

Elderly Knowledge About Lancia Posyandu in Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency

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ABSTRACT

Elderly Posyandu is an integrated service post for the elderly in a certain area that has been agreed upon, which is driven by the community where they can get health services. This study aims to determine the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly Posyandu in the Village of Sinar Sabungan, District of Bonatua Lunasi, Tobasa Regency. This research method is descriptive, where the elderly population is 57 people, the sampling technique is done by total sampling, and the sample that meets the research criteria and fills out a questionnaire is 57 respondents. Data collection was carried out from 21 April 2021 to 24 May 2021 using a questionnaire which consisted of two parts: the first was about demographic data, the second part was Knowledge of the elderly about the Elderly Posyandu in Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency. From the data analysis it is known that out of 57 respondents there are 51 respondents (89.5%) who have good knowledge, 6 respondents (10.5%) who have sufficient knowledge and no respondent (0%) who has less knowledge. This shows that the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly posyandu is good. It is recommended that health center staff continue to improve the elderly posyandu program and provide health education as well as socialize the existence and benefits of elderly posyandu services.

Keywords:

Knowledge, Elderly Posyandu, Elderly

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1. INTRODUCTION

Aging can be seen from many perspectives. According to a biological perspective, aging is a total number of changes during life that are common to all "species" [15]. Viewed from a psychological perspective, aging is a change that is regular and occurs when mature, which can be influenced by genetics and the environment. Viewed from a sociological perspective, aging is a long life process from youth to old age that begins with conception and ends with death [2]. Meanwhile, from a nursing perspective, aging is not a setback and a disease but a developmental process that has started from conception [6].

In 2010, it is estimated that the elderly population in Indonesia will reach 23.9 million or 9.77% [12]. According to the Coordinating Board for Social Welfare Activities (2013) The number of elderly people in Indonesia in 2013 is estimated to reach 23,992,000 people (9.77%) and in 2020 it is predicted to reach 28,000,000 people (11.30%).

Health services at the community level are the elderly Posyandu, basic level health services for the elderly are Puskesmas, and advanced level health services are hospitals. Elderly Posyandu service is an integrated service post for elderly people in a certain area that has been agreed upon, which is driven by the community where they can get health services. Elderly Posyandu is a development of government policy through health services for the elderly which is implemented through the Community Health Center program by involving participation. the elderly, families, community leaders and social organizations in its implementation [2]. Based on data from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office in 2008, the number of elderly people being cared for was 24,659 or 30% of the entire elderly population, which totaled 820,990 people. Likewise with elderly health service activities at puskesmas which include treatment, health checks, counseling counseling, social gatherings or recitations and home visits or home care, only 19.5% (80 out of 409 health center) and 400 posyandu for elderly that have been formed or around 23.2% [13]. Based

on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the knowledge of the elderly about Posyandu for the Elderly in Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency.

Formulation of the problem

How is the knowledge of the elderly about the Elderly Posyandu in Sinar Village
The fight in Bonatus District, Lunasi, Tobasa Regency.

2. METHOD

Types and Research Design

The design used in this study is descriptive which aims to see an overview of the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly posyandu in Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency.

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in the Village of Sinar Sabungan, District of Bonatua Lunasi, Tobasa Regency The consideration for choosing the location was because the Posyandu program for the elderly in this village was active and this village was close to the researcher's residence. This research was conducted from April to May 2021.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research and discussion of the research know the Knowledge of the Elderly About Posyandu for the Elderly in the Village of Sinar Sabungan, District of Bonatua Lunasi. Tobasa Regency is described in this chapter. This research was conducted from 21 April 2014 to 24 May 2021 in Sinar Sabungan Village, Jansia Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency with a total of 57 people. Posyandu Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency.

Characteristics of elderly respondents From the research that has been conducted, the results obtained regarding the characteristics of respondents based on the age of the respondents, namely as many as 42.1% (24 people) aged 75-90 years and 22.8% (13 people) aged > 90 years, based on the majority sex were women, namely as many as 35 people (61.4%), of which all respondents 57 people (100%) had Batak ethnicity as respondents who graduated and were Christians. Based on the level of education, the majority graduated from elementary school as many as 37 people (64.9%) and only 1 person graduated from high school (1.8%), based on work, most of the respondents worked as housewives as many as 31 people (54.4%) and a small proportion retired civil servants as many as 7 people (12.3%) and based on income most of them also earn IDR 500,000-IDR 900,000/month as many as 22 people (38.6%) and a small portion earn > IDR 1000,000/month as many as 15 people (26.3%). The results of research on the characteristics of the respondents.

