International Journal Of Health Medicine and Current Research

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH MEDICINE AND CURRENT RESEARCH

RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH CHANGES IN ELDERLY BEHAVIOR IN MEMORY LOSS IN GAMLAHA VILLAGE DARU HEALTH CENTER WORK IN NORTH KAO DISTRICT, NORTH HALMAHERA REGENCY

Minike Barani

[1] *Study Program of Nursing, Makariwo Halmahera College of Health Sciences.*

ARTICLE INFO

*Correspondence to Author:
Minike Barani
Study Program of Nursing, Makariwo Halmahera College of Health Sciences.

E-mail:
minikeb@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Family support is the attitude, actions and family acceptance of supportive family members who are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed.

This study aims to determine the relationship of family support with changes in elderly behavior in memory loss in Gamlaha Village Daru Health Center in North Kao District 2019. This research is a quantitative study, with a cross-sectional approach (cross-section). With a large sample of 43 respondents. April-May research time in 2019.

That out of 43 respondents the Relationship between Family Support and Behavior Change in Decreased Elderly's memory. Where behavior changes in memory loss with family support by 36 respondents with a percentage of 83.72%, and there is no behavior change in memory loss with family support by 5 respondents with a percentage of 11.63%. Behavioral change has decreased memory without family support by 2 respondents with a percentage of 4.65%. this means that the most showed family support by 41 respondents with a presentation of 95.34%, and Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreasing Memory showed good Elderly Behavior were of 43 respondents who behaved well 38 respondents with presentations of 88.38%. means that with good family support for the elderly, it will provide happiness for the elderly, where the

Citation: Minike Barani, 2020 "Relationship Of Family Support With Changes In Elderly Behavior In Memory Loss In Gamlaha Village Daru Health Center Work In North Kao District, North Halmahera Regency", *International Journal Of Health Medicine And Current Research*, 5, (01), 1664-1669.

elderly can move naturally without any pressure.

There is a significant relationship between the Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreased Memory where the Chi-Square statistical test results of Family Support variables with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreasing Memory obtained value (p = 0,000 <0.05) Then the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypotheses are accepted.

INTRODUCTION

Health is the most important thing in human life. But unfortunately, sometimes individuals do not take care of their health and cause illness. One of the factors that influence human health is the age factor. In the aspect of health, the more you age, the more complaints.[1]

Family support is the attitude, actions and family acceptance of supportive family members who are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed.[2]

The elderly are part of the process of growth and development. Whereas in the aging process there is a gradual decline in the ability of tissues to repair themselves and maintain their normal functioning. Besides decreasing the tissue of the human body, the aging process also experiences health changes, health problems which include setbacks and weaknesses in the elderly one of which is intellectual impairment (intellectual impairment/dementia). Changes also occur in the elderly, namely physical changes, cognitive changes, spiritual changes and psychosocial changes.[3] from the World Health Organization and the Alzheimer's Disease International Organization report, the total number of people with dementia worldwide in 2015 is estimated at 47.5 million and as many as 22 million of them are in Asia. In developed countries like the United States, more than 4 million people are currently found to suffer from Alzheimer's Dementia. This figure is expected to increase by almost 4 times by 2050. Among them, 58% live in low- and middle-income countries, to 71% by 2050. The total number of new cases of dementia every year in the world is almost 7.7 million, meaning that every 4 seconds there is 1 new case of dementia. The number of people with dementia is expected to increase to 75.6 million in 2030 and 135.5 million in 2050.[4]

Indonesia as the 4th most populous country in the world. The impact of successful health development includes a decrease in birth rates, morbidity and mortality and an increase in the life expectancy of the Indonesian population. In Indonesia, life expectancy increased from 68.6 years (2004) to 72 years (2015). The life expectancy of the Indonesian population is projected to continue to increase, so the percentage of the elderly population of the total population is projected to continue to increase.[5]

Based on the results of the 2014 National Census, the number of elderly people in Indonesia reached 20.24 million people or around 8.03% of the entire population of Indonesia. The data is based on the results of the 2010 Population Census of 18.1 million people or 7.6% of the total population. The estimated number of people with Dementia in Indonesia in 2013 reached one million. That number is expected to increase dramatically to double by 2030, and to four million by 2050. Instead of decreasing, the trend of people with dementia in Indonesia is increasing every year.[6]

METHODS

This type of quantitative research, with the cross-sectional approach, to see the Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreasing Memory in Gamlaha Village Daru Health Center Work Area North Kao District North Halmahera Regency 22.

