

RINGKASAN

KEPERAWATAN LANSIA KOMPREHENSIF DENGAN PENDEKATAN TEORI *FAMILY CENTERED NURSING* DAN *FUNCTIONAL CONSEQUENCES* DALAM PENCEGAHAN PENGABAIAAN LANSIA DALAM KELUARGA

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Perubahan fungsi psikososial pada lansia akan berdampak terhadap terjadinya kerusakan fungsi psikososial pada lansia dan risiko pengabaian. Pengabaian adalah kegagalan memberikan pelayanan dalam menyediakan dengan baik atau kegagalan dalam memberikan pelayanan yang menimbulkan sakit seperti meninggalkan lansia, menolak memberi makanan atau menyiapkan makan ataupun pelayanan yang berhubungan dengan kesehatan. Data Dinsos Jawa Timur, dalam rentang 2015-2016 tercatat mengalami kenaikan lansia terabaikan 32.625 jiwa dari sebanyak 112.867 pada 2015 menjadi 145.492 jiwa. Kejadian risiko pengabaian yang dialami oleh lansia pada keluarga memberikan gambaran fungsi keluarga belum optimal dalam memenuhi kebutuhan kesehatan, kesejahteraan dan keperawatan lansia.

Desain penelitian ini adalah *explanatory survey* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* populasi penelitian ini adalah keluarga dan lansia yang tinggal dalam satu rumah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding sejumlah 2.223 keluarga dengan lansia. Sampel berjumlah 177 responden keluarga dan lansia dengan menggunakan tehnik *simple random sampling*. Sampel ditetapkan berdasarkan kriteria inklusi keluarga dan lansia yaitu lansia yang usia ≥ 60 tahun, tinggal dengan keluarga tinggal dalam satu rumah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding Kabupaten Tuban. Variabel independen penelitian ini adalah struktur keluarga yang berisi (pola dan proses komunikasi, struktur peran, struktur kekuatan dan nilai, struktur nilai dan norma), pengkajian fungsi keluarga berisi, (fungsi afektif, fungsi ekonomi, fungsi perawatan keluarga), pengkajian stres keluarga berisi (stres jangka panjang), sedangkan pengkajian lansia terdiri pengkajian faktor risiko lansia berisi (kondisi patologis, kurang informasi), pengkajian perubahan terkait usia (fungsi fisiologis menurun, potensi untuk pertumbuhan psikososial dan spiritual), pengkajian fungsi konsekuensi lansia berisi (kualitas hidup menurun dan kesehatan fungsi sedangkan variabel dependen adalah pengabaian. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuisioner dan dilakukan uji chi square.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis hasil sesuai dengan asumsi bahwa pencegahan lansia dapat dilaksanakan dengan melakukan struktur peran dengan baik, melakukan fungsi perawatan keluarga, fungsi ekonomi tercukupi, tidak mengalami stres jangka panjang empat faktor ini mewakili teori *family centered*

nursing dan kesehatan fungsi lansia baik, informasi baik, kondisi patologis baik, mewakili teori *functional consequences*. Sesuai dengan teori Friedman yang terdiri mengidentifikasi data sos-bud, data lingkungan, struktur, fungsi, stres dan strategi koping keluarga. Hasil penelitian didapatkan struktur peran mewakili struktur, fungsi perawatan keluarga dan fungsi ekonomi mewakili fungsi, stres jangka panjang mewakili stres. Berdasarkan teori Miller yang terdiri mengidentifikasi *Age-related change* kesehatan fungsi lansia berhubungan *Negative functional consequences* diwakili kesehatan fungsi lansia dan informasi *Risk factor* kondisi patologis.

