

INFLUENCE OF *PREDISPOSING, ENABLING, REINFORCING* FACTORS ON THE UTILIZATION OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE POSTS (NCDS) FOR THE ELDERLY IN THE ERA OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Info Artikel	Abstrak
<p>DOI : https://doi.org/10.26751/ijp.v9i1.1951</p>	<p><i>Endeavors to screen the wellbeing of the old direly need wellbeing administrations through the Non-Transferable Illnesses Incorporated Improvement Post (Posbindu PTM) program where Indonesia is a country with a maturing populace structure. Objective: To decide the impact of inclining, empowering, building up factors on the usage of older PTM posts in the Coronavirus pandemic time in Suka Bangun Town, Sungai Betung Wellbeing Center working region in 2022. Methods: This examination approach is quantitative utilizing a cross sectional plan. The populace in this study were all older individuals in Suka Bangun Town, the functioning region of the Sungai Betung Wellbeing Center in 2022, adding up to 134 individuals. The consequences of factual tests on the usage of the older PTM Posbindu in the Coronavirus pandemic period. found: a. The p esteem = 0.001 means $p < 0.05$, to be specific information, mentalities, instruction and backing for wellbeing laborers and the p esteem = 0.011 means $p < 0.05$ family support. b. The p esteem = 0.132 means $p > 0.05$, to be specific Framework support, the p esteem = 0.128 means $p > 0.05$, specifically the distance voyaged and the p esteem = 0.238 means $p > 0.05$, to be specific transportation. Conclusion: a. There is an impact from information, perspectives, schooling, and backing from wellbeing laborers, and family support on the usage of the older PTM Posbindu in the Coronavirus Pandemic period. b. There is no impact from the help of Units, mileage and transportation on the usage of the old Posbindu PTM in the Coronavirus pandemic period.</i></p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

Given that Indonesia has an elderly population, it is important to filter government assistance to the elderly by providing government assistance administration through the Non-communicable Disease Management Post

(Posbindu PTM) program. Objective: To determine the effect of preparation, strengthening and supporting parts on the use of old PTM posts during the coronavirus pandemic in Suka Bangun City, the area where the Sungai Betung Regional Government Assistance Center will be located in 2022. Methods: This investigative

approach is quantitative using cross-sectional strategies. section plan. The population in this study is all elderly in Kota Sukan Bangun, an area where the Sungai Betung Provincial Government Assistance Center in 2022 amounted to 134 individuals. The impact of quantitative testing on the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the Corona virus pandemic. viewed as a. Explicit data, mindset, education, and support for government aid workers were seen as $p > 0.05$ with a p value of 0.001, and family support as $p > 0.05$ with a p value of 0.011. B. Cost $P = 0.132$ means $p > 0.05$, for firm edge support, charge $p = 0.128$ means $p > 0.05$, clear mileage and charge $p = 0.238$ means $p > 0.05$, for firm transportation. Conclusion: a. There is an influence of information, perspective, readiness and support for labor government assistance, as well as family support for the delay in the use of PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic. B. There is no impact of support units, distance and transportation on the use of the old PTM Posbindu during the Corona virus pandemic.

Senior citizens are the most vulnerable group to Covid-19-related severity, morbidity and death during the current pandemic. Coronavirus death information in several other countries shows an increase with age, for example in China the number of deaths in the age group of 60-69 years is 3.6%, in the age group of 70-79 years is 8%. And in those 80 years old and north, the rate is 8%. 14.8%.³ This is due to the prevalence of various comorbidities in elderly (geriatric) patients, including hypertension, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and others. This is consistent with Indonesia, where mortality rates increase with age: 8 percent in the age group of 45 to 54 years, 14 percent in the age group of 55 to 64 years, and 22 percent in the age group of 65 years and over.

Efforts to check government assistance to old communities do require the administration of government assistance through the Non-Communicable Infection Expansion Post (Posbindu PTM) program where Indonesia is a country with an undeniable population structure. The current

(old) population is estimated at 27.08 million people or 9.99% of the total population of Indonesia.

