

THE ELDERLY'S HEALTH SERVICES IN THE RURAL AREAS IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Introduction: the elderly are part of the most vulnerable, unfortunate and the least served populations in the society. It is crucial for us to know the elderly's current situation in order to provide them with the access to health promotions and to serve to get them chronicle disease control service. It is predicted that the number of elderly in indonesia in 2020 shall amount to 11,34% or around 28.822.879 people. In regards to such complex problems of the elderly, indonesia has made some kind of nation planning from 2016 to 2019 one which is to enhance the number and quality of the first –level health facilities for the elderly and enhance the society's and family participation and empowerment in serving the elderly. **Method:** this study shall review several literatures and evident base on the elderly's health services in rural areas Indonesia. The author dug information sources of literatures from proquest and google scholars and employed keywords such as elderly care, village family planning, Posbindu and found 45 corresponding articles. The inclusion criteria was health services of rural areas and the author found 10 corresponding journals. **Results:** the author found 4 articles on the concept of elderly's health services, 3 articles on elderly's integrated development centers (posbindu lansia), 3 articles on family's development that has elderly at family planning village. In indonesia, around 90% of the people live in over 66 thousand villages. In each village there are 10 people working volunteers in family planning village. Their jobs is to promote family planning program without being paid. One of the activities that they conduct is providing information on development services of family some members of which are the elderly in a family planning village (*Kampung KB*). Non communicable diseases have become the main causes of death in many countries including Indonesia especially cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancers, and chronic respiratory disease. Effort to prevent and control these non communicables disease especially inflicting the elderly has already prevailed widely in Indonesia and have been established an almost every village, In those village have elderly's integrated development centers non communicables service unit (*Posbindu Lansia PTM*). **Conclusion:** it is relevant for this study to employ and integrated a family planning village program (*Kampung KB*) and Elderly's integrated development centers non communicables service unit (*Posbindu Lansia PTM*) ,we expected that this model integration shall be able to bridge these programs in producing the service model cycles as expected for the elderly's health services in the rural areas.

