrayanti (2019), it was found that: mothers who have not been able to take the first action of handling febrile seizures child is 0%. In other words, that mother still doesn't understand how how to help a child during a febrile seizure Most mothers with seizures fever immediately taken to the nearest hospital or midwife.

Febrile seizures can also increase the risk of epilepsy by as much as 57% if it occurs repeatedly and prolonged. Recurrent febrile seizures can cause damage to the nervous system, causing the child to experience behavioral and intellectual disabilities. Thus, the ability to treat children with febrile seizures in the first place is needed. Ability is a very important element for the formation of a person's behavior. A person's ability about an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. These two aspects will determine a person's attitude (Rice et al., 2022)

Mother's ability to handle febrile seizures can be influenced by several factors, namely experience, level of education and facilities as a source of information. Mothers have had children with febrile seizures, usually more alert and more responsive in dealing with febrile seizures. In general, mothers who have higher education will have broader

knowledge than people with lower education, so that parents with higher education will have a better ability to handle febrile seizures, however, several other things can also affect the ability of parents to handle febrile seizures. febrile seizures (Wuni et al., 2021)

The right first treatment can be done by the mother when her child has a seizure fever is to stay calm and don't panic, try to lower body temperature child, is placed in the right place, namely with the child's head positioned tilt, place on a level place, keep objects or actions away which will result in injury. Besides that the most important action that. What the mother must do is to maintain the smooth airway of the child such as not putting anything in the child's mouth and not putting it in food or medicine in the mouth (IDAI 2016).

Training as a process to improve one's competence and can train one's abilities, skills, expertise and knowledge to take action effectively and efficiently. Enhancement knowledge and skills as a result of training, then the mother or family expected to be more mature in dealing with children with febrile seizures.

One of the actions that can be taken to maximize the mother's ability in the first treatment of febrile seizures, namely by provide training through the chair side talk method to mothers who have children aged 0-5 years this method can affect development knowledge and improve the mother's ability to take action when child has seizures.

The specific objective was to identify the mother's ability before being given emergency training for pediatric febrile seizures in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District. The results of this study are expected to develop the ability to apply Emergency Training with the Chair Side Talk method and as knowledge given to mothers, especially in the field of emergency nursing.

### METHOD

This research includes a pre-experimental research with a pre-experimental design using a "one group pre-post test design" research design. This research was conducted by giving a pre test (initial observation) before being given treatment (X), after being given treatment, then doing a post-test (final observation). This is done to determine the difference between the pre-test and post-test. The scope of this research is emergency nursing. Respondents in the study.

The population in this research is mothers who have children aged 6 months - 5 years who are in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District as many as 30 respondents. By using the "simple random" technique sampling". The instruments used in this study were Standard Operational Procedure (Recommendations for the Management of Fever Seizures (IDAI)) and questionnaires. The questionnaire consists of 10 questions which are divided into Favortable (+) and Non-favorable. The training was conducted for 1 month in 4 meetings. Each meeting lasts 20 minutes.

The data analysis technique used in this study was the Wilcoxon test.

### RESULT

From the data collection conducted on the respondents, the authors get information from 28 respondents where the respondent willing to be a respondent, here the data is grouped by the researcher into 2, namely general data and special data, which are described as follows:

#### 1. General Data of Respondents

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Mother's Age in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

No.	Age	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	21	5	18%
2.	25	16	57%
3.	27	7	25%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 1 above, it shows that almost half of the respondents aged 25 years were 16 (57%).

Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Mother's Last Education in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

No.	Age	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	Primary School	20	71%
2.	Junior High School	7	25%
3.	Senior High School	1	4%
Total		28	100%

Based on table 2 above, it shows that almost half of the respondents have the latest education, namely completing elementary school as many as 20 (71%).

## 2. Respondent Special Data

Table 3 Distribution of Mother's Ability in Providing Handling of Fever Seizures Before Training in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

No.	Ability	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	Capable	4	16%
2.	Less Fortunate	4	16%
3.	Not Capable	20	68%
	Total	28	100%

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that from 28 (100%) respondents, 20 (68%).

Table 4 Distribution of Mother's Ability in Providing Handling of Fever Seizures after Training Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

No.	Ability	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	Capable	26	84%
2.	Less Fortunate	2	16%
3.	Not Capable	0	0%
	Total	28	100%

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that from 28 (100%) respondents showed that almost all of them showed an increase in being able to provide treatment for febrile seizures in children as much as 26 (84%).

