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Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 21 THE CORRELATION OF ELDERLY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO THE UTILIZATION OF ELDERLY INTEGRATED SERVICE POST IN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF TANAH TINGGI BINJAI 2013 Elizawarda 1 1 Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Medan Author's Corresponding (+6281263860665) ABSTRACT Introduction Indonesia is a country that has a population in the world's fourth most populous. With a population more than 200 million people in 2000 to 7.5% or 15 million inhabitants are elderly residents. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report that elderly population in Indonesia in 2020 has reached 11.34% or 28.8 million people registered, 6.9% live babies that causes the elderly population in the world and based on Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the years 2005-2010 the number of elderly people will be equal to the number of children is 8.5% of the population or about 19 million people. Given the level of health and well-being is improving the survival rate of Indonesia's population is also increasing (Hatta, 2006). Methods This research is an analytical study with cross sectional method aims to identify the knowledge, attitudes, and the correlation between knowledge and attitudes of elderly with utilization of elderly integrated service post in Community Health Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai. The population of elderly who utilize was 120 peoples. The sampling technique used purposive sampling by 55 respondents. Result and Discussion Based on the research find that correlation between knowledge to the utilization of elderly integrated service post, the result $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, the correlation between attitude to the utilization of elderly integrated service post with result $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, meaning it can be concluded that there is a correlation between knowledge and attitude of elderly with utilization elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. The suggestion is that health professionals must be able to improve understanding of information on the utilization of elderly integrated service post. Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, The Utilization of Elderly Integrated Service Post INTRODUCTION One indicator of the success of development is the increasing life expectancy of the population. With the increased life expectancy of the

population, caused the number of elderly people from year to year (Resmana, 2011) Indonesia is a country that has a population in the world's fourth most populous. With a population of more than 200 million people in 2000 to 7.5% or 15 million inhabitants are elderly residents. Based on the projections of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the years 2005-2010 the number of elderly people will be equal to the number of children is 8.5% of the population or about 19 million people. According to the WHO, elderly population in Indonesia in 2020 has reached 11.34% or 28.8 million people registered, 6.9% live babies that causes the elderly population in the world. Given the level of health and well-being is improving the survival rate of Indonesia's population is also increasing (Hatta, 2006). According to the National Commission on Elderly in its book entitled "Population Profile Elderly 2009" said that the proportion of the elderly population in Indonesia, there has been a significant increase over the last 30 years with a population of 5.3 million (4.48 percent of the total population of Indonesia) in 1971 to 19.3 million (8.37 percent of the total population of Indonesia) in 2009. Then, based on population projections Elderly Indonesia in 2020, is expected to reach 28.99 million. The increase in the elderly population is due to an increase in life expectancy as a result of health care quality improvement (Elderly Population Profile, 2009) Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 22 According to the Health Profile of North Sumatera Province in 2011 that total population in North Sumatra amounted to 13,103,596 people, and the number of elderly in North Sumatra in 2011 recorded 797 813 people or 6.08%. As well as the number of elderly in the city of Binjai as many as 14 523 people. Elderly integrated service post should be a leading pioneer in tackling the problem of the increasing levels of the elderly in Indonesia. Namely by means of disseminating knowledge and attitudes about the need for quality of life of individuals and the importance of planning and inventory needs in the old days later. Results of research conducted to Dwi Handy (2011), in the community health center of Weru obtained information that runs through cadres of integrated service post. Of the 100 respondents who obediently follow integrated service post many as 29 people (29%), and as many as

71 people (71%) did not follow integrated. From these studies have proved that there is still a lack of awareness of the elderly to take advantage of the elderly integrated service post. From the 2011 data profile of North Sumatra showed that from 14.523 the number of elderly people, only 3,850 people or 26.51% got health services in Binjai. From the beginning of the survey that has been done in January 2013, in Health Community Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai there were 120 elderly people, spread over two Integrated service post namely Habibi Habibah as many as 60 people and Timbang Langkat as many as 60 people. Preliminary data that got from interviews with elderly integrated service post officer in Community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai, generating that only 54 elderly people who implement and utilize the importance of integrated service post. Thus, while the conclusion of the authors stated that there is still a lack of knowledge and attitudes towards the use of elderly integrated service post. From the foregoing, we need a further study on the importance of the correlation between knowledge and attitude toward the existence and the utilization of elderly integrated service post.