RESULTS

This type of research uses quantitative methods, to see the Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss in Gamlaha Village Wilaya Daru Health Center Work in North Kao District, North Halmahera Regency ". of the 43 samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions.

Table 1. Age Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age in Gamlaha Village Daru Health Center Work in North Kao District of North Halmahera Regency.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	7	16,28%
26-35	23	53,49%
36-45	13	30,23%
Total	43	100%

Based on the data in table 1, it shows that 43 respondents obtained the number of ages 18-25 as many

as 7 people (16.28%) and 26-35 as many as 23 people (53.49%) and 36-45 as many as 13 people (30.23 %).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	frequency	Percentage
Men	18	41,87%
Women	25	58,13%
Total	43	100%

The results of the data in table 2 show that of the 43 respondents with male gender as many as 18 respondents (41.87%) and women as many as 25 respondents (58.13%)

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Occupation.

occupation	frequency	Percentage
IRT	15	34.89%
Farmers	22	51.16%
fishermen	2	4,65%
PNS	4	9,30%
Wiraswasta	0	0%
Total	43	100%

The results of the data in table 3 show that respondents who did not work (IRT) were 15 respondents (34.89%), farmers were 22 respondents (51.16%), fishermen were 2 respondents (4.65%), civil servants were 4 respondents (9.30 %), and Wiraswata were 0 respondents (0%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age.

Age elderly	Frequency	percentage
60-70	36	83,72%
71-90	7	16,28%
Total	43	100%

The results of the data in table 4 show that respondents based on the age of 60-70 are 36 respondents (83.72%) and 71-90 are 7 respondents (16.28%).

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of data from the dependent and independent variables in the study of the Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss in Gamlaha Wilaya Village Daru Health Center Work in North Kao District, North Halmahera District.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution based on Family Support.

Family Support	Frequency	Precentage
Yes	41	95,34%
Not	2	4,66%
Total	43	100%

Based on table 5 shows Family Support in Memory Loss, Yes 41 respondents with presentations 95.34%, not 2 respondents with a percentage of 4.66%.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution based on Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss.

Elderly Behavior	frequency	Percentage
Good	38	88,38%
Not god	5	11,62%
Total	43	100%

Based on table 6 shows the good behavior of elderly 38 respondents with 88.38% presentation, Not Good 5 respondents with a percentage of 11.62%.

Table 7. Frequency Distribution based on Relationship of Family Support with Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss in Gamlaha Village Daru Health Center Work in North Kao District North Halmahera Regency.

Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss	Family Support				Total		P Value
	Yes		No				
	f	n	f	n	f	n	
Good	38	83,72%	2	4,65%	38	88,38%	
Not good	5	11,63%	0	0%	5	11,63%	0.00
Total	41	95,35%	2	4,65%	43	100%	

Based on Table 7 shows the Relationship of Family Support with behavioral changes in memory decline in the elderly. Where behavior changes in memory loss with family support by 36 respondents with a percentage of 83.72%, and there is no behavior change in memory loss with family support by 5 respondents with a percentage of 11.63%. Behavioral change has decreased memory without family support by 2 respondents with a percentage of 4.65% and did not experience behavior changes in memory loss without family support 0 respondents with a percentage of 0%.

