

ABSTRAK

Program Posyandu Lansia bertujuan meningkatkan kesehatan dan kesejahteraan lansia, namun efektivitasnya masih rendah. Minimnya pengetahuan lansia tentang manfaat program menyebabkan tingkat partisipasi kunjungan juga rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui efektivitas program Posyandu Lansia di Puskesmas Tapus Kampung Solok Kecamatan Padang Gelugur serta menganalisis faktor penghambatnya. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan efektivitas program belum berjalan optimal. Mengacu pada teori Budiani, terdapat tiga indikator yang dianalisis. Pertama, indikator ketepatan sasaran belum tercapai karena rendahnya partisipasi lansia sehingga target kunjungan tidak terpenuhi. Kedua, indikator sosialisasi kurang efektif akibat informasi kegiatan tidak tersampaikan dengan baik. Kondisi ini diperburuk oleh keterbatasan pengetahuan kader. Ketiga, indikator tujuan program belum berjalan efektif karena masih adanya penggabungan posyandu lansia dengan balita. Hal ini membuat pelayanan kurang maksimal akibat terbatasnya tenaga kesehatan. Faktor penghambat utama meliputi kurangnya sumber daya manusia, khususnya tenaga kesehatan. Selain itu, fasilitas dan sarana prasarana juga masih terbatas. Hubungan antar organisasi belum berjalan baik karena koordinasi dan kerja sama kurang efektif. Akibatnya, sosialisasi program tidak optimal sehingga partisipasi lansia tetap rendah.

Kata Kunci : Efektivitas Program, Pelayanan Posyandu Lansia, Puskesmas

ABSTRACT

The Elderly Posyandu Program is intended to improve the health and well-being of the elderly, but its effectiveness remains low. Limited knowledge of the elderly about the benefits of the program has led to low participation in visits. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of the Elderly Posyandu Program at Tapus Health Center, Kampung Solok, Padang Gelugur Subdistrict, and to analyze its inhibiting factors. The research applied a descriptive qualitative method through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data were analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that the program has not been running optimally. Based on Budiani's theory, three indicators were analyzed. First, the target accuracy indicator has not been achieved due to the low participation rate of the elderly. Second, the socialization indicator is less effective because information is not properly conveyed, worsened by the limited knowledge of cadres. Third, the program objectives have not been reached because elderly services are combined with toddler services, resulting in less effective implementation due to the lack of health workers. The main inhibiting factors are the shortage of human resources, limited facilities and infrastructure, and weak inter-organizational relations. These conditions cause suboptimal socialization and ultimately low participation of the elderly in the program.

Keywords: *Program Effectiveness, Elderly Posyandu Services, Health Center*