



Factors Affecting Visiting Post Integrated Service for Elderly in the Work Area of Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the visit of the posyandu for the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. This study uses a quantitative method with a cross sectional design, with a sample of 59 respondents. This research uses a questionnaire. The research time is March-November 2021 as a follow-up to the end of the research. The analysis of this study used Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate. The statistical test used is the chi square test and logistic regression. The results of the study on the effect of Knowledge (P-value 0.008), Attitude (P-value 0.002), Distance (P-value 0.004), Family Support (P-value 0.009), Health Officer Support (P-value 0.003), and based on the test logistic regression Knowledge, Distance, Attitude, Family Support, Support of Health Workers are variables that affect Posyandu visits. The conclusion in this study shows that there is a significant influence between knowledge, attitude, distance, family support and support from health workers on posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency. It is recommended to health workers at the Puskesmas in particular to improve counseling and counseling more intensively about the importance of the posyandu for the elderly on a regular basis and to motivate the elderly to be more routine to participate in elderly visits at least once a month so that the health condition of the elderly is maintained.

Introduction

The elderly are a group that is vulnerable to various psychosocial and health problems, especially to the possibility of falling ill and the threat of death, because they face various problems related to the aging process they experience. Old age is a phase of declining intellectual and physical abilities, which begins with some changes in life. As is known, when humans reach adulthood, they have the ability to reproduce and give birth to children. When living conditions change, a person will lose this task and function, and enter the next, namely old age, and then die. For normal humans, whoever that person is, of course they are ready to accept new circumstances in every phase of their life and try to adapt to the conditions of their environment.

Based on data from the World Population Prospects (2015), it is explained that there are 901 million people aged 60 years or over, which comprise 12% of the world's population. In 2015 and 2030, the number of people aged 60 years and over is projected to grow by about 56% from 901 million to 1.4 billion (Sumartini & Prayadi, 2021). Indonesia is one of the countries with the fastest aging population in Asia. Based on the Data and Information Center of the

Ministry of Health in 2019, in 2018 Indonesia was the third Asian country with the largest absolute number of population over 60 years, after China (200 million), India (100 million) and followed by Indonesia (25 million). It is estimated that in 2019 there are 23.66 million elderly people in Indonesia (9.03%) and it is predicted that the number of elderly people in 2020-2050 will continue to increase to 100 million (Anggreani, 2020). The number of elderly population based on population projection data is estimated to be 27.08 million in 2020, 33.69 million in 2025, 40.95 million in 2030, and 48.19 million in 2035 (Kesehatan, 2018).

Data from the National Economic Survey (BPS, Susenas MSBP) for the elderly in 2019, states that the health status of the elderly population is still in the low category. Poverty has increased sharply by around 20%, the number of neglected elderly has increased by 67.4%, the morbidity rate has also increased from year to year. In 2019 out of every 100 elderly people there are about 28 of them experiencing pain. The increasing morbidity has an impact on increasing dependency rates. The dependency ratio of Indonesia's elderly in 2019 is that every 100 people of productive age bear around 14 elderly people. Meanwhile, what is expected is that every 100 productive residents will support about 4 elderly people.

Based on data from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office in 2020, it shows that the total population is 13,215,401 people while the elderly population (aged 45 years and over) is 1,839,670 people (6.2%). The number of elderly people who are fostered is 24,659 or 13.9% of the entire elderly population. Likewise, the elderly health service activities at the puskesmas which include treatment, health checks, counseling counseling, social gathering or recitation and home visits or home care are only 19.5% (80 out of 409 puskesmas) and 400 posyandu for the elderly that have been formed or about 23.2% while the target to be achieved is 2120 posyandu for the elderly.

Based on data from the BPS for North Sumatra Province, the Human Development Index (IPM) by Regency/City shows that the life expectancy in North Sumatra Province in 2017 is 68.37 years. The highest life expectancy is in Pematang Siantar City, which is 72.63 years, and the lowest is in Mandailing Natal District, which is 61.97 years.

Meanwhile, the elderly with no potential are the elderly who no longer have the ability to meet their own needs and usually depend on others. It is these non-potential elderly who can become a development burden. Therefore, the various conditions of the elderly need to be studied so that the development programs carried out are able to protect and empower the elderly. Overcoming various health problems in the elderly, the government has formulated various health care policies for the elderly aimed at improving health status. As a tangible manifestation of social and health services for the elderly, the government has launched services for the elderly through several levels. Health services at the community level are Posyandu for the elderly.