RESEARCH METHODS This research was conducted with cross sectional study design on January to July 2013 were conducted at community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai. The population in this study were all erderly who utilize elderly integrated service post in Community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013, amounting to 120 people with a total sample of 55 elderly people using the formula by purposive sampling technique. The type of data used are primary and secondary data. With the measuring tool in the form of a questionnaire prepared by the author based on theoretical. The data has been obtained and then analyzed with the univariate and bivariate analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS The results of this study according on primary data conducted in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013 obtained the following results: 1. Univariate Analysis a. Distribution of respondents based on the utilization of elderly integrated service post, knowledge and attitudes. Distribution of respondents based on the utilization of erderly integrated service post, knowledge and attitudes in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013 can be seen in the pie chart below: Chart 1. Frequency

Distribution Of Respondents Based On The Utilization Of Elderly Integrated Service Post In Community Health Center Of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013 25 person (45,5 %) 30 person (54.5 %) Elderly Integrated Service Post Unutilize Utilize Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 23 Based on the chart 1 shown that total 45.5% (25 people) elderly have utilized intergrated service post. Chart 2. Frequency Distribution of Elderly Knowledge With Utilization Of Elderly Integrated Service Post In The Region Of Community Health Center Of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013 Based on chart 2 shown that total of 20.0% (11 people) less knowledgeable about utilization of elderly integrated service post. Chart 3. Frequency Distribution of Elderly Attitude With Utilization Of Elderly Integrated Service Post In The Region Of Community Health Center Of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013 Based on the chart 3, as much as 32.7% (18 persons) Elderly being negative about the utilization of elderly integrated service post.

2. Bivariate Analysis a. The distribution of respondents according to the relationship of knowledge with the utilization of elderly integrated service post can be seen in the table below: Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Correlation Between Elderly Knowledge to the Utilization of Elderly Integrated Service Post in Community Health Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013

No	Knowledge	The Utilization	Total	P Value	Yes	No	F %	F %	F %
1	Good	18	100	0,000	2	7	26,9	19	73,1
2	Enough	5	16,7		5	45,5	6	54,5	11
3	Less	11	33,3		5	45,5	6	54,5	11
	Total	30	100		5	16,7	6	20,0	11

From the table above was obtained that there 5 out of 11 (45.5%) of respondents who do not utilize the elderly integrated service post had less knowledge. While among the elderly who take advantage of integrated service post exist as much as 18 out of 18 respondents (100%) who have a good knowledge. Test results obtained by statistical values p value = 0.000 then it can be concluded there is a difference between utilization of integrated service post incidence proportion of Elderly who have a good knowledge of the elderly who have less knowledge (there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of elderly with utilization of integrated service post elderly).

b. Distribution of respondents based on relationships with elderly attitude to utilization of of elderly integrated service post can be seen in the table below: Table 2 Frequency

Distribution of Correlation Between Elderly Attitude to the Utilization of Elderly Integrated Service Post in Community Health Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013

Utilization	Total	P Value	Yes	No	F %	F %	F %
Positive	29	0,000	8	21	27,5	72,5	78,3
Negative	1		5	17	9,4	18,2	5,6
Total	30		13	17	42,3	57,7	54,5

From the results of the analysis of the correlation between the attitudes of the elderly with the utilization of elderly integrated service post obtained that there are 29 of 37 (78,4%) of respondents utilizing elderly integrated service post have a positive attitude. While the elderly who do not utilize the elderly integrated service post seen that there was 1 of the 18 respondents (5.6 percent) who had a negative attitude. Test results obtained by statistical values p value = 0.000 then concludes there is a difference between utilization of elderly integrated service post to incidence proportion of elderly who have a positive attitude to the elderly who have a negative attitude (there is a significant relationship between the attitudes of the elderly with the utilization of elderly integrated service post).

DISCUSSION a. Distribution of respondents based on the utilization of elderly integrated service post, knowledge and attitudes in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013. The research that has been conducted in Community Health Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013, from the chart.1 shows the frequency distribution of integrated service post's utilization is known that elderly who utilized integrated service post is as much as 30 elderly people (54.5%). According Notoatmodjo (2003), when the acceptance of new behavior or adoption of behavior through a process based on the knowledge, awareness and attitudes then the behavior will be lasting (long lasting). Conversely, if the behavior is not based on knowledge and awareness then it will not last long. The participation of the elderly to integrated service post supported by knowledge of integrated service post by elderly can be lasting. Utilization of health services by the family also affect the elderly integrated service post depends on family predisposition include family characteristics tend to use

health services include demographic variables, variables of social structure, as well as beliefs and attitudes toward medical care (Muzaham F, 1995). According to the assumptions of researchers, from the study due to lack of utilization of elderly integrated service post caused by lack of knowledge and attitudes and support of the elderly families. From the research that has been done in the community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013, based on the chart 2 shows total of 20.0% (11 people) less knowledgeable about utilization of elderly integrated service post. Based on the amount of information obtained by the elderly about the use of elderly integrated service post then, according to Notoatmodjo (2007) mention that the more information got then more in knowledge also because the information is one of the factors that can affect a person's level of knowledge. It just proves that the utilization of elderly integrated service post affected by lack of knowledge about the utilization of elderly integrated service post so it caused unknown the benefit of it.