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Results of Eka Supriyatna et al. The 2020 investigation concerned elements that had an impact on the use of PTM posbindu by nearby networks in the Puskesmas functional area. Martapura. The study involved 85 people who used a cross-sectional design and directed examination method. The results found that the use of PTM posbindu is related to education, business, family support, worker welfare support, welfare framework support, and friend support.

Based on the findings of a basic meeting conducted with representatives of the Posbindu unit of Kota Suka Bangun and the Sungai Betung Health Center in charge of the Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) program, there are fewer elderly people visiting the Posbindu. PTM before and during the Corona virus pandemic. In line with social constraints, the participation of PTM Posbindu organizers is decreasing. PTM Posbindu which is used by one elderly person as a result of direct meetings with seven elderly people; Six other elderly people did not use the PTM Posbindu for various reasons, including time constraints or working in rice fields or fields. Gardening, taking care of grandchildren, supervising the house, traveling, pandemic restrictions, and

so on. Experts are interested in assessing the impact of mentoring, empowering, and supporting the use of the old PTM Posbindu during the Corona virus pandemic in 2022 in the workspace of the Sungai Betung Health Center.

The general purpose of the researcher is to determine the Influence of *Predisposing, Enabling, Reinforcing* Factors on the use of elderly PTM posts during the Covid-19 pandemic era in Suka Bangun Village, the Sungai Betung Health Center work area in 2022.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This exploration methodology is quantitative using a cross sectional arrangement. In Kota Suka Bangun, the working area of the Sungai Betung Welfare Center in 2022, the population of this study is 134 people. The sample in this study amounted to 101 elderly people obtained using the Sugiyono formula (2018).

The sampling technique used in this study was by means of stratified random sampling using questionnaires and interviews. This research was conducted from July to December 2022 on the elderly in Suka Bangun City, the working area of the Betung River Welfare Center, Betung River Area, Bengkulu Regency Government. The instrument in this study used questionnaires, interview guides and observation guides using Lawrence Green's theoretical approach (Notoadmojo, 2014). The research uses ethics as follows: respect for human dignity, respect for privacy and confidentiality, respect for justice and inclusiveness, and balance harms and benefits

Information investigation is carried out using Measurable Items and Administrative Settings (SPSS). The Chi Square test and Chi Square formula (χ^2) are used in bivariate analysis. If $p \text{ price} \leq \alpha$ (0.05) means there is a critical relationship, assuming $p \text{ price} > \alpha$ (0.05) means there is no large relationship between factors. (Sugiyono, 2019)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

1. Univariate Analysis Results

The univariate examination is expected to determine the recurrence of the delivery of each variable in question, including information variables regarding interests, reasons, fields of activity, area of administrative activities, and examples of PTN Posbindu activities during the Corona Virus Pandemic. The mentality of the benefits of PTM Posbindu, the importance of PTM Posbindu, welfare supervision, treatment, consistently come to PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic. Training that has been taken and completed, distances related to regional conditions or distances that must be traveled to use the PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic, transportation related to the transportation office used to get to the PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic. Family support for the assistance provided by the family to the elderly as inspiration, direction and guidance in the use of PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic. support from health workers regarding assistance provided to the elderly by health workers in the context of utilizing the PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 pandemic. The framework of support is in the form of assistance provided by the welfare unit to the old community to utilize the PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic.

1) Knowledge

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge Category

Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Good	27	26,7
Less	74	73,3
Total	101	100

Based on table 1, it is known that the knowledge of the elderly about the meaning, purpose, place of activity, scope of service activities, and examples of PTN Posbindu activities during the Covid-19 Pandemic era is mostly lacking, namely 74 respondents (73.3%).

2) Attitude

Table 2 Frequency of Attitude Category Respondents

Attitude	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Positive	29	28,7
Negative	72	71,3
Total	101	100

Based on Table 2 above, it is found that the attitude of the elderly about the benefits of PTM Posbindu, the importance of PTM Posbindu, health monitoring, treatment, always coming to the PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era was mostly negative, namely 72 respondents (71.3%).