DISCUSSION

Family support is a preventive intervention strategy that is best for helping family members. Family support refers to support that is seen by family members as something that can be accessed for the family, for example, support can or cannot be used, but it is different from the assumption that family members view that people who are supportive must always be ready to provide help and assistance if needed. According to researchers, family support can be in the form of internal family support, such as support from husband and wife or support from siblings or external family social support provided to the elderly (for example children, grandchildren-in-law and other family members) Good family support can be influenced by various causes including:

Age it is known that most family members are aged between 26-35 years as many as 23 respondents with a percentage (53.49%) and at least between the ages of 18-25 as many as 7 respondents with a percentage (16.28%) where young adults are reaching generativity. Generativity is the desire to care for and guide others, including plans for what they expect where in adulthood, the task that must be done is to learn to live a life of interdependence and responsibility towards others.

Gender is known that most family members are female with a total of 25 respondents with a percentage (58.13%) and at least 18 male sex respondents with a percentage (41.87%). Where in the family the most active role in caring for and guiding is a woman.

Educational background is known that the majority of family members have an elementary school education background with 27 respondents with a percentage (62.80%) and at least with a junior high school education with 4 respondents with a percentage (9.30%). Where the higher a person's education the easier it is to receive information and ultimately the more knowledge he has and the lower one's education

will make someone slow to receive information. Because of the level, A person's education can affect the ability to absorb information, solve problems, behave well. Highly educated people will give a more rational response to the information that comes in and think about how far they might benefit from the idea.

Occupation is known that most family members have the most jobs as farmers as many as 22 respondents with a percentage (51.16%) and at least Fishermen with 2 respondents with a percentage (4.65%). In everyday life, work is the main thing where that the lower the income of a person can affect the quality of life and the limited costs of reaching health facilities in the community both the information media or the health service center.

Relationship between Family Support and Changes in Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss

That of the 43 most respondents, there was family support of 41 respondents with a presentation of 95.34%, and there was no family support of 2 respondents with a percentage of 4.66%. This means that with good family support for the elderly, it will provide happiness for the elderly, where the elderly can move naturally without any pressure.

Based on data analysis using Chi-Square Test using SPSS version 23, p-value = 0.00 <α is obtained 0.05) which means H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between family support and memory loss in the elderly. A family is everything that a good family will always support and support each other where a good family will always support the elderly in carrying out activities and discussing any existing problems so that it will have a positive impact such as giving a sense of warmth and a peaceful atmosphere in the family environment.

This research is in line with a similar study conducted by Sisilia Ndore under the title Family Support Associated with Social Interaction Satisfaction in the Elderly in Malang Lowokwaru District obtained research results from the 30 most respondents with female sex of 19 respondents with a percentage of 57.6%. The most educational background is the background of primary school education of 10 respondents with a percentage of 30.3% and there is a relationship between Family Support and Social Interaction Satisfaction in the Elderly Based on data analysis using the Spearman rank correlation test using SPSS version 17 for Window, obtained p-value = 0.00 <α (0.05), which means H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between family support and satisfaction of social interaction in the elderly.23

CONCLUSION

a. Family Support in Decreasing Memory is very supportive of the 43 respondents who answered Yes as many as 41 respondents with 95.34% presentations.

b. Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreased Memory showed good Elderly Behavior where of the 43 respondents who behaved well 38 respondents with a presentation of 88.38%.

c. Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreasing Memory There is a significant relationship between Relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Decreasing Memory where the Chi-Square statistical test variable Family Support with Changes in Elder Behavior in Decreasing Memory obtained value (p = 0,000 <0.05) Then the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Suggestion

The suggestions that researchers convey from this study are as follows:

1. For health agencies

It is expected to provide education to families about the need for family support for the elderly with Changes in Elderly Behavior.

2. For institutions

It is expected that educational institutions, especially for the library section on campus, can add to the collection of books, literature relating to the elderly ".

3. For further researchers

Develop this research by examining other variables including Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss through in-depth interviews with descriptive and qualitative case study research methods. In addition, this study can be used as reference material for further research and a deeper study of the relationship of Family Support with Changes in Elderly Behavior in Memory Loss.

