

**Determinant Factors of Low Elderly Visits to Sebotok Village Posyandu, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center****Harmili<sup>1\*</sup>, Rafi'ah<sup>1</sup>, Rosnani Sarkasi<sup>2</sup>, Abdul Alif Abd Hamid<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>STIKES Griya Husada Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>Special Care Nursing, Kuliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia<sup>3</sup>Department of Critical Care Nursing, Kuliyah of Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia**Correspondent Author:**

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Email :  
harmili9@gmail.com**Keywords :**Determinant Factors,  
Elderly Visits, Posyandu**Abstract**

The proportion of elderly individuals in Indonesia rose from 7.57 percent in 2012 to 10.48 percent in 2022, with projections indicating a continued increase to 19.9 percent by 2045. This demographic shift underscores the need for focused attention on the aging population. This study aims to identify the factors influencing low visitation rates of the elderly to the Posyandu (Integrated Health Post) in Sebotok Village, under the purview of the Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. Employing an analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach, the study surveyed 46 respondents selected through purposive sampling, utilizing a questionnaire as the primary instrument. Statistical analysis employed Fisher's exact test, revealing significant correlations between posyandu accessibility (p-value = 0.000), knowledge (p-value = 0.008), and family support (p-value = 0.000) with elderly visitation rates. However, no significant relationships were found between the services provided by health workers (p-value = 0.536) or posyandu volunteers (p-value = 0.536) and elderly visitation. Recommendations include enhancing education initiatives aimed at families and the elderly to emphasize the importance of regular health check-ups for the elderly population.

**INTRODUCTION**

As time goes by, the aging process cannot be avoided. Everyone's desire is how to remain strong in living a quality and meaningful old age. This can be considered considering the rise in life expectancy among the populace poses challenges as it leads to a growing number of elderly individuals, consequently elevating the dependency ratio for seniors. This means that the working-age population must increasingly support a larger elderly demographic (Juniardi, 2019).

The ongoing global population growth, including in countries like Indonesia, is leading to a notable rise in both the absolute number and proportion of elderly individuals (Andini, 2013, as cited in Sumartini & Prayadi, 2021). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2022, Indonesia has witnessed a steady increase in the percentage of its elderly population over the past decade, climbing from 7.57 percent in 2012 to 10.48 percent in 2022. Projections suggest this trend will persist, with estimates indicating a rise to 19.9 percent by 2045 (BKKBN, 2023).

Social services for the elderly (elderly) is a process of providing assistance that is carried out in a planned and sustainable manner to meet the needs of the elderly, so that the person concerned is able to carry out their social functions (Muhtar & Aniharyati, 2019). The growing population of elderly individuals in Indonesia necessitates focused care and attention

for those undergoing the aging process. Issues requiring particular consideration among the elderly pertain to the ongoing aging process, encompassing physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and sexual changes (Azizah, 2011).

Therefore, it is very efficient if a healthy and independent condition can be maintained as long as possible. Health services for the elderly start from various groups of elderly in the community and community health centers for the elderly as basic health service facilities, as well as services for referrals to hospitals. Community health centers for the elderly prioritize promotive and preventive services which can be carried out outside the community health center building by involving active community participation without eliminating curative and rehabilitative services. Apart from that, posyandu for the elderly which arises from community aspirations or which originates from community health centers is also an important facility in society (National Commission on Elderly, 2010 in (Halimsetiono, 2021)). There are several factors that influence the low utilization of elderly visits to posyandu, including knowledge, education, distance and transportation, family support, and the role of cadres (Aldriana, 2016).

In a preliminary investigation conducted within the jurisdiction of the Labuhan Badas District Health Center covering two islands, Moyo Island and Medang Island, it was observed that Moyo Island comprises two villages: Sebotok Village and Labuhan Aji Village, while Medang Island is home to Bajo Medang Village and Bugis Medang Village. Among these four villages, one village, Sebotok Village, exhibited a notable deficiency in elderly attendance at the Posyandu (Integrated Health Post).

