



COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE OF ELDERLY NEGLECT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Literature Review

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neglect is a condition when the elderly are unable to meet their needs and do not get help from their family or the surrounding community. This condition is in line with the increasing prevalence of the elderly, as well as the number of neglect of the elderly due to a lack of public knowledge. **Methods:** The method in writing this article is through a literature review with a simple approach with 10 articles related to the description of the level of public knowledge about elderly neglect in the 2015-2021 period. **Results:** From 10 articles it was found that the level of public knowledge about neglect in the elderly was categorized as quite low, in terms of understanding in defining the concept of violence in the elderly comprehensively. There are several categories of neglect by the community towards the elderly. And there is still a lack of awareness that is owned by the community in treating the elderly so that it can be called in the elderly adjustment. **Conclusions:** More knowledge and awareness is needed in treating the elderly in order to prevent neglect of the elderly in order to reduce the prevalence and improve care for the elderly who are in the surrounding environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Elderly (elderly) is a time when a person is far from the previous more useful period, when a person is 60 years old is also considered as the age separating old and middle age, then that age is considered the retirement age and the start of old age (Triningtyas & Muhayati, 2018). It is expected that when a person has entered old age, he is able to become a prosperous or potential elderly, a potential elderly is someone who has reached the age of 60 years who is still able to do work and or activities that can produce goods or services or is powerless to earn a living so that his life depend on others. So that the elderly who experience it will have a high life expectancy and will end up in the aging process (Ekasari, Riasmini, & Hartini, 2019).

The aging process is something that must be experienced by every human being who has entered an aging age and will experience signs of physical decline such as hair starting to turn white, the appearance of many wrinkles on the skin, decreased hearing and vision, often experiencing and complaining

of health problems. some experience a decrease in motivation or experience changes in interest in carrying out various activities (Wiwin Hendriani, 2021). According Sunaryo *et al.*, (2015), the aging process can be seen from three perspectives, namely biological age related to organ function, psychological related to adaptive behavior, and social age related to the role of behavior according to human age. With increasing age, the biological, psychological and social functions will decrease.

Based on the data presented by The Central Statistics Agency (2019), it was found that there were around 22.04 million people, of which around 66.94% were in the category of the elderly who were not neglected, 23.52% were the elderly who almost experienced neglect, and 9.55% had included in the category of elderly who experienced neglect from the family and society. The elderly who experienced neglect received three actions that were not good by the family and the community, namely 39 percent physical neglect (physical violence, not meeting their food needs, and not

meeting health care needs), 46 percent psychological neglect (verbal abuse in the elderly, the elderly are not invited to communicate, and restrictions on social interaction), and 29 percent of financial neglect (the elderly's money/financial exploitation and economic needs are not met) (Ezalina, 2019). The neglect or neglect experienced by the elderly is more common in urban areas than in rural areas due to the higher influence of modernization so that the noble values of the family are lost and turn into individualists (Kaur, Kaur, & Sujata, 2015).

In dealing with the elderly who experience neglect/abandonment from their families and communities, there are several interventions that can be done, including the Elderly Assistance Program (ASLUT) which is a Ministry of Social policy carried out to provide social protection in the form of social assistance to help meet the economic and social needs of the elderly. neglected age. The ASLUT program is proven to be able to help meet the daily needs of the elderly (Tursilarini, 2016). Then there is the Panti Werdha or known as the Tresna Werdha Social Panti which is a place for social services for the elderly and is included in foster care. Foster care is a service that is not permanent, so it is still possible to be in touch with the original family. Judging from the social service strategy, nursing homes are included in institutional based services, namely in this service individuals who experience problems are placed in social service institutions (Triwanti, Ishartono, & Gutama, 2015).

According to Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, it is stated that efforts to improve and maintain public health are carried out based on non-discriminatory, participatory and sustainable principles. Efforts to maintain

health for the elderly are aimed at keeping the elderly healthy, independent, active and productive socially and economically so that to realize this the government is obliged to ensure the availability of health service facilities and facilitate development for the elderly group (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

Elderly people who are healthy, independent, active, and socially and economically productive and able to participate fully in social life are mandated by law that must be carried out by every citizen. The condition of neglect/neglect that occurs in the elderly is often caused by a lack of knowledge from family and closest people about it, based on this the author wishes to study further on "The Description of the Level of Community Knowledge Regarding Elderly Neglect".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses a simple research method that aims to analyze articles about public knowledge about neglect of the elderly. The source used in this article is a search database for journals published online using ProQuest, Science Direct and Pubmed. The criteria for taking articles were those that matched the keywords of neglect, level of knowledge, elderly and literature review. As well as the inclusion criteria that had been set were articles with the topic of neglect in the elderly, articles in English and Indonesian, articles accredited by Scopus or Sinta, articles published on the period of 2015 – 2021. The articles collected will be selected for eligibility using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items For Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses) diagram, with the final number of articles yielding 10 appropriate articles.

RESULTS

Table 1. Result summary

No	Title, Author, Year	Methods	Result Summary
1.	Determination Of The Knowledge And Awareness Of Nursing Students About Elder Neglect And Abuse: The Case In Turkey (Şentürk Et Al 2021)	The study population consisted of all nursing students at seven universities (N = 3650) and a total of (N = 2128) were randomly selected from all universities in each geographical region of Turkey.	Research conducted on 2128 respondents found that nursing students have an insufficient level of knowledge. Although most of the students know the symptoms, risk groups and characteristics of elderly neglect, they still don't know what to do if they encounter elderly people who are neglected and abused.
2.	Health Science Students' Perceptions And Awareness Of Elder Abuse And Neglect (Bayrak Kahraman, Polat, & Gürhan, 2021)	The research was conducted on students who are currently studying at Gazi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, during the 2015–2016 academic year. Data were collected through a questionnaire filled out by 385 students who voluntarily participated in the study after the objectives were explained. The sample consisted of 316 students.	The results of the research conducted by 316 respondents showed that the majority of students (92.7%) had shown that they knew the concept of violence and neglect of the elderly, but they could not define the concept of violence in the elderly comprehensively or clearly. So it can be concluded that their knowledge about violence and neglect in the elderly is not enough.

3.	Comparative Study On Perceived Abuse And Social Neglect Among Rural And Urban Geriatric Population (Kaur, J., Kaur, J., & Sujata, 2015)	The research respondents were 200 people consisting of 100 urban elderly and 100 rural elderly with simple random sampling method	A total of 200 respondents who experienced neglect/neglect found that neglect/neglect was more common in urban areas with the highest percentage of 74%, while in rural areas the percentage of neglect was 59% which