3) Education

Table 3 Frequency of Respondents Based on Education Categories

Category Education	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Upper Intermediate	41	40,6
Base Down	60	59,4
Total	101	100

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the education of the elderly is mostly Basic to Below, namely 60 respondents (59.4%).

4) Mileage

Table 4 Frequency of Respondents in the Mileage Category

Category Distance	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
≤ 1 km	28	27,7
> 1 km	73	72,3
Total	101	100

Based on table 4 above, it is known that the distance of the elderly from home to the elderly PTM Posbindu is mostly > 1 km, namely 73 respondents (72.3%).

5) Transportation

Table 5 Frequency of Respondents in the Transportation category

Category Transportation	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Vehicles	2	2
Walk	99	98
Total	101	100

Based on table 5 above, it is known that almost all elderly who come to the PTM Posbindu elderly transportation used on foot are 99 respondents (98%).

6) Keluarga Support

Table 6 Frequency of Family Support Category Respondents

Category Family Support	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Support	28	27,7
Not Supported	73	72,3
Total	101	100

Based on table 6, it is known that family support for assistance provided to the elderly as inspiration, direction and guidance in the use of PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic is generally less supportive, namely as many as 73 respondents (72.3%).

7) Health Workforce Support

Table 7. Frequency Distribution

Category Nakes Support	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Support	47	46,5
Less Support	54	53,5
Total	101	100

Based on table 7, it is known that most of the support of health workers is still low or less supportive, namely 54 respondents (53.5%).

8) Cadre Support

Table 8. Distribution of respondent frequency by cadre support category

Cadre Support Categories	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Support	22	21,8
Not Supported	79	78,2
Total	101	100

Based on table 8, it is known that almost all respondents answered that cadres were less or not supportive, namely 79 respondents (78.2%).

9) Utilization of Elderly PTM Posbindu

Table 9 Frequency distribution of respondents Utilization Category of Elderly PTM Posbindu

Category Cadre Support	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Active	41	40,6
Passive	60	59,4
Total	101	100

Based on table 9, it is known that some respondents are passive in utilizing the elderly PTM Posbindu, namely 60 respondents (59.4%).

2. Bivariate Analysis Results

The purpose of the bivariate analysis carried out is to determine the impact of reliable variables, namely: Implementation of PTM Posbindu in the Elderly in accordance with Free Factors, namely: Data, Attitudes, Preparation, Distance, Transportation, Family Support, Government assistance Subject matter experts. Support, and Structure Support. The accompanying table

Table 10. The Influence of Knowledge on the Utilization of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era Elderly PTM Post in Suka Bangun Village

Knowledge	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Good	18	66,7	9	3,3	27	100	0,001	4,436 1,733-11,347
Less	23	31,1	51	68,9	74	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	9,4	101	100		

The consequence of the statistical test is that the value of $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ means $p < 0.05$, so that with an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence or impact between knowledge on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the iCovid-19 pandemic.

Table 11 The Influence of Attitudes on the Utilization of PTM Posbindu for the Elderly in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Suka Bangun Village

Attitude	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Positive	19	65,5	10	34,5	29	100	0,001	4,318 1,729-10,785
Negative	22	30,6	50	69,4	72	100		
Total	41	0,6	60	9,4	01	100		

With an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that attitudes towards the use of PTM Posbindu in the elderly during the Covid-19 pandemic are significantly influenced by statistical test results, namely $p\text{ value} = 0.001$ or $p < 0.05$.

Table 12. The Influence of Education on the Utilization of Elderly PTM Posbindu in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Suka Bangun Village

Education	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Upper Intermediate	25	61	16	39	41	100	0,001	4,297 1,838-10,045
SD and Below	16	26,7	4	3,3	60	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

clearly shows the results of bivariate testing for each variable.

1) Knowledge

The results of the analysis of the influence of knowledge on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era are known from 101 respondents with good knowledge, 18 respondents (66.7%) are active, and knowledge is less than 23 respondents (31.3%) are active.

2) Attitude

The results of the study of the impact of the use of PTM Posbindu on the elderly during the coronavirus pandemic showed that out of 101 respondents, 19 respondents (65.5%) were dynamic, and 22 respondents (30.6%) were dynamic. with a negative mentality.

