

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan program pelayanan Posyandu Lansia di Gampoeng Juli Mee Teungoh, Kecamatan Juli, Kabupaten Bireuen, serta mengidentifikasi faktor penghambat dan pendukung dalam pelaksanaannya. Posyandu lansia merupakan salah satu bentuk pelayanan publik di bidang kesehatan yang berperan penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas hidup lansia melalui upaya promotif, preventif, kuratif, dan rehabilitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, dengan melibatkan aparatur gampong, kader posyandu, petugas puskesmas, serta lansia sebagai informan penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan Posyandu Lansia telah berjalan secara rutin setiap bulan dengan berbagai kegiatan seperti pemeriksaan kesehatan, penyuluhan, dan pemberian makanan tambahan. Namun, pelaksanaannya belum optimal, yang ditandai dengan masih rendahnya partisipasi lansia dalam mengikuti kegiatan. Beberapa faktor penghambat yang ditemukan antara lain ketidakpastian jadwal, kurangnya sosialisasi, keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana, serta kondisi kesehatan lansia. Di sisi lain, terdapat faktor pendukung berupa kerja sama dengan pihak puskesmas, dukungan dari perangkat gampong dan tokoh masyarakat, serta dedikasi kader dalam menjalankan kegiatan posyandu.

Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa diperlukan upaya perbaikan dalam aspek komunikasi, penjadwalan, serta peningkatan fasilitas guna mendorong partisipasi lansia dan meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan posyandu secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Posyandu Lansia, Pelayanan Publik, Partisipasi Lansia, Kualitas Pelayanan

ABSTRAK

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Elderly Integrated Health Service Post (Posyandu Lansia) program in Gampoeng Juli Mee Teungoh, Juli District, Bireuen Regency, and to identify the inhibiting and supporting factors in its implementation. The elderly Posyandu is a form of public service in the health sector that plays an important role in improving the quality of life of the elderly through promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation, involving village officials, posyandu cadres, community health center staff, and elderly individuals as research informants.

The results show that the implementation of the Elderly Posyandu has been carried out routinely every month with various activities such as health check-ups, health education, and the provision of supplementary food. However, its implementation has not been optimal, as indicated by the still low participation of the elderly in attending the activities. Several inhibiting factors identified include uncertain scheduling, lack of socialization, limited facilities and infrastructure, and the health conditions of the elderly. On the other hand, supporting factors include collaboration with the community health center, support from village authorities and community leaders, as well as the dedication of cadres in carrying out posyandu activities.

These findings indicate the need for improvements in communication, scheduling, and facility enhancement to encourage elderly participation and improve the quality of posyandu services in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Elderly Posyandu, Public Service, Elderly Participation, Service Quality