Hasil penelitian dari 177 responden menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar (55%) responden lansia berjenis kelamin perempuan dan keluarga merawat lansia sebagian besar (59%) berjenis kelamin perempuan, dengan usia terbanyak pada lansia adalah lanjut usia (60%) sedangkan keluarga paling banyak dewasa awal (55%), pekerjaan keluarga terbanyak adalah swasta dan tipe keluarga seluruhnya adalah *extended family*. Penelitian didapatkan keperawatan lansia komprehensif dengan pendekatan teori *family centered nursing* dan teori *functional consequences* yang berhubungan faktor struktur peran, fungsi perawatan keluarga, Fungsi ekonomi, stres jangka panjang, Kesehatan fungsi, informasi, kondisi patologis lansia. Ketujuh variabel tersebut berhubungan dengan pencegahan pengabaian lansia dalam keluarga, didapatkan temuan berdasarkan karakteristik jenis kelamin lansia mengalami pengabaian paling tinggi adalah laki-laki dengan tipe keluarga *extended* dengan status kesehatan yang rendah terjadi resiko pengabaian lansia dalam keluarga

SUMMARY

NURSING OF COMPREHENSIVE FACILITIES USING FAMILY CENTERED NURSING AND FUNCTIONAL CONSEQUENCES THEORY IN PREVENTING NEGLECT OF ELDERLY IN FAMILY

by: Dyah Pitaloka

Changes in psychosocial function in the elderly will have an impact on the occurrence of damage to psychosocial function in the elderly and the risk of abandonment. Abandonment is the failure to provide services in providing well or failure in providing services that cause illness such as leaving the elderly, refusing to provide food or preparing food or health-related services. Based on the data of East Java Social Agency, during 2015 – 2016. Based on data from East Java social office, in the range 2015-2016 recorded an increase in neglected elderly 32,625 people from 112,867 in 2015 to 145,492 people. Incidence of risk of neglect experienced by the elderly in the family provides an overview of the function of the family has not been optimal in meeting the health needs, welfare and nursing elderly.

The design of this study was explanatory survey with a coss sectional approach. The population of this study was family and the elderly who lived in one house in the Semanding Health Center working area, amounting to 2,223 families with the elderly. Sample amounted to 177 respondents family and elderly by using simple random sampling method. The sample was determined based on family and elderly inclusion criteria, namely elderly aged ≥ 60 years, living with family in one house in the Semanding Community Health Center work area in Tuban Regency. The sample was determined based on family and elderly inclusion criteria, namely elderly aged ≥ 60 years old, living with family in one house in the Semanding Health Center working area in Tuban Regency. The independent variables of this study are the family structure that contains (pattern & process of communication, role structure, strength & value structure, value structure and norm), assessment of family function contains, (affective function, economic function, family care function), family stress assessment contains long-term stress), whereas the elderly assessment comprised an assessment of elderly risk factors containing (pathological conditions, lack of information), assessment of age-related changes (decreased physiological function, potential for psychosocial and spiritual growth), assessment of elderly consequences function (decreased quality of life and health function while the dependent variable is waiver Data collected by using questionnaire and chi square test .

Based on the results of the analysis in accordance with the assumption that prevention of the elderly can be carried out by performing a good role structure, performing family care functions, fulfilled economic functions, not experiencing long-term stress, these four factors represent the family centered nursing theory and health function of the elderly, good information, good pathological conditions, representing the functional consequences theory. In accordance with Friedman's theory which consists of identifying social data, environmental data, structure, function, stress and family coping strategies. The

results of the study found that the role structure represented the structure, family care function and economic function represented the function, long-term stress represented stress. Based on Miller's theory which consists of identifying Age-related change in health, elderly functions related to negative consequences are represented by the health of elderly functions and risk factor information on pathological conditions.