John Locke an empiricism of Britain said that human beings are born minds is a kind of blank note book. In the scientific record books recorded sensory experiences. And further John Locke said, the rest of the knowledge we gain with ideas derived from the sensing and the first reflection and simple. Long story short, knowledge gained by empiricism is more because of the experiences that ever passed, how the complexity of knowledge can be traced to experiences (Prince, 2011). According to the researchers assumption, lack of knowledge about elderly integrated service post due to lack of information and experience about the utilization of elderly integrated service post. Based on the chart 3, as much as 32.7% (18 persons) elderly being negative about the utilization of elderly integrated service post. In this case, Thurstone stated that attitude is a form of evaluation or emotional response to something. Thus, the attitude pointing in the direction of positive and negative that has to do with one's psychological life. So, in terms of the attitude of the elderly to Utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai show negative positive attitude because attitude is the basis on readiness or willingness to follow the activities of elderly integrated service

Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 25 post. With such

a good attitude, the elderly tend always present or follow the activities held at **elderly integrated service post**. This is understandable because they are a mirror of one's attitude of readiness to react to an object. Readiness is a potential tendency to react in certain ways when people are faced with a stimulus that calls for a response. According to Gordon Allport, the attitude of a person's psychological readiness to react to stimuli originating from within or outside himself. Attitude shows on something **that is still a** potential which at times can actual when exposed to certain stimuli. **According to the** researchers assumption that negative attitude obtained from the elderly because it illustrates the attitude like or dislike a person against an object. Attitudes are often derived from their own experience or from others who are closest. Therefore, the introduction of **integrated service post** elderly need to be improved by health workers.

b. Knowledge and attitudes correlation to the Utilization of Erderly Integrated Service Post in Community Health Center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai 2013 From the results of the relationship between knowledge of the **utilization of** elderly integrated service post analysis in Table 1 **shows that there are as many as** 5 of 11 (45.5%) of respondents who do not utilize **elderly integrated service post** have less knowledge. Whereas among the elderly who utilize **integrated service post** there were 18 of 18 (100%) of respondents who have a good knowledge. After **the Chi Square test** showed p value = 0.000. This figure gives the sense that **the correlation between the level of** elderly knowledge with utilization of **integrated service post** statistically significant, the less level of knowledge **of the elderly**, will be increasingly less the utilization rates **of elderly integrated service post**. The study results were presented appropriate to Notoatmodjo (2007), that someone who does **not want to** follow the **integrated service post** elderly can caused because the person is not or not yet know **the benefits of** **integrated service post**. Supported also **by the theory of** Lawrence Green mentioning that the behavior of a person in good health can be affected by three factors, one factor predisposing factors among embodied in knowledge. **Results of the study** according to the study conducted by Fitri Hayani (2012) argued that the respondents who have a good knowledge, many of them which utilize **elderly integrated service post**, while respondents

who have less knowledge, they less utilize elderly integrated service post. Results of this study are also consistent with research conducted to Yunita Sriasih (2006) argued that there is a significant correlation between the level of knowledge on the utilization of elderly integrated service post. And researchers hope that the elderly improve their knowledge about elderly integrated service post. It can be concluded in this study that there is a correlation between knowledge of the utilization of elderly integrated service post which means the better knowledge of the elderly to the utilization of elderly integrated service post will be more willing to utilize it. So the results of this study did not find any gap between research results with the theory mentioned above. Based on table 2 of the research that has been conducted in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013, shows the crosstabulation between attitudes and utilization of elderly integrated service post in Community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. It is known that as much as 37 respondents who have a positive attitude about elderly integrated service post, and 29 respondents, or 78.4% of the elderly utilized integrated service post. Then the 18 respondents who had a negative attitude and one elderly respondents or 5.6% of the elderly do not utilize elderly integrated service post. After the Chi Square test, the results obtained p value = 0.000 < 0.05. The rate gives the sense that the relationship between the attitude of the elderly to utilization of elderly integrated service post statistically significant. The meaning is that if the elderly have a positive attitude it will be more active to utilize the elderly integrated service post and if the Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 26 elderly have a negative attitude it will be increasingly less utilization of elderly integrated service post. The results showed the majority of elderly with a negative attitude has a inactive utilization of elderly integrated service post. This is consistent with the statement of Notoatmodjo (2003) that attitude will make a person toward or away from other people or other objects. In this regard a positive attitude makes the elderly did not utilize elderly integrated service post. Results of the study according to the study conducted by Fitri Hayani (2012) argued that the respondents who have a good attitude, many of them will utilize elderly integrated

service post, while respondents who have less attitude, many of whom lack utilize the elderly integrated service post. Therefore, the better attitude about the use of elderly integrated service post, the better participation of the elderly integrated service post.