REFERENCES

1. Yoon E, et al. Oral Nutritional Supplements (ONS) to support the dietary needs of older patients, International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research2016; 1, (02): 161-164, DOI: 10.22301 / IJHMCR.2528-3189.161.

2. Seryl Y.T, et al. Relationship of Family Support with the Incidence of Dementia in the Elderly in Tumpaan Baru Village, Tumpaan Amurang Selatan Minahasa District, e-Journal of Nursing (e-Kp), 2017; 5 (1): 2-9.

3. Marini M.K, et al. Relationship Between Stress Levels With Independence In Elderly Elderly In tombasian Village, Upper Kawangkoan District. ejournal Nursing (e-Kp), 2015; 3 (2): 32-37.

4. WHO World Health Organization 2015-2018.

5. Ananda R.T, et al. Spiritual Health and Elderly Preparedness in the Face of Death, Journal of Psychology, 2017; 25, (2): 24–135 DOI: 10.22146 / bulletin psychology.28992.

6. Ministry of Health 2016.

7. Profile of North Halmahera Regency 2018.

8. Demographic data of North Kao sub-district 2018.

9. Demographic data of Gamlaha Village 2018.

10. Stela I. D. et al, Relationship Between the Role of Family and Fulfillment of Physical Activity of the Elderly (Elderly) in Tomahalu Village, North Halmahera. Scientific journals Pharmacy, 2016; Vol. 5 (2): 2302 – 2493.

11. Rizka A et al. The Role Of Familial Social Support Towards Health-Maintaining Motivation Through Physical Activities In Older Adults. Journal of Psychogenesis, 2017; 5, (2): 22-50.

12. Ketut Suardana, et al, The Influence Of Social And Spiritual Support Based On Bali Culture On The Depression Level Of 'Drug Use' Patient In Psychiatric Hospital Bali Province. International Journal of Health Medicine and Current Research, 2017; 2 (03): 534-539, DOI: 10.22301 / IJHMCR.2528-3189.534.

13. Gulseren yurcu. Et al. the effect of perceived social support on life satisfa action say older adults who participate in recreation. journal of health management and tourism. 2017; 2, (1): 8-48.

14. Sri A. W, et al. Relationship between Family Support and Hypertension Elderly Motivation in Checking Blood Pressure, Journal of Psychology, 2014; 1 (2): 23-27.

15. Liliyanti M. L, et al. elationship of Family Emotional Support with Self-Acceptance in the Elderly in Watutumou Village III. e-Journal of Nursing (e-Kp), 2017; 5, (2): 22-27.

16. Amry L. Relationship of Family Support and Long-Term Use of Medicines with the Occurrence of Depression in the Elderly, Journal of Nursing, Midwifery and Public Health, 2016; 3, (2) pages: 23-28.

17. Sunarti. Frequency Factors of Elderly Visits to Elderly Posyandu in East Pontianak District, Journal of Health Vocations, 2017; 3, (2): 92-97.

18. Heppy, S. Relationship of Family Support and Long-Term Use of Medicines With Depression Events in the Elderly ... Journal of Nursing, Midwifery and Public Health.2016; 3. (2): 42-46.

19. Novianti. Factors Affecting Elderly Behavior in Attending Elderly Gymnastics in the Working Area of the Puskesmas Jalan Gadang Jalan Journal of Nursing Silampari (JKS), 2018; 1, (2): 2581-1975.

20. Notoadmodjo, S. Health Behavioral Sciences. 2. Jakarta Edition: Rineka Cipta 2014.

21. Sujarweni V.W. Nursing Research Methods. Gava Media Publisher. Yogyakarta, 2014.

22. Notoadmodjo, S. Research Methods. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta 2014.

23. Mapanawang, A.L. Research in Health. Tobelo: Medika Mandiri Halmahera 2016.

24. Sicily Ndore, et al, Family Support Associated with Satisfaction of Social Interaction in the Elderly, Care Journal, 2017; 5, (2): 256-262.

****