Distribution of respondents based on the characteristics of the respondents in Sinar Sabungan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency (N=57 people) Knowledge of the Elderly about Posyandu for the Elderly

The results showed that the elderly had good knowledge of the components of understanding the elderly posyandu, namely 30 respondents (52.6%), and sufficient knowledge of 27 respondents (47.4%). In the components of the goals and objectives of the elderly Posyandu, 38 respondents (66.7%) had good knowledge and 19 respondents (33.3%) had sufficient knowledge. In the type of health service type of posyandu for the elderly, 41 respondents (71.9%) had good knowledge and 16 respondents (28.1%) had sufficient knowledge. As many as 39 respondents (68.4%) had sufficient knowledge and good knowledge as many as 2 respondents (3.5%) regarding the components of elderly posyandu cadres. 47.4% have good knowledge. And in the components of facilities and infrastructure for the elderly Posyandu, 37 respondents (64.9%) had good knowledge and 20 respondents (35.1%) had sufficient knowledge.

Definition of elderly posyandu In this component, 30 respondents (52.6%) have good knowledge and 27 respondents (47.4%) have sufficient knowledge, this shows that the knowledge of the elderly is good. In accordance with the opinion of [4], said that the level of knowledge can be influenced by education, motivation, environment and socio-economic. This is in accordance with the opinion which states that school or education influences individual personal development and raises the level of individual intelligence. This is proven based on the results of measuring the knowledge of the elderly about the use of the elderly Posyandu in the focus of the services of the elderly Posyandu focusing on promotive and preventive efforts in accordance with the understanding of the elderly Posyandu as a place for improving health, the ability to be independent, productive and play an active role (Depkes RI, 2003). However, this is different from this study because the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly Posyandu is influenced by their experience while undergoing the elderly Posyandu, not based on the last level of education of the elderly.

The goals and objectives of the elderly posyandu

In this component, 38 respondents (66.7 %) had good knowledge and 19 respondents (33.3%) had sufficient knowledge. This shows that the goals and objectives of the elderly posyandu are in accordance with what is expected, most of the respondents understand and understand the objectives of the elderly posyandu, that the purpose of the elderly posyandu is to improve the health status and quality of life of the elderly to achieve a happy and efficient old age in family life and the community [11], then the target of the elderly posyandu, namely the age group of 60 years and over, this is in accordance with the characteristics of the respondents regarding age, namely the majority of respondents were aged 75-90 years as many as 24 people (42.1%).

Types of Posyandu Health Services for the Elderly In the component of types of health services for the elderly Posyandu, 41 respondents (71.9%) had good knowledge and sufficient knowledge, 16 respondents (28.1%) from these results found that the types or activities carried out in the elderly posyandu meet the needs of the elderly, namely health checks, provision of additional food, weighing, measuring height, exercise. This is in accordance with what was stated by [4]

Elderly Posyandu Cadres

When seen from the results of the frequency distribution as many as 39 respondents (68.4 %) have sufficient knowledge and good knowledge as many as 16 respondents (28.1%). This shows that the elderly posyandu cadres play a big role in the elderly posyandu. The researcher's assumption stated that during the implementation of the elderly Posyandu there were several cadres who were late. This caused the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly Posyandu cadres to be mostly sufficient. The performance of cadres that is not optimal is inseparable from the role and responsibility of the Ministry of Health in managing Posyandu. According to the results of Darmawan's research (2009) posyandu has recently stagnated due to many factors, including there are many entrusted programs, cadres are less active and lack enthusiasm, there is a project approach that weakens community initiative, and lack of empowerment, and it is unclear who the "owner" is. posyandu, pokja and pokjanal.

Implementation of the Elderly Posyandu

In the component of organizing the elderly posyandu, 30 respondents (52.6 %) had sufficient knowledge, and 27 respondents (47.4%) had good knowledge. In this case it is known that the time and place that have been determined are in accordance with the agreement and the elderly agree with the agreement. Knowledge of the elderly about posyandu, in accordance with the guidelines for implementing posyandu that posyandu implementation follows a 3 table system starting from table I for registration, measuring and weighing body weight and height, table II for recording by health workers, table III for carrying out health education activities.

Elderly Posyandu facilities and infrastructure

In the elderly posyandu facilities and infrastructure, 37 respondents (64.9 %) had good knowledge and 20 respondents (35.1%) had sufficient knowledge. According to [6], health demands are related to the availability of health facilities and infrastructure, thus technological developments must always be considered so that health service activities can provide quality services to consumers. The results of this study are in line with Silalahi's research (2009) at the Padang Bulan Medan Health Center, that health facility variables have a significant influence on the level of utilization of health services. This is also in accordance with the opinion of [6], that trust in health facilities is a function that influences a person's use of health services.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the description of the discussion regarding the knowledge of the elderly about the elderly Posyandu in Sinar Sabangan Village, Bonatua Lunasi District, Tobasa Regency, it can be concluded that the research was conducted on 57 respondents, there were 51 respondents (89.5%) who had good knowledge, 6 respondents (10.5%) who have sufficient knowledge and no respondents (0%) who have less knowledge. This shows that most of the respondents have good knowledge about the elderly Posyandu, this is because the services provided by the cadres and staff of the elderly Posyandu are very good and the experience of the elderly while participating in the elderly Posyandu. This was not motivated by the last education of the elderly because the last education of the elderly was elementary school graduates as many as 37 people (64.9 %).

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