3) Education

The results of the analysis of the influence of education on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era are known from 101 respondents with upper secondary education, 25 respondents (61%) are active, and basic to the bottom 16 respondents (26.7%) are active.

As a consequence of the results of statistical tests, it was found that p value = 0.001 means $p < 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between education on the use of elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

4) Mileage

The results of the analysis of the effect of mileage on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era are known from 101 respondents with a distance of ≤ 1 km, 33 respondents (64.7%) are active, and > 1 km 8 respondents (16%) are active.

Table 13 The Effect of Distance Travel on the Utilization of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era PTM Posbindu in Suka Bangun Village

Mileage	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
≤ 1 km	33	64,7	18	35,3	51	100	0,128	-
> 1 km	8	16	42	84	50	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

Based on the results of the trial, p valuation = 0.128 which means $p > 0.05$ so that with an alpha of 5%, it is almost certain that there is no fundamental influence between the distance of movement on the use of PTM Posbindu for Guardians during the Covid Pandemic.

5) Transportation

The results of the analysis of the effect of transportation on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era, it is known from 101 respondents with 0 respondents' vehicles (0.0%) active, and walking 41 respondents (41.1%) active.

Table 14 The Effect of Transportation on the Utilization of Elderly PTM Posbindu in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Suka Bangun Village

Transportation	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Vehicle	0	0	2	100	2	100	0,238	-
Walk	41	41,4	58	58,6	99	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

As a consequence of the results of statistical tests, it was found that p value = 0.238 means $p > 0.05$, so that with an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that there is no significant influence between transportation on the use of elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

6) Family Support

The results of the analysis of the effect of family support on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era, it is known that 101 family respondents support 17 respondents (60.7%) active, and less support 24 respondents (32.9%) active.

Table 15 The Effect of Family Support on the Utilization of Elderly PTM Posbindu Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Suka Bangun Village

Family Support	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Support	17	60,7	11	39,3	28	100	0,011	3,155 1,280-7,777
Less Support	24	32,9	49	67,1	73	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

As a consequence of the results of statistical tests, it was found that p value = 0.011 means $p < 0.05$, so that with an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that there is a

significant influence between family support for the use of elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

7) Health Workforce Support

The results of the analysis of the effect of health worker support on the use of the elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19

Pandemic era were known from 101 respondents with health workers supporting 31 respondents (66%) active, and less supporting 10 respondents (18.5%) active.

Table 16 The Effect of Health Workers' Support on the Utilization of PTM Posbindu for the Elderly Covid-19 Pandemic Era in Suka Bangun Village

Nakes Support	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Support	31	66	16	34	47	100	0,001	8,525 3,418-21,264
Less Support	10	18,5	44	81,5	54	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

Based on the measurable experimental results, p valuation = 0.001 means $p < 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5%, it can be said that there is a very large influence between labor welfare assistance on the use of Posbindu. PTM for the elderly during the coronavirus pandemic.

The impact of the study of the impact of welfare worker assistance on the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the coronavirus pandemic, it is known that of the 101 respondents with a Support Framework, 12 respondents (54.5%) are dynamic, and 29 respondents (54.5%) are dynamic, and 29 respondents (54.5%) are dynamic. 36.7%) less dynamic.

8) Cadre Support

Table 17 The Effect of Cadre Support on the Utilization of the Covid-19 Pandemic Era PTM Posbindu in Suka Bangun Village

Cadre Support	Utilization Category				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Active		Passive		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Support	12	54,5	10	45,5	22	100	0,132	-
Less Support	29	36,7	50	63,3	79	100		
Total	41	40,6	60	59,4	101	100		

As a consequence of the results of statistical tests, it was found that the value of p-value = 0.132 means $p > 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5%, it is said that there is an influence between cadre support for the use of elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

found p valuation = 0.001 if $p < 0.05$, with an alpha of 5%, it can be said that there is an influence between information on the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the Corona Virus Pandemic.

