

ABSTRAK

Posbindu yaitu pos pelayanan terpadu untuk masyarakat usia lanjut, berkunjung ke posbindu adalah langkah untuk tetap produktif saat usia lanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan lansia tentang posbindu dengan kunjungan lansia datang ke posbindu RW 2 Mekar Mulya di Wilayah Kerja UPT Panghegar Kota Bandung. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian 175 orang dan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 64 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk Pengetahuan lansia tentang posbindu, dan lembar observasi untuk kunjungan lansia. Analisis yang digunakan menggunakan *chi-square*. Hasil Analisa univariat menunjukkan lansia berpengetahuan kurang baik (68,8%) dan lansia yang tidak aktif berkunjung (78,1%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan responden kurang baik terhadap posbindu dengan persentase 68,8%, sedangkan responden yang memiliki kategori kurang aktif berkunjung ke posbindu dengan persentase 78,1%. Hasil uji statistik *Chi square* antara variabel pengetahuan lansia tentang posbindu terhadap Kunjungan lansia datang ke posbindu di dapatkan *p-value* 0,003. Maka H_0 ditolak sehingga terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan lansia tentang posbindu dengan kunjungan lansia datang ke posbindu. Petugas kesehatan harus lebih aktif melakukan sosialisasi pemanfaatan posbindu kepada lansia. Hal ini diharapkan mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan lansia dan meningkatkan perilaku lansia untuk mengunjungi posbindu.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Kunjungan, Posyandu Lansia Daftar
Pustaka : 22 Buku (2007-2018) 7 Jurnal
(2014-2018) 2 Website (2010-2018)

ABSTRACT

Posbindu is an integrated service post for elderly people, visiting posbindu is a step to remain productive in old age. This study aims to determine the relationship between the knowledge of the elderly about posbindu with elderly visits to Posbindu RW 2 Mekar Mulya in the Work Area of UPT Panghegar, Bandung City. This type of research is descriptive correlational with approach cross sectional. The study population was 175 people and the sample used purposive sampling with a sample size of 64 people. Instruments used for elderly knowledge about posbindu, and observation sheets for elderly visits. The analysis used is chi-square. The results of univariate analysis showed that the elderly had poor knowledge (68.8%) and the elderly who were not active in visiting (78.1%). The results showed that the respondents' knowledge was not good about posbindu with a percentage of 68.8%, while the respondents who were in the less active category visited Posbindu with a percentage of 78.1%. The results of the statistical test Chi square between the variables of knowledge of the elderly about posbindu and the visit of the elderly coming to posbindu obtained a p-value of 0.003. So H_0 is rejected so that there is a relationship between the knowledge of the elderly about Posbindu and the visits of the elderly coming to Posbindu. Health workers must be more active in socializing the use of posbindu to the elderly. This is expected to increase the knowledge of the elderly and improve the behavior of the elderly to visit Posbindu

Keywords : Knowledge, Visits, Posyandu Elderly Bibliography : 22

Books (2007-2018)

7 Journals (2014-2018)

2 Website (2010-2018)

KATA PENGANTAR