Table 5 Analysis of the Effectiveness of Emergency Training Using the Chair Side Talk Method on Mother's Ability in Handling Children's Fever Seizures Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

Attitude	Capable		Less Fortunate		Not Capable		Total	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
<b>Pre-Test</b>	4	16	4	16	20	68	28	100
<b>Post-Test</b>	26	84	2	16	0	0	28	100

Wilcoxon Test Asymp.  
Sign (2-sided) = 0,000

Based on table 5 above, it shows that before being given emergency training using the chair side talk method in handling febrile seizures, 20 (68%), respondents had disabilities, while after being given training, almost all of the respondents had a higher ability increase as much as 26 (84%).

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age and Last Education in Mander Village, Tambakboyo District

The results showed that most of the respondents aged 25 years were 16 (57%). This can prove the truth of the theory which states that a person's age or age will affect a person's perception and mindset towards the information provided. The older you get, the more your perception and mindset will develop. Themore old enough, the level of maturity and ability of a person will be more mature in attitude (Kubota et al., 2021). The results of this study indicate that almost half of the respondents have the last education, namely graduating from elementary school as many as 20 (68%). One of the factors that influence a person's disability is

educational institutions. Someone who has a high level of education will find it easier to get information and accept new things which will then affect that person's ability (Nursalam, 2016).

## **2. Mother's Ability in Handling Children's Fever Seizures Before Treatment (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District)**

The results of the study showed that before being given treatment for handling febrile seizures with the chair side talk method, 20 (68%). At the time of the study, respondents who were classified as incapable, among others, felt afraid and panicked when their child had a febrile seizure, the mother tended not to do it any action when the child has a seizure if the mother helps will be fatal to the child.

The above results are in accordance with research conducted by Novi Indrayanti (2019) to determine the level of ability of parents regarding first aid for febrile seizures in children, showing that before being given treatment, some respondents had the category of being unable to provide help to children when they suddenly had a seizure. Another study conducted by Evis Ritawani Hasibuan (2018) to determine the level of knowledge of parents when providing assistance to children with febrile seizures before being given treatment has a poor category.

A person's ability is the ability or skill of an individual to master a skill and be used to do various tasks in a job and is also an activity or process of acquiring

knowledge (including awareness, feeling, etc.) or an attempt to recognize something through his own knowledge (Cullen, 2022)

From the results of the study, the researchers found that the mother's ability in handling febrile seizures in the first session that was reviewed during the pre-test there were 4 (16%) underprivileged mothers who had the last education, namely junior high school due to their low level of knowledge. There are mothers who cannot afford as many as 20 (68%) respondents who have the latest education, namely elementary school due to lack of knowledge and do not understand how to provide the first treatment to children when experiencing seizures (Keenan-Lindsay et al., 2021).

## **3. Mother's Ability in Handling Children's Fever Seizures After Treatment (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District)**

The results of the study of the characteristics of respondents based on age, it was found that most of the respondents had an age of 21 years (18%), at the age of 25 years (57%) and at the age of 27 years (25%) after being given emergency training using the chair side talk method showed that almost all respondents belonged to the capable category as many as 26 (84%) and there were 2 (16%) underprivileged mothers were due to their lack of responsiveness and when given the training they tended to be busy with themselves without properly paying attention to what the researcher was saying.

Based on the results of the exposure above, it can be seen that the level of mother's ability to deal with children with febrile seizures has changed after being given training.

#### **4. Analysis of the Effectiveness of Emergency Training Using the Chair Side Talk Method on Mother's Ability in Handling Child Fever Seizures (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District)**

The results of data analysis used in this study is the Wilcoxon test. The results of this statistical test indicate the effectiveness of emergency training using the chair side talk method on the mother's ability in handling febrile seizures in children (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District).

The results showed that before being given emergency training most of the respondents were classified as poor as many as 20 (68%) and after being given training almost all respondents were classified as capable as many as 26 (84%). Results Analysis of the data used in this study is the Wilcoxon test with a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , the results of Asymp are obtained. Sig. (2-tailed)  $p = 0.000$  where  $p \text{ value} < (0.000 < 0.05)$  then there is an increase in mother's ability and knowledge. It can be concluded that H1 is accepted, meaning that there is an Effectiveness of Emergency Training Using Chair Side Talk Method on Mother's Ability in Handling Child Fever Seizures (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District).

The success of providing emergency training with the Chair Side Talk method is very effective for the community because the respondent (mother) does not feel awkward to speak and expresses their complaints when their child has a seizure or fever. This training can also be given to prospective mothers to increase their abilities if one day their child has a seizure.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Most of the mothers were given emergency training using the chair side talk method in handling febrile seizures in children in the Mander Village, Tambakboyo District, showed an inability to provide treatment for children's febrile seizures amount 16 (57%). Almost all mothers after being given emergency training using the chair side talk method in handling febrile seizures in children in the Mander Village, Tambakboyo District, showed their ability to treat children with febrile seizures amount 20 (68%). There is an effect of providing emergency training using the chair side talk method in handling febrile seizures in children in (Mander Village, Tambakboyo District)

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