The Community Health Center's health initiatives involve providing accessible posyandu services for the elderly to engage in preventive health measures. Despite this provision, the elderly have not fully utilized these services, resulting in unmet basic needs, which could adversely affect their quality of life. Given the minimal attendance of elderly individuals at the Posyandu in Sebotok Village, the researcher is motivated to investigate the factors influencing this low visitation rate. This study aims to identify the Determinant Factors of Low Elderly Visits to the Posyandu in Sebotok Village, under the purview of the Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research employed an analytical approach with a cross-sectional design, conducted between November and December 2023. The study population comprised elderly individuals registered at the Sebotok Village Posyandu, affiliated with the Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center, totaling 46 members. The sample size consisted of 46 respondents, and total sampling was utilized as the sampling technique. All participants were informed about the study's objectives and procedures. Participants were also informed that they had the right to agree or withdraw at any time during the data collection process. All respondents have read and completed the informed consent form. The study was also approved by the Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center ethical committee through the letter of permit number 045.2/ 01 /XII/PKM/LB II/2023.

The instruments in this research are factors that influence access to posyandu, cadre support, health worker services, and family support using a questionnaire. The questionnaire used is a valid modified questionnaire, while for elderly visits at posyandu, a measuring tool is used as a document for elderly visits in elderly posyandu activities, in order to determine the analysis of influencing factors. towards elderly visits at Posyandu.

All data in this study is categorical, so the univariate analysis used is frequency distribution. A bivariate analysis was also conducted, utilizing Fisher's exact test.

## RESULTS

### a. Univariate Results

Univariate data in this study is presented in frequency distribution data. Univariate data in this study is presented in table 1 below:

Table 1 Description of Respondents Univariate Data for the Elderly in Sebotok Village Posyandu, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<b>Posyandu visit</b>		
Routine	16	34.8
Not a routine	30	65.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Access to Posyandu</b>		
There are obstacles	31	67.4
There isn't any	15	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	35	76.1
Bad	11	23.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Health Officer Services</b>		
Good	44	95.7
Not good	2	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Family support</b>		
Good	16	34.8
Not good	30	65.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Cadre Support</b>		
Good	44	95.7
Not good	2	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data 2023

Table 1 shows that the majority of posyandu visits are not routine, namely 30 people (65.2%), the majority of access to posyandu is 31 people (67.4%), the majority of respondents' knowledge is good, 35 people (76.1%), the majority of health worker services are good as many as 44 people (95.7%), the vast majority of cadre provide strong support, with 44 individuals (95.7%) displaying positive attitudes.

### b. Bivariate Results

#### 1. Relationship between Access to Posyandu with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

Table 2 depicts the findings of the analysis regarding the correlation between posyandu accessibility and visitation rates in Sebotok Village within the working area of Labuhan Badas Unit II Community Health Center. According to the data presented in Table 2, the bivariate test yielded a p-value of 0.000, indicating a significant correlation between posyandu accessibility and posyandu visitation rates.

Table 2 Access to Posyandu with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023							
Independent Variable	Access to Posyandu						p-value
	There are Obstacles		No		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
<b>Posyandu visit</b>							
Routine	1	6.2	15	93.8	16	100	0,000
Not a routine	30	100	0	.0	30	100	
Total	31	67.4	15	32.6	46	100	

Source: Primary Data 2023

## 2. Relationship between Knowledge with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

The findings from the analysis concerning the correlation between knowledge and posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center presented in table 3. Table 3 indicates that the bivariate test yielded a p-value of 0.008, suggesting a significant correlation between knowledge and posyandu visits. Table 3 Knowledge with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Independent Variable	Knowledge						p-value
	Good		Bad		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Posyandu visit							
Routine	16	100	0	.0	16	100	0.008
Not a routine	19	63.3	11	36.7	30	100	
Total	35	76.1	11	23.9	46	100	

Source: Primary Data 2023

## 3. Relationship between Health Worker Services with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

The results of the analysis of health worker services with posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center are presented in table 4. Table 4 reveals that the bivariate test resulted in a p-value of 0.536, indicating the absence of a correlation between health worker services and posyandu visits.

Table 4 Officer Services with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Health Worker Services								p-value
Independent Variable	Good		Not good		Total			
	f	%	F	%	f	%		
Posyandu visit								
Routine	16	100	0	.0	16	100	0.536	
Not a routine	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100		
Total	44	95.7	2	4.3	46	100		

Source: Primary Data 2023

#### 4. Relationship between Cadre Support with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

The analysis findings regarding the relationship between cadre support and posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center are presented in table 5. Based on table 5, it is known that the bivariate test results obtained  $p\text{-value} = 0.536$ , meaning that there is no relationship between cadre support with posyandu visits.