Results of this study are also consistent with research conducted to Yunita Sriasih (2006) argued that there is a significant correlation between attitudes toward the elderly integrated service post program. Researchers hope that the elderly have a high attitude towards the elderly integrated service post. It can be concluded in this study that there is a correlation between the attitude of the elderly with the elderly integrated service post utilization which means the bad attitude of the elderly of elderly integrated service post utilization will be even less willing to take advantage of elderly integrated service post. So the results of this study did not find any gap between research results with

the theory mentioned above. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS CONCLUSION Based on the results of research on the correlation of knowledge and attitude to the utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013 can be concluded as follows: 1. The results showed that as many as 20% of the elderly have less knowledge about the utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. 2. The results showed that as many as 32.7% of elderly had a negative attitude about the utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. 3. The results showed that as many as 45.5% of elderly who do not utilize elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. 4. There is a correlation between knowledge and utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. 5. There is a correlation between attitudes to the utilization of elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013.

SUGGESTIONS 1. Expected to head of community health center to be able to make a schedule extension, regulations and counseling on a regular basis of elderly integrated service post and sustainable (sustainable) in order to be used by elderly integrated service post in community health center of Tanah Tinggi Binjai in 2013. 2. To be more open in

disseminating information to the elderly integrated service post and for further research of this study are expected to be developed. 3. Expected to health professionals to improve complete education and counseling activities in order to get the correct information about elderly and elderly integrated service post so that the knowledge and attitudes of the elderly to be good and positive. REFERENCES Arikunto, S, 2003, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek. Edisi Baru, Rineka Cipta: Jakarta Bandiyah, S, 2009, 4Lanjut Usia dan Keperawatan Gerontik, Nuha Medika:, Yogyakarta Depkes. RI, 1999,repository.USU.ac.id/bitsstream/.../4/Chapter%20//pdf Dinkes Provsu, 2012, Profil Sumatera Utara Tahun 2011, Dinkes Provsu, Medan. Fallen, R dan Budi, R, 2010, Keperawatan Komunitas, Nuha Medika: Yogyakarta Hatta, 2011. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/9207741> Challenges, Strategy and Health Treatment 3Approach to Nutrition and Molecular Epidemiology 27 3/03-BAB-I- Integrated service post -Lansia (accessed at 2 Februari 2013) Hesti, W, 2007, Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Lanjut Usia di Tatanan Klinik,, Fitrimaya: Yogyakarta _____, W, 2010, 4Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Lanjut Usia di Tatanan Klinik,, Fitrimaya: Yogyakarta Hidayat, A, 2011, Metode Penelitian Keperawatan dan Teknik Analisis data, Salemba Medika: Jakarta Hutahuruk. Agustina 2005. 11Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pelayanan Integrated service post Lanjut Usia. Medan : Tesis Program Administrasi dan Kebijakan Kesehatan Sekolah Pasca Sarjana Sumatera Utara Machfoedz, I, 2008, 4Metodologi Penelitian (Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif), Fitrimaya:, Yogyakarta Maryam, R, dkk, 2008, Mengenal usia Lanjut dan Perawatannya, Salemba Medika: Jakarta Muzaham, F.2005. Sosiologi Kesehatan. 6Universitas Indonesia : Jakarta Ma'rifatul Lilik,2011, Keperawatan lanjut Usia, Graha Ilmu,: Jakarta Murwani, A, 2010, Gerontik, Konsep Dasar dan Asuhan Keperawatan Home Care dan Komunitas, Fitrimaya: Yogyakarta Notoatmodjo, S, 2005, Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan, 9Rineka Cipta: Jakarta _____, S, 2007,Promosi Kesehatan Teori dan Aplikasi , Rineka Cipta: Jakarta _____, 2010. Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan, Rineka Cipta: Jakarta Nugroho, W, 2000. 6Keperawatan Gerontik Edisi 2, EGC: Jakarta _____, 2008. Keperawatan Gerontik Edisi 2, EGC: Jakarta Nursalam, 2003. Konsep dan Penerapan Metodologi

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