Family support plays a very important role in encouraging the interest or willingness of the elderly to take part in the activities of the Posyandu for the elderly, the family can be a strong motivator for the elderly if they always take the time to accompany or take the elderly to the Posyandu. Support from the family can be in the form of the ability of the family to accompany or remind the elderly to go to the posyandu for the elderly.

This condition shows that in 2020 Indonesia is in a transition period towards the era of the aging population, when the percentage of the population aged 60 years and over reaches more than 10 percent. Although Indonesia is now in a period of being able to reap the demographic bonus, Indonesia must also begin to prepare itself to enter a transition period towards an aging population. The government needs to start preparing development policies that are responsive to the population conditions in Indonesia. If the elderly population has adequate health, education and skills, and can continue to contribute to the economy, then this population group

has the opportunity to open a window of opportunity for Indonesia to obtain a second demographic bonus in the future (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Posyandu activities for the elderly that run well will provide the elderly with easy basic health services, so that the quality of life for the elderly is maintained properly and optimally. The various posyandu activities and programs are very good and provide many benefits for parents in the area. The elderly should try to take advantage of the posyandu for the elderly as best they can, so that the health of the elderly can be optimally maintained and monitored. The elderly who do not actively visit the posyandu for the elderly, their health condition cannot be monitored properly so that if they experience a risk of disease due to a decrease in body condition and the aging process, it is feared that it can be fatal and threaten their lives. For this reason, every elderly must take advantage of the elderly posyandu as a means to improve the health status of the elderly.

According to Ronald M. Andersen's theory in Notoatmodjo, broadly speaking, the utilization of health services is influenced by three main determinants, namely social determinants, health care systems and individual determinants. Individual determinants in the use of health services are influenced by the individual's predisposition in using services, their ability to implement them and the need for health services. Furthermore, according to Lawrence Green (1980), the health of a person or society is influenced by factors within the behavior and factors outside the behavior. According to Anderson (1968) the behavior of sick people seeking treatment at health services is collectively influenced by predisposing characteristics, enabling characteristics, and needs. These three factors can influence the actions of the community including the elderly in the use of health services such as the posyandu for the elderly (Notoatmodjo, 2015).

Secanggang District is one of the sub-districts in Langkat Regency. The number of elderly residents in the working area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center in 2019 was 474 people, consisting of 275 women, more than 199 men. The number of elderly who received health services was 259 people (54.6%) (Kesehatan, 2019). This proves that the utilization of health services at the Posyandu for the elderly is still very far from the target expected by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, which is 70%.

The number of elderly Posyandu in the working area of Hinai Kiri Health Center is 5 Posyandu consisting of Primary Elderly Posyandu, Kemuning, Primary Posyandu has 2 elderly members Visiting (3.7%), Kemuning Posyandu as many as 1 person (1.4%), 5 people (6.1%), Dahlia Elderly Posyandu who visited 1 person (1.4%), and Mawar Elderly Posyandu who visited 2 elderly people (3.7%), and Melati Elderly Posyandu who visited visited as many as 4 elderly people (5.3%). The Posyandu for the elderly in the working area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center was formed in 2010 with a schedule of activities once a month, with the number of cadres in each posyandu as many as 2 people. According to health workers at the Hinai Kiri Health Center that the elderly are difficult to coordinate, the elderly posyandu are only active for 6 months and in the following months no more elderly people come to the posyandu on the grounds that no one is taking them to the elderly posyandu, bored with blood pressure checks, only simple treatment such as headaches, body aches, but there is no distribution of additional food or administration of drugs such as calcium milk. The results of the examination of the elderly, that the diseases most often suffered by the elderly were hypertension, bone disease (rheumatism), and diabetes mellitus. According to the Hinai Kiri Health Center officer, routine activities carried out at the Posyandu for the elderly are cholesterol checks, uric acid checks, blood sugar checks, blood pressure checks, weight weighing, and elderly exercise.