B. Discussion

Based on the results of the trial, $p = 0.128$ which means $p > 0.05$ so that with an alpha of 5%, it is almost certain that there is no fundamental influence between the distance on the use of PTM Posbindu for guardians during the Covid Pandemic.

Research conducted by Sri Natalia Ginting (2018) on Factors Affecting the Use of PTM Posbindu in the Elderly at the Rantang Medan Health Center Medan Working Area Medan Petisah District The exploration results showed that the information had a sig-p of $0.011 < 0.05$.

Based on the search results, it is known that 27 respondents (26.7%) have good information about the importance, reasons, fields of activity, area of administrative activities, and examples of PTN Posbindu activities during the Corona virus pandemic. lack of information. The measured test

Good information will reveal problems in everyone, which in turn makes people act according to the information they have. Information is a vital space in shaping a person's activities. Results or changes in behavior in this way consume most of the time, but the progress achieved will be long-lasting because it depends on their own attention. Elderly people who have good knowledge will generally have good

behavior in using the old PTN Posbindu health services.

1. Attitude

Notoatmodjo (2012) defines attitude as a person's closed response to a certain stimulus or object that already contains relevant opinions and emotional factors (happy-dislike, agree-disagree, good-bad, and so on). Individual mentality towards an item is a sensation of being helped or favoritism or a sensation of being helped or impartial towards the item (Berkowitz in Azhar, 2013).

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the attitude of the elderly towards the benefits of the PTM Posbindu, the importance of the PTM Posbindu, health monitoring, treatment, always come to the PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 Pandemic era, as many as 29 respondents (28.7%) have a positive attitude and 72 respondents (71.3) with a negative attitude. Statistical tests found that $p\text{ value} = 0.001$ means $p < 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5%, it can be concluded that there is an influence between attitudes towards the use of elderly PTM Posbindu during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Research related to Sri Natalia Ginting (2018) on Factors Affecting the Use of PTM Posbindu in the Elderly at the Rantang Medan Health Center Medan Petisah District Work Area The results of the examination showed a mentality of having a sig-p of $0.017 < 0.05$.

Disposition is a singular approach to bring itself to the point where the individual does something insofar as he prefers reasoning and feels the desire to act. Mentality is a singular tendency to act. Basically, the relationship between perspective and behavior is related to each other, mentality and behavior have their own relationship, this can also be related to one of the mental variables that exist between the two, in order to create a reliable harmony.

2. Education

A person's education is a constantly evolving set of behaviors. Teaching is characterized as the most significant level of

formal schooling achieved and is demonstrated by confirmation verification. The higher the degree of education, the more prominent the information about data and health care needs. When a person has a higher level of education, they can more easily understand and understand the benefits and needs that are considered important for health services.

Based on the findings of the exploration, it was found that 60 respondents (59.4%) had recently received primary school education or below and 41 respondents (40.6%) were older. With an alpha of 5%, the factual test obtained a p value of 0.001 and a p of 0.05 which shows that there is a relationship between counseling and the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the coronavirus pandemic.

A person's education is a constantly evolving set of behaviors. The level of education is the most common way to change the mentality and behavior of a person or group with the ultimate goal of developing people through proper educational and preparation efforts. Through training degrees have an impact on individual awareness in carrying out regulatory and control activities to overcome the dangers that will arise in daily life. The higher the degree of education, the more important the information about data and the need for health services. When someone has a good level of education, it will be easier for them to understand and know the benefits and needs that are considered important for health services, especially the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the Corona Virus Pandemic.

3. Mileage

Service availability is often linked to the ability of administrative clients in terms of distance and time to arrive at administrative offices. Distance in the sense of availability can also mean ease of movement time and costs incurred. Administrative clients often choose the closest facility, with a short travel time. Thus, the feasibility of time, cost and successful use of assistance will be more quickly achieved. Access to the Welfare Office area referred to in this case

is distance, especially the distance from home or the location of the house to the Posbindu where there are welfare implementation activities in the local environment.

From the search results, it is known that the distance traveled by the elderly from home to the elderly PTM Post during the Corona virus pandemic as many as 28 respondents (78.7%) was ≤ 1 km and 73 respondents (72.3) > 1 km. The measured test obtained p valuation = 0.128 meaning $p > 0.05$ so that with an alpha of 5%, it can be said that there is no influence between mileage on the use of PTM Posbindu for old people during the Corona Virus Pandemic.