The results of 177 respondents showed that the majority (55%) of respondents in the elderly women and families cared for the majority of the elderly (59%) of the female sex, with the highest age in the elderly were elderly (60%) while the family had the most adult early (55%), most family jobs are private and the whole family type is an extended family. research obtained comprehensive elderly nursing with family centered nursing theory approach and functional consequences theory relating role structure factors, family nursing function, economic function, long-term stress, health function, information, elderly pathological conditions. These seven variables are related to the prevention of neglect of the elderly in the family, found that the findings based on the characteristics of the elderly sex experience the highest neglect are men with extended family types with low health status, there is a risk of neglecting the elderly in the family

ABSTRAK**Keperawatan Lansia Komprehensif dengan Pendekatan Teori *Family Centered Nursing* dan *Functional Consequences* dalam Pencegahan Pengabaian Lansia dalam Keluarga****Oleh : Dyah Pitaloka**

Pendahuluan : Kejadian risiko pengabaian yang dialami oleh lansia pada keluarga memberikan gambaran fungsi keluarga belum optimal dalam memenuhi kebutuhan kesehatan, kesejahteraan dan keperawatan lansia. Fenomena ini bertolak belakang dengan teori Friedman dimana fungsi keluarga salah satunya fungsi afektif dan fungsi perawatan kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi keperawatan lansia komprehensif dengan pendekatan teori *family centered nursing* dan *functional consequences* dalam pencegahan pengabaian lansia dalam keluarga. **Metode :** Desain penelitian ini *explanatory survey* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi sebanyak 2.223 keluarga dengan lansia sampel 177 responden. Menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Analisis data dengan uji *chi square* **Hasil:** Didapatkan keperawatan lansia komprehensif dengan pendekatan teori *family centered nursing* dan teori *functional consequences* yang berhubungan faktor struktur peran, fungsi keperawatan keluarga, fungsi ekonomi, stres jangka panjang, kesehatan fungsi, informasi, kondisi patologis lansia. Tujuh faktor tersebut berfungsi untuk pencegahan pengabaian lansia. Berdasarkan karakteristik jenis kelamin lansia mengalami pengabaian paling tinggi adalah laki-laki dengan tipe keluarga *extended* dengan status kesehatan yang rendah terjadi resiko pengabaian lansia dalam keluarga

. **Diskusi dan Kesimpulan :** Didapatkan faktor yang berderhubungan dengan pengabaian lansia didalam keluarga, sehingga model keperawatan lansia komprehensif dalam pencegahan pengabaian lansia di keluarga terdiri dari: struktur peran, fungsi keperawatan keluarga, fungsi ekonomi, stres jangka panjang, kesehatan fungsi, informasi, kondisi patologis lansia.

Kata kunci :pengabaian, lansia, keluarga

ABSTRACT**NURSING OF COMPREHENSIVE FACILITIES USING FAMILY CENTERED NURSING AND FUNCTIONAL CONSEQUENCES THEORY IN PREVENTING NEGLECT OF ELDERLY IN FAMILY****by: Dyah Pitaloka**

Introduction: The incidence of risk of neglect experienced by the elderly in the family provides an illustration that the function of the family has not been optimal in meeting the health needs, welfare and nursing care of the elderly. This phenomenon is in contrast to friedman theory where family function is one of affective function and health care function. The purpose of this research is to identify the comprehensive elderly nursing approach with the theory of family centered nursing and functional consequences in preventing the neglect of elderly in family. **Method:** This research design explanatory survey with cross sectional approach. Population is 2.223 families with the elderly sample amounted 177 respondents. Using a simple random sampling technique. The data analysis used chi square test and logistic regression with level of significance 0,05. **Result:** Obtained comprehensive elderly nursing with family centered nursing theory approach and functional consequences theory related to role structure factors, family nursing function, economic function, long-term stress, health function, information, elderly pathological conditions. These seven factors serve to prevent neglect of the elderly. Based on the characteristics of the elderly, experiencing the highest neglect is men with extended family types with low health status, there is a risk of neglecting the elderly in the family. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Obtained factors related to neglect of the elderly in the family, so that the comprehensive elderly nursing model in preventing neglect of the elderly in the family consists of: role structure, family nursing function, economic function, long-term stress, health function, information, elderly pathological conditions.

Keywords: neglect, elderly, family