Based on the results of the initial survey that the authors conducted by interviewing 10 elderly people who have been registered as members of the elderly posyandu in the work area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency by asking about their activity

in conducting health check-up visits to the elderly posyandu in the past year, as many as 4 people said actively participate in elderly activities by visiting at least 8 times a year, while 6 people say they are not active in conducting health checks at the posyandu for the elderly. The results of interviews with posyandu cadres about the absence of the elderly to the posyandu, due to the physical condition of the elderly themselves such as being sick, the absence of family members who took them to the posyandu, which resulted in fewer elderly people coming to the posyandu every month, this led to fewer visits health checks for the elderly is low. The elderly sometimes come to the posyandu after the role of the neighborhood head or the village head invites the elderly to the posyandu for a health check. There are also elderly people who come to the posyandu after feeling unwell, or come to the elderly posyandu after feeling the need to get medicine from the elderly posyandu.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested and wants to conduct a qualitative research with the title: Factors Influencing Elderly Visits in Posyandu Activities in the Working Area of Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency in 2021

Methods

This type of research is quantitative research, that is, this research method aims to obtain more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data. This study uses an analytical survey method with a Cross Sectional approach. Analytical survey research is a study that tries to find out why these health problems occur. Then carry out an analysis of the dynamics of the correlation between phenomena, both between risk factors (independent) and effect factors (dependent) (Muhammad, 2016). The population in this study were all the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency as many as 146 people. Sampling was done by random sampling because the observed population was large because the number of elderly people in Secanggang District was more than 100 people, so in order to produce valid data, the population was used as an Arikunto sample. Thus the existing population is taken as the object of study under study and is also treated as a sample. The sampling technique used in this study was using the slovin formula.

Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

Age

Table 1. Distribution F of Respondents' Age Recurrence with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Age	f	%
1	50-53 Years	18	30,5
2	54-57 Years	29	49,2
3	58-61 Years	10	16,9
4	62-65 Years	1	1,7
5	> 65 Years Old	1	1,7
	Sum	59	100

Based on Tabel 1 shows that out of 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 50-53 years old as many as 18 people (30.5%), aged 54-57 years as many as 29 people (49.2%), aged 58-61 years as many as 10 people (16.9%), aged 62-65 years as many as 1 person (1.7%) and aged > 65 years as many as 11 person (1.7%).

Gender

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents' Sex Reference with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Gender	f	%
1	Man	17	28,8
2	Woman	42	71,2
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 2 showed that of the 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 17 were male (28.8%) and 42 women (71.2%).

Work

Table 3. Distribution Frequency of Respondents' Upbringing with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Education	f	%
1	Primary (SD)	8	13,6
2	Intermediate (Middle-High School)	46	78,0
3	College	5	8,5
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 3 showed that of the 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 8 people were educated in basic education (SD) (13.6%), middle (SMP-SMA) as many as 46 people (78.0%) and universities as many as 5 people (8.5%).

Univariate Analysis

Knowledge

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Efficiency with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	22	37,3
2	Not Good Enough	37	62,7
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 4, it shows that from 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 22 people (37.3%) had good knowledge and poor knowledge, namely 37 people (62.7%).

Attitude

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents' Attitude Frequency with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Attitude	f	%
1	Negative	48	81,4
2	Positive	11	18,6
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 5, it shows that of the 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 48 people (81.4%) had negative attitudes and positive attitudes, namely 11 people (18.6%).

Distance

Table 6. Distribution of Respondents' Distance Frequency with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Distance	f	%
1	Affordable	14	23,7
2	Unaffordable	45	76,3
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 6, it shows that from 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 14 people (23.7%) were obtained from affordable distances and 45 unaffordable distances (76.3%).

Family Support

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Family Support with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Family Support	f	%
1	Support	14	23,7
2	Not Supportive	45	76,3
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 7, it shows that out of 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 14 people (23.7%) were obtained as affordable distances and unaffordable distances, namely 45 people (76.3%).

Healthcare Workers Support

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Support for Respondent Health Workers with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Family Support	f	%
1	Support	24	42.4
2	Not Supportive	35	57.4
	Sum	59	100

Based on Table 8, it shows that out of 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 24 people (42.4%) supported family support and Unsupportive family support, namely 35 people (57.6%).

Elderly Visits

Table 9. Frequency distribution of Respondents' Elderly Visits with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Elderly Visits	f	%
1	Utilized	17	28,8
2	Not Utilized	42	71,2
	Sum	59	100

Based on table 4.9, it shows that out of 59 respondents at the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, 17 people (28.8%) were used and 42 elderly visits (71.2%).

