

ABSTRAK

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FAKTOR-FAKTOR PENYEBAB RENDAHNYA KUNJUNGAN WANITA MENOPAUSE DI POSYANDU INTEGRASI LAYANAN PRIMERDESA TRUNENG

Latar belakang: Kunjungan wanita menopause ke Posyandu ILP Desa Truneng masih tergolong rendah yaitu 64%, padahal posyandu memiliki peran penting dalam pemantauan kesehatan lansia. Kunjungan perempuan menopause ke Posyandu dipengaruhi oleh beberapa keadaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap rendahnya angka kunjungan ILP Posyandu pada wanita menopause.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi cross-sectional dan strategi analitik observasional. Dengan menggunakan metode Slovin dan prosedur seleksi acak dasar, dipilih 121 responden dari 150 wanita menopause yang menjadi populasi penelitian. Sedangkan frekuensi kunjungan ke posyandu ILP merupakan variabel terikat, sedangkan faktor bebasnya meliputi umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, kondisi kesehatan, motivasi, dukungan keluarga, dan pelayanan petugas kesehatan.

Hasil: Analisis data dilakukan secara multivariat menggunakan *uji regresi linier* berganda dan berlanjut ke *uji regresi logistik*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh masing-masing faktor terhadap kunjungan wanita menopause ke posyandu ILP adalah umur ($p = 0,815$), pendidikan ($p = 0,265$), pekerjaan ($p = 0,004$), jarak ($p = \text{Nan}$) kondisi kesehatan ($p = 0,053$), motivasi ($p = 0,076$), dukungan keluarga ($p = 0,021$), dan pelayanan petugas kesehatan ($p = 0,000$). **Kesimpulan:** Selain itu, diketahui bahwa pekerjaan ($p = 0,003$) dan dukungan keluarga ($p = 0,004$) merupakan faktor utama yang mempengaruhi kunjungan wanita menopause ke posyandu ILP. Temuan ini mengindikasikan perlunya intervensi yang difokuskan pada faktor intern sosial yaitu status pekerjaan dan peningkatan dukungan keluarga untuk meningkatkan partisipasi wanita menopause dalam kegiatan posyandu.

Kata kunci: menopause, posyandu ILP, kunjungan, *regresi logistic*

Daftar bacaan : 9 Buku (2017-2025).

ABSTRACT

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FACTORS INFLUENCING MENOPAUSAL WOMEN'S ATTENDANCE AT THE INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES (ILP) POSYANDU IN TRUNENG VILLAGE.

Background: *The attendance rate of menopausal women at the Integrated Primary Health Services Post (Posyandu ILP) in Truneng Village remains relatively low, at only 64%, despite the crucial role of Posyandu in monitoring elderly health. Several factors are believed to influence this low attendance. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that contribute to menopausal women's poor engagement in Posyandu ILP activities.*

Method: *This study used a cross-sectional strategy and an observational analytical design. Slovin's algorithm and a basic random sampling approach were used to choose 121 respondents from the research population, which included 150 menopausal women. The frequency of visits to the ILP Posyandu was the dependent variable, whereas the independent factors were age, education, employment, health status, motivation, family support, distance to the Posyandu, and health worker services.*

Results: *Data analysis was conducted using multivariate methods, including multiple linear regression followed by logistic regression analysis. The results showed the following p-values for each factor: age ($p = 0.815$), education ($p = 0.265$), occupation ($p = 0.004$), distance ($p = \text{NaN}$), health status ($p = 0.053$), motivation ($p = 0.076$), family support ($p = 0.021$), and health worker services ($p = 0.000$). It was determined that family support ($p = 0.004$) and employment ($p = 0.003$) had the greatest effects on Posyandu ILP visits among menopausal women.*

Conclusion: *These results emphasize the necessity of focused treatments that address internal social issues, particularly employment status and family support—to improve menopausal women's participation in Posyandu activities.*

Keywords: *menopause, Posyandu ILP, attendance, logistic regression*

References : *9 books (2017-2025)*