Table 5 Cadre support with Posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Primary Health Center in 2023							
Independent Variable	Cadre Support						p-value
	Good		Not good		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
<b>Posyandu visit</b>							
Routine	16	100	0	.0	16	100	0.536
Not a routine	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100	
Total	44	95.7	2	4.3	46	100	

Source: Primary Data 2023

#### 5. The Relationship between Family Support with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

The results of the analysis of family support with posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center are presented in table 6. According to the data presented in Table 6, the bivariate test yielded a  $p\text{-value}$  of 0.000, indicating a significant correlation between family support and posyandu visits. Table 6 Family support with Posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center in 2023

Primary Health Center in 2023							
Independent Variable	Family support						p-value
	Good		Not good		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Posyandu visit							
Routine	16	100	0	.0	16	100	0,000
Not a routine	0	.0	30	100	30	100	
Total	16	34.8	30	65.2	46	100	

Source: Primary Data 2023

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Relationship between Access to Posyandu with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center

The results of statistical analysis in this study show a  $p\text{-value}$  of  $0.000 < 0.05$  (at an error level of 5%) thus the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) in this study is accepted and it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between access to posyandu with visits posyandu in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. The existence of a relationship between access to posyandu with posyandu visits in this study is proven by the results that elderly people who have obstacles in accessing posyandu will not regularly visit posyandu. Likewise, if you don't have any obstacles, you will make more regular visits

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to the posyandu. As per the Ministry of National Education's definition, access to health services in this context refers to proximity, specifically the distance between one's residence and the Posbindu where community health activities take place (Wahyuni, 2017).

Access refers to the ease or difficulty elderly individuals face in reaching the posyandu designated for them. This level of access directly impacts elderly participation during posyandu sessions, as close proximity reduces the likelihood of fatigue or physical mishaps due to decreased endurance or strength in the elderly (Aulia, 2021). The findings of this study align with those of Hasibuan & Nurmila (2022), who concluded that the chi-square test results yielded a p-value of 0.012, indicating a significant association between the access variable and elderly visits to the Elderly Posyandu.

Similarly, another study by Sartika Nganro and Nurfardiansyah Bur (2021) found a correlation between access and affordability and the utilization of posyandu among the elderly. Likewise, Pebriani et al. (2020) conducted a similar study, demonstrating a connection between the distance from home to posyandu and posyandu utilization among the elderly in Kampeonaho Village within the Kampeonaho Health Center's jurisdiction.

## **2. Relationship between Knowledge with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center**

The statistical analysis findings from this study reveal a p-value of 0.000, which is less than the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (at a 5% error rate). Consequently, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, indicating a significant association between knowledge and posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, under the purview of Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. This relationship is evidenced by the observation that elderly individuals with good knowledge tend to visit the posyandu more consistently, whereas those with poor knowledge are less likely to do so.

Knowledge, as defined by Fera Meliyanti & Yulis Marita (2023), is the outcome of human perception or understanding of objects through sensory experiences (such as sight, smell, and hearing). The quality of knowledge acquired during sensory experiences is heavily influenced by the intensity of attention and perception towards the object. According to Kresnayana et al. (2023), elderly individuals with lower levels of knowledge tend to have fewer visits to posyandu. Additionally, advancing age often leads to a decline in cognitive function, making it increasingly challenging for the elderly to grasp the significance of posyandu. Conversely, the success of posyandu programs relies not only on healthcare workers but also on the community's comprehension and commitment to implementing posyandu practices. Therefore, there's a crucial need for increased socialization efforts to enhance the elderly's understanding of the importance of attending posyandu sessions, thereby fostering their interest in participating.

These findings resonate with the research conducted by Sebayang (2022), which highlighted a correlation between knowledge and the utilization of posyandu among the elderly. Similarly, Maifita et al. (2023) concluded that there's an association between knowledge, family support, and visits to posyandu for the elderly. Furthermore, the results of another study by Novita et al. (2023) demonstrated a significant relationship between elderly knowledge and posyandu visits in Anduring Village, within the jurisdiction of Ambacang Health Center, Padang City, with a p-value of 0.024 (p-value  $\leq 0.05$ ).

