

Factors Associated with the Utilization of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur District in 2022

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [02 November 2022]

Revised [30 November 2022]

Accepted [10 December 2022]

Keywords :

Knowledge, Family Support, Role of Cadres, Elderly Posyandu

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ABSTRACT

The elderly are an aging population and require a process of adaptation to various changes in function and environmental stress caused by a decrease in the body's ability (Listyarini & Alvita, 2018). In the world, the number of elderly people ranges from ≥ 629 million people (Susanti, Mila, 2017). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of pre-elderly and elderly people in Kaur Regency in 2021 will be 130,266 people (BPS, 2021). According to the health profile of Kaur Regency in 2021, only 11,7204 elderly people receive health services out of a target number of 130,266 people in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center and is the lowest in Kaur District. The aim of this research is to find out the factors related to the utilization of the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022. This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were all elderly people at the Muara Saung Health Center in Kaur Regency in 2021, with a total of 288. The sample was taken in this study using the Simple Random Sampling technique. The number of samples used in this study were 74 respondents. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the utilization of the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency, in 2022 with a value of $p = 0.017$. there is a relationship between family support and the use of the elderly Posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022 with a value of $p = 0.008$. There is a relationship between the role of cadres and the utilization of the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022 with a value of $p=0.023$. Suggestions can add insight in the health sector, especially regarding the elderly posyandu at the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency.

INTRODUCTION

The elderly are an aging population and require a process of adaptation to various changes in function and environmental stress caused by a decrease in the body's ability (Listyarini & Alvita, 2018). Based on Law Number 13 of 1998, an elderly person is someone who is over the age of sixty.

The phenomenon of population aging occurs in all countries, especially in developing countries. This happened in 2012, where out of 15 countries with an elderly population of 10 million, seven of them were developing countries, meanwhile, in 2050 it is predicted that there will be 33 countries with an elderly population of more than 10 million people, 22 of which are developing countries (BPS, 2020).

The aging rate of the elderly population in developing countries is much faster than in developed countries. And currently Indonesia is still in the status of a developing country (WHO, 2017). The increase in numbers is increasing every year, causing a demographic transition, where currently Indonesia is at the stage of low mortality and birth rates (BAPPENAS, 2019).

Research conducted by Kresnawati (2020) shows that the role of cadres in organizing the elderly Posyandu has an impact on the activeness of the elderly in participating in the elderly Posyandu. Another study by Putri (2020) showed that the role of good cadres has an effect on the activity of the elderly.

Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers at the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, it was found that the service coverage of the Elderly Posyandu in the Muara Saung Health Center work area was still low, only 10 elderly people received health services out of a target number of 288 people, this was due to their condition as The elderly make their memory less and less so they often forget the activity schedule at the Posyandu. In addition, the reasons for not getting sick and not having time are reasons for not taking advantage of it. In addition, distance is also the reason they don't routinely come to the elderly posyandu.

Based on the researcher's interview with the holders of the elderly Posyandu program, efforts to visit the elderly's homes are very difficult to do because of human resource and financial constraints and related parties are also confused about why the public's low attractiveness to coming

to the elderly Posyandu is still low. The researcher also observed that most of the elderly came to the elderly Posyandu with their fellow elderly friends rather than being escorted by their families.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive with a cross-sectional research design, namely a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by way of approach, observation or data collection at one time (point time approach).

Data analysis was carried out, namely managing data in a form that is easier to read and interpret and can be tested statistically, the correctness of the hypotheses that have been set. Data analysis was carried out in stages, namely univariate and bivariate analysis.

RESULTS

Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis in this study was to see the frequency distribution of knowledge levels, family support, the role of cadres and the utilization of the elderly Posyandu, which can be seen in full in the following table:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Elderly Knowledge Levels in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency, in 2022

No	Knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Not enough	20	27.0
2	Enough	33	44.6
3	Well	21	28.4
	Amount	74	100.0

Based on table 1 of 74 respondents, it shows that almost half of the 33 respondents (44.6%) have sufficient knowledge.

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Elderly Family Support in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur District, in 2022

No	Family support	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	38	51.4
2	Tall	36	48.6
	Obesity at risk	74	100.0

Based on table 2 of 74 respondents shows that some 38 respondents (51.4%) have low family support.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of the Role of Elderly Cadres in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022

No	Role of Cadre	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Low	35	47.3
2	Tall	39	52.7
	Amount	74	100.0

Based on table 3 of 74 respondents, it shows that 39 respondents (52.7%) stated that the role of cadres was low.

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Elderly Posyandu Utilization in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022

No	Use of the Elderly Posyandu	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	No	45	60.8
2	Yes	29	39.2
	Amount	74	100.0

Based on table 4, out of 74 respondents, it was shown that more than 45 respondents (60.8%) stated that they did not utilize the elderly posyandu.

DISCUSSION

Frequency Distribution of Elderly Knowledge Levels in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Community Health Center, Kaur Regency, in 2022

The results showed that almost half of the respondents 33 (44.6%) had sufficient knowledge. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the education level of the elderly was relatively low, namely the elderly did not complete elementary and junior high school, thus affecting the knowledge of the elderly about the importance of checking their health at the elderly Posyandu. The level of one's knowledge influences individual behavior a lot, where the higher the level of knowledge of an elderly person about the benefits of posyandu, the higher the level of awareness of the elderly to visit the posyandu, the more positive the opinion of the elderly about the elderly posyandu, the greater the level of awareness and participation of the elderly to visit the elderly posyandu. The lack of knowledge of the elderly about the elderly posyandu results in a lack of understanding of the elderly in utilizing the elderly posyandu. Lack of knowledge of the elderly can be influenced one of them by the level of education.

Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing someone about an object through the senses they have (eyes, ears, nose, and so on). Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the sense of hearing (ears) and the sense of sight (eyes). A person's knowledge of objects has different intensities or levels. The low level of knowledge of the elderly regarding the use of posyandu is due to the low education level of the elderly. The level of education obtained by a person affects the level of knowledge of that person as well (Notoatmodjo, 2018)

The results of research by Rias et al, 2022 with the title Factors Associated with the Utilization of the Elderly Service Program (Posyandu Elderly), it was found that an analysis of the dependent variable found that 27.9% had poor knowledge. The results of Weny et al's 2019 study entitled The Relationship between Elderly Knowledge and Attitudes and the Utilization of Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of Kampung Guci Padang Pariaman Community Health Center found that half of the respondents (55.6%) did not utilize the elderly Posyandu in Korong Sungai Asam Working Area of Kampung Guci Health Center Padang Pariaman Regency

Frequency Distribution of Elderly Family Support in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Community Health Center, Kaur Regency, in 2022

The results showed that some of the respondents 38 (51.4%) had low family support. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it is known that the family did not accompany the respondent when the posyandu was held. Family support is a condition that is beneficial to individuals, which is obtained from family members so that family members who are sick or who need support, motivation feels cared for, valued and loved by those closest to them. Family support plays a role in improving body health and creating a positive effect.

Family support is defined as assistance when facing unpleasant circumstances in life. Family support has an important role for the elderly in the use of posyandu by the elderly. If there is no support from the family, indirectly the intensity of elderly visits to posyandu will decrease. In the absence of support from the family, the elderly will not come to the posyandu (Ministry of Health, 2018)

According to Astuti's research (2017) family support for the elderly in the hamlet of Seyegan Sleman is in the sufficient category of 24 people (40.7%)

Frequency Distribution of the Role of Elderly Cadres in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Community Health Center, Kaur Regency in 2022

The results showed that 39 respondents (52.7%) stated that the role of cadres was low. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was because the cadres had not carried out their duties and roles as cadres for the elderly to participate in the activities of the Elderly Posyandu. Cadres do not provide enough information about the importance of health checks.

Elderly Posyandu cadres are the most important mover in carrying out the goals of the Elderly Posyandu. Cadres in carrying out health services at Posyandu are an important resource and are much needed to achieve optimal performance. In this case, elderly Posyandu cadres are also required to provide optimal service so that the performance issued is good and service users, in this case the elderly can also feel comfortable in the elderly Posyandu (Febriyani, 2016).

Sintia et al. 2022 research results with the title Relationship between Family Role and Elderly Participation in Posbindu Activities in the Work Area of the Bintang Health Center in Central Aceh District in 2022 Based on the results of research conducted in the work area of the Bintang Health Center in Central Aceh District, the proportion of active participation of the elderly in the family role category 50.0% and in the non-existent family role category 27.5%, while the participation of the elderly who are not active is higher than in the non-existent family role category of 72.5% and the existing family role category is 50.0%.

Frequency Distribution of Elderly Posyandu Utilization in the Work Area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency, in 2022

The results showed that more than 45 respondents (60.8%) stated that they did not utilize the elderly posyandu. This is due to the fact that the elderly do not take advantage of the services of the elderly Posyandu due to the declining physical condition of the elderly, the lack of active members in providing information and the lack of support from the family.

According to Notoadmodjo (2017) the main factors that encourage the elderly to use the elderly Posyandu are lack of knowledge and wrong attitudes about the goals and benefits of the Posyandu, the encouragement of health workers, cadres, children, peers and community leaders. Based on interviews with respondents, the reasons why the elderly do not use the elderly Posyandu include a lack of trust in the services provided by non-medical staff; unable to leave work; the medicine is given not when the elderly posyandu takes place but must be taken at the health center the next day, the assumption that the elderly posyandu activities are only for elderly women, and feel bored with the activities held at the elderly posyandu.

Research conducted by Prestya et al (2019) with the research title "Description of Elderly Activeness in Elderly Posyandu". The results showed that more than half (63.9%) of the elderly respondents were not active at the elderly Posyandu while those who were active were (36.1%) respondents.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Most of the respondents 33 (44.6%) have sufficient knowledge.
2. Some respondents 38 (51.4%) have low family support.
3. Some of the respondents 39 (52.7%) stated that the role of cadres was low.
4. More than 45 respondents (60.8%) stated that they did not use the elderly posyandu
5. There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the utilization of the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency. In 2022, it can be seen using the Chi-Square test (Pearson Chi-Square) to obtain a value of 8.150 with a value of $p = 0.017$
6. There is a relationship between family support and the use of the elderly Posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency. In 2022, it was seen using the Chi-Square test (Pearson Chi-Square) to get a value of 7.139 with a value of $p = 0.008$
7. There is a relationship between the role of cadres and the utilization of the elderly posyandu in the working area of the Muara Saung Health Center, Kaur Regency. In 2022, it was seen using

the Chi-Square test (Pearson Chi-Square) that a value of 5.206 was obtained with a value of $p = 0.023$

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