Bivariate Analysis

The results of bivariate analysis through the *Chi-Square* test of each variable can be seen in the explanation as follows:

The Effect of Knowledge on Respondents' Elderly Visits with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency in 2021

Table 10. Cross-tabulation of the Effect of Knowledge on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Knowledge	Elderly Visits				Sum		P
		Not Utilized		Utilized		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Not Good Enough	33	55,9	4	6,8	37	62,7	0.000
2	Good	9	15,3	13	22,0	22	37,3	
Total		42	71,2	17	28,8	59	100	

Based on Tabel 10 cross-tabulation results between poor knowledge and elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency were not used as many as 33 people (55.9%), used by 4 people (6.8%) and good knowledge with elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency was not used as many as 9 people (15.3%), utilized by 13 people (22.0%).

The influence of knowledge on the visits of the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Puskesmas Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency, based on the results of *the chi-square* statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.000 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence of knowledge on elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

The Effect of Attitudes towards Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

Table 11. Cross-tabulation of the Effect of Attitudes on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No	Attitude	Elderly Visits				Sum		P
		Not Utilized		Utilized		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Negative	40	67,8	8	13,6	48	81,4	0.000
2	Positive	2	3,4	9	15,3	11	18,6	
Total		42	71,2	17	28,8	59	100	

Based on Tabel 11 cross-tabulation results between negative attitudes and elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency were not used by 40 people (67.8%), 8 people (13.6%) were used and positive attitudes with elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency were not used as many as 2 people (3.4%), utilized as many as 9 people (15.3%).

The influence of attitudes towards elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Puskesmas Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of *the chi-square* statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.000 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence on attitudes towards elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

The Effect of Distance on Respondents' Elderly Visits with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency in 2021

Table 12. Tabulation Silang Effect of Distance on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No	Distance	Elderly Visits				Sum		P
		Not Utilized		Utilized		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Unaffordable	36	61,0	9	15.3 pm	45	76,5	0.007
2	Affordable	6	10.2	8	13,6	14	23,7	
Total		42	71,2	17	28,8	59	100	

Based on table 12 cross-tabulation results between unaffordable distances and elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency were not used as many as 36 people (61.0%), used as many as 9 people (15.3%) and affordable distances with elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency not used as many as 6 people (10.2%), used as many as 8 people (13.6%).

The effect of distance on the visits of the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Puskesmas Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the *chi-square* statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.007 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence of distance on elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

The Effect of Family Support on Respondents' Elderly Visits with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency in 2021

Table 13. Tabulation Silang The Effect of Family Support on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Family Support	Elderly Visits				Sum		P
		Not Utilized		Utilized		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Not Supportive	36	61,0	9	15.3 pm	45	76,5	0.007
2	Support	6	10.2	8	13,6	14	23,7	
Total		42	71,2	17	28,8	59	100	

Based on Tabel 13 the results of cross-tabulation between unsupportive family support and elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Langkat Regency were not used as many as 36 people (61.0%), utilized as many as 9 people (15.3%) and family support supported with the visit of the elderly posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency, it was not used by 6 people (10.2%), used by 8 people (13.6%).

The effect of family support on elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Puskesmas Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the *chi-square* statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.007 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence of family support on elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

The Effect of Health Officer Support on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

Table 14. Tabulation Silang The Effect of Health Officer Support on Elderly Visits of Respondents with Elderly Posyandu Visits in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Healthcare Workers Support	Elderly Visits				Sum		P
		Not Utilized		Utilized		f	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Not Supportive	32	37,3	3	5,1	35	57,6	0,003
2	Support	10	27,1	14	30,5	24	42,4	
Total		42	71,2	17	28,8	59	100	

Based on Tabel 14 the results of cross-tabulation between the support of unsupportive health workers and the visit of the elderly posyandu in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area of Langkat Regency were not used as many as 32 people (37.3%), used by 3 people (5.1%) and the support of health workers supported with the visit of the elderly posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency, it was not used by 10 people (27.1%), used by 14 people (30.5%).

The effect of health worker support on elderly visits in the Hinai Kiri Puskesmas Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of *the chi-square* statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.003 > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is an influence of health worker support on the Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate Analysis aims to see the meaningfulness of the influence between *independent variables* and *dependent variables* simultaneously while determining the factors that are more dominant influence on elderly posyandu visits.