## **3. Relationship between Health Officer Services with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center**

The statistical analysis conducted in this study yielded a p-value of 0.536, which is greater than the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (at a 5% error rate). Consequently, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is rejected, leading to the conclusion that there is no significant relationship between health worker services and posyandu visits in Sebotok

Village, under the jurisdiction of Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. The absence of a correlation between health worker services and posyandu visits suggests that although the quality of health worker services may be satisfactory, there are still elderly individuals who do not regularly attend posyandu sessions. This could be influenced by other factors such as posyandu accessibility and family support for the elderly.

Health worker service refers to the positive perception of health workers' involvement in posyandu activities. To be considered effective in serving the elderly, health workers should create a favorable initial impression, ensuring that elderly attendees feel cared for and respected. Moreover, they should possess adequate skills and knowledge to deliver healthcare services to the elderly. The absence of satisfactory health worker services may deter individuals from attending posyandu sessions (Kresnayana et al., 2023). These findings are consistent with those of Pandangan (2020), which concluded that there is no significant relationship between health worker services and elderly visits to the posyandu. However, they contradict the results of a study conducted by Tanjung (2023), which suggested that staff support significantly influences elderly visits to the posyandu. Based on the research results, it was found that 28 respondents received good health service but did not regularly visit the posyandu. This is because access to posyandu and family support is still lacking, health workers have provided detailed information.

#### **4. Relationship between Cadre Support with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center**

The statistical analysis findings from this study reveal a p-value of 0.536, exceeding the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (at a 5% error rate). Consequently, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is rejected, leading to the conclusion that there is no significant relationship between cadre support and posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, within the jurisdiction of Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. The lack of a correlation between cadre support and posyandu visits suggests that although cadre support is present, some elderly individuals still do not attend posyandu sessions regularly.

The assistance provided by cadres does not appear to influence elderly participation in the Elderly Posyandu. These findings align with those of Deri (2016), who similarly found no significant relationship between cadre involvement and the utilization of the Elderly Posyandu. This could be attributed to the limited awareness among the elderly regarding the importance of utilizing the Elderly Posyandu, despite the diligent efforts of cadres in reminding them to attend.

Furthermore, these results are consistent with the findings of Pratiwi et al. (2021), who concluded that cadre support does not impact elderly participation in the Elderly Posyandu. Similarly, Sesanti et al. (2022) conducted a study that found no correlation between cadre support ( $p=0.157$ ) and the utilization of posyandu among the elderly. From the results of research in the field, some elderly people said that cadres had explained the benefits of elderly posyandu and provided information regarding the existence of elderly posyandu activities. However, the elderly experience obstacles, especially the problem of accessing remote posyandu because there is no one to accompany them if the family is busy working.

#### **5. The Relationship between Family Support with Posyandu Visits in Sebotok Village, Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center**

The statistical analysis findings from this study indicate a p-value of 0.000, which is less than the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (at a 5% error rate). Consequently, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, leading to the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between family support and posyandu visits in Sebotok Village, within the jurisdiction of Labuhan Badas Unit II Primary Health Center. This relationship is supported by the observation that elderly individuals who receive strong family support tend to attend

posyandu sessions more regularly, while those with inadequate family support are less likely to do so.

Family support plays a crucial role in motivating elderly individuals to participate in posyandu activities. Families serve as strong encouragers for the elderly by accompanying them to posyandu sessions, reminding them of the schedule, assisting with various issues, and engaging in supportive activities such as directed conversations and providing encouragement for community involvement and regular health checks. The presence of family support is essential for ensuring the elderly's consistent participation in posyandu activities (Erpandi, 2016). The family's role in supporting the elderly, particularly in facilitating regular health check-ups at posyandu, is paramount (Efendi, 2013).

These research findings align with those of Gunena et al. (2023), who found a correlation between family support and the frequency of elderly visits to posyandu. Similarly, Friandi (2022) concluded that there is a relationship between family support and elderly visits to posyandu. Additionally, Harahap (2021) reported a correlation between family support and the utilization of posyandu for the elderly in Sipangko Village, Angkola Muaratais District, South Tapanuli Regency, in 2020.

## CONSLUSION

The findings of the conducted research led to the conclusion that there exists a correlation between posyandu access, knowledge, and family support with elderly visitation to the posyandu. However, there is no correlation found between the services provided by health workers and posyandu cadres with elderly attendance at the posyandu.

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