This is in accordance with Indra Kirana Napitupulu's (2009) research on the relationship between shooting range and welfare evaluation with family dynamics in the use of puskesmas. The consequence of the measured test was obtained a value of $P = 0.870$ so that the choice of the test was declared H_0 , with the correct intention that there was no relationship between respondents who expressed troublesome openness and respondents who expressed simple openness in using welfare administration in UPT. Pasir Kaliki Health Center.

The geographical location of rural areas, with open nature, for most people are accustomed to carrying out various activities in the village including accessibility to health services on foot, so the distance to the elderly PTM Posbindu based on the results of this study is not a major obstacle.

4. Transportation

Inclusion is also influenced by the availability of consumer transportation to the relief area. Easy access to these offices can help cover long distances and show the openness of the health administration office area. Administrative inclusion can also be interpreted as how far the assistance of an office in a room is reached.

Judging from the results of the study, it is known that the transportation passed by the elderly to the PTM Posbindu for the elderly during the Corona Pandemic was 2 respondents (2%) using vehicles and 99

respondents (98) walking. The consequence of the factual test is obtained p esteem = 0.238 importance $p_i > 0.05$, so that with an alpha of 5% it tends to mean that there is no extraordinary impact between transportation on the use of older PTM Posbindu during the Coronavirus Pandemic.

The symptoms of this exploration have nothing to do with the assessment coordinated by Evi Fitriyani on the factors that have an impact on the utilization of the Bindu Post plan for the Expansion of Non-communicable Infections (Posbindu PTM) at the Mompang Government Assistance Center, Panyabungan nearby. The quantitative test result is p count = 0.016 $p < 0.05$ so with an alpha of 5% it generally makes sense that there is a very large influence between transportation and the use of the more established PTM Posbindu during the Covid Pandemic. Meanwhile, in this audit p count = 0.238, meaning $p > 0.05$ means there is no impact.

Coverage is also affected by the availability of user transportation to the health service area. The ease of getting to these facilities can help travel long distances and show the accessibility of the location of health service facilities and infrastructure. The area of Suka Bangun Village which is a village area has no public transportation, all activities in the village as a means of transportation are carried out on foot. The distance around the area of Suka Bangun Village on foot has become a community rutinity and not a major problem.

5. Family Support

Discussions with older family members about the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly are generally not necessary in the use of welfare services, but deficiencies in such discussions can be an obstacle to the use of welfare services. During the Covid-19 pandemic, face-to-face family communication has become a bridge in the acceptance process, especially in the use of PTM Posbindu for the elderly.

Judging from the results of the review, it was tracked that 28 respondents (27.7%) supported the use of older PTM Posbindu during the Corona Virus Pandemic and 73

respondents (72.3%) did not support it. The consequence of the factual test is obtained p esteem = 0.011 $p < 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5% it is very likely to reason that there is a critical impact between assistance for the use of old PTM Posbindu during the Coronavirus Pandemic

Research related to Sri Natalia Ginting (2018) on Factors Affecting the Use of PTM Posbindu in the Elderly at the Rantang Medan Health Center Medan Petisah District Working Area The exploration results showed that family support had a sig- p of $0.028 < 0.05$.

Family support as a mobilizer for the elderly to always participate in Posbindu activities, family support can be in the form of advice, useful information and even support by bringing or accompanying the elderly to come to Posbindu. Families need to remind the Posbindu schedule in relation to most elderly people experiencing memory impairment (amnesia), decreased motivation and decreased body functions.

6. Health Workforce Support

Health workers play an important role in realizing the best quality of health services for the local community so that local people can increase awareness, preparedness, and ability to live healthy in order to understand the widest level of welfare. -as an effort to progress human resources, especially the old ones in the use of the old PTM Posbindu during the Corona Pandemic.