Based on the logistic regression test, *the Enter* Method to determine the influence of free variables with bound variables if the bound variables have a p value = < 0.05, namely the variables of knowledge, attitudes, distance, family support and health worker support. The results of the multivariate analysis test with logistic regression test correspond to the following table:

Stage 1 (*Enter* Method)

Table 15. Factors Affecting the Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No	Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sing	Exp(B)	95%CI
1	Knowledge	3.362	1.180	8.118	1	.011	28.846	2,855-291,417
2	Attitude	3.629	1.420	6.530	1	.004	37.657	2,329-608,789
3	Distance	2.457	1.262	3.794	1	.051	11.671	.985-138.329
4	Family Support	.023	1.122	.000	1	.984	1.023	.114-9.218
5	Health Worker Support	-2.584	1.440	3.221	1	.073	.075	.004-1,269

Stage 2 (*Backward Stepwise (Conditional)* Method)

Based on the logistic regression test, stage 2 (*Backward Stepwise (Conditional)* Method to determine the dominant influence of free variables with bound variables has a p value = < 0.05, namely knowledge, attitudes, distance, family support and health worker support.

Table 16. Factors Affecting the Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021

No.	Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sing	Exp(B)	95%CI
1	Knowledgeable	3.361	1.179	8.124	1	.007	28.828	2,858-290,823
2	Attitude	3.638	1.341	7.355	1	.004	38.015	2,743-526,944

Based on the results of table 4.16. From the results above, the most dominant factor that affects the visit of the elderly posyandu is the attitude variable $p = 0.004 < 0.05$ and 95% CI = 2.-743-526,944 meaning that the attitude has an influence on the visit of the elderly posyandu in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Working Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency.

The magnitude of the influence is indicated by the value of EXP (B). The magnitude of EXP (B) in this study is as follows; (1) The knowledge variable has an Exp (B) value of 28,828, so respondents who have good knowledge have a tendency to visit satisfactory elderly posyandu of 28,828. The value of B or natural logarithm of 28,828 is 3,361. Because the value of B is worth positive, the knowledge variable has a positive influence on the visit of the elderly posyandu or if the respondent has knowledge of baik, it tends to satisfy the elderly posyandu visit by 3,361 times; (2) The attitude variable has an Exp (B) value of 38,015, so respondents with a positive attitude have a tendency to visit satisfactory elderly posyandu of 38,015. The value of B or the natural logarithm of 38,015 is 3,638. Because the value of B is worth positive, the parity variable has an influence on positive on elderly posyandu visits or if respondents have a negative attitude, they tend to satisfy elderly posyandu visits by 3,638 times; (3) The variable that most affects the visit of the elderly posyandu is the attitude variable with the largest Exp (B) value of 38,015 so it can be said that the attitude variable is the most influential compared to the variables of knowledge, distance, family support and health worker support.

The effect of knowledge on the Posyandu for the elderly in Elderly Visits in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained a value of $p = 0.000 > 0.05$ with an Exp (B) value of 119, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021.

The influence of attitudes towards the Posyandu for the elderly in the visit of the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained $p = 0.000 > 0.05$ with an Exp (B) value of 28.741 it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes towards Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021.

The effect of distance on the Posyandu for the elderly in Elderly Visits in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis, obtained a p value = $0.007 > 0.05$ with an Exp (B) value of 3.712, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between distance and Visit of the Elderly Posyandu in the Working Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021.

The effect of family support on the elderly Posyandu in Elderly Visits in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained p value = $0.007 > 0.05$ with an Exp (B) value of 9.739, it can be concluded that there is a support relationship family towards the visit of the Posyandu for the Elderly in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021.

The effect of health worker support on the elderly Posyandu in Elderly Visits in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Secanggang District, Langkat Regency based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained a p value = 0.003 > 0.05 with an Exp (B) value of .074, it can be concluded that there is The relationship between health workers' support for the visit of the Posyandu for the Elderly in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency in 2021.

Conclusion

Knowledge has a significant influence on elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. Attitudes have a significant influence on elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. Distance has a significant effect on elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. Family support has a significant influence on elderly posyandu visits in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. The support of officers has a significant influence on visits to the posyandu for the elderly in the Hinai Kiri Health Center Work Area, Langkat Regency. The most dominant factor influencing the visit of the Posyandu for the elderly in the Work Area of the Hinai Kiri Health Center, Langkat Regency, is the attitude variable.

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