From the results of the study, it was tracked that 47 respondents (46.5%) supported the use of the old PTM Posbindu during the Corona Pandemic and 54 respondents (53.5%) did not support it. The consequence of the factual test is that the value of p -esteem = 0.001 $p < 0.05$, so that with an alpha of 5% it tends to reason that there is a critical influence between labor welfare assistance on the use of the old PTM Posbindu. during the Corona Pandemic.

The results of another relevant research conducted by Eka Supriyatna, et al on the factors affecting the use of PTM Posbindu by the community in the working area of the Martapura Health Center. The results of the

statistical test obtained p value = 0.001 meaning $p < 0.05$.

A support role is a person's behavior that is expected to be appropriate in the position they have. The support of health workers plays a very important role in improving the quality of services that allows increasing awareness, willingness and ability for the elderly to come and conduct health checks at the PTM Posbindu for the elderly in the era of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

7. Cadre Support

Skeletons are volunteers selected by the local area and trusted to foster the local area. The unit is a man or woman who has been prepared for a medical condition. The units are generally workers who come from the local area, selected by the local area and deliberately work as coordinators of posbindu for the elderly.

Looking at the consequences of the study, it was tracked that 22 respondents (21.8%) supported the welfare assistance framework for the use of old PTM Posbindu PTM during the Coronavirus Pandemic, and 79 respondents (78.2%) did not support it. The consequence of the factual test is that p esteem = 0.132, meaning $p > 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5% it is very likely to reason that there is a critical impact between the Unit's support for the use of the old PTM Posbindu in the Coronavirus during the pandemic.

The impact of this study cannot be applied to the search directed by Eka Supriyatna, et al regarding the elements that have an impact on the use of PTM Posbindu by local communities in the area of functioning of the Martapura Welfare Center which shows the consequences of the assistance. unit of well-being (p -price = 0.001) PR = 7.071 (95% CI 2.227-22.454).

The posyandu framework plays an important role in the eyes of the community, the task of the unit is a vital calculation that spurs the elderly to involve Posbindu as a health office. Assuming the Unit task is ideally completed, the speed of using the old PTM Posbindu will increase. Conversely, if the performance of the welfare unit as the main driver of the local is weak, the local area has not felt the ideal work of the

welfare framework, then the use of PTM Posbindu will not be as expected. Form.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the formulation of the problem and specific objectives, the research results can be concluded as follows:

1. Knowledge: the experimental results get p valuation = 0.001, importance $p < 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5% in general it would make sense that there is a very large influence between data on the use of the more established PTM Posbindu so far. COVID pandemic.
2. Attitude: the experimental results get a value = 0.001 meaning $p < 0.05$ then with an alpha of 5% it is generally said that there is a fundamental influence between the mindset towards the use of the more established PTM Posbindu during the Corona Pandemic.
3. Education: the experimental results get p valuation = 0.001 meaning $p < 0.05$ then with an alpha of 5%, it can be imagined that there is a fundamental influence between the preparation and utilization of the old PTM Posbindu during the Crown period. Pandemic.
4. Mileage: the experimental results obtained p valu = 0.128, importance $p > 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5%, you can imagine the reason that there is no extraordinary effect between mileage on the utilization of the old PTM Posbindu during the Crown Pandemic.
5. Transportation: the experimental results obtained p valuation = 0.238, importance $p > 0.05$ so that with an alpha of 5% it generally makes sense that there is no major influence between transportation on the use of the old PTM Posbindu during the Covid Pandemic.
6. Family Support: the experimental results get pvalue=0.011 meaning $p < 0.05$ so with an alpha of 5% it generally makes sense that there is a very large influence between family support on the use of NCD elderly posbindu during the Crown Pandemic.

7. Support from Welfare Workers: experimental results obtained p valuation = 0.001, interest $p < 0.05$, then with an alpha of 5%, it can be imagined that there is a significant influence between government assistance labor assistance on the use of old PTM Posbindu during the Corona Pandemic.
8. Backing Unit: the experimental results got p valuation = 0.132 $p > 0.05$, so with an alpha of 5% it generally makes sense that there is a very large influence between the Unit's support for the use of more experienced PTM Posbindu so far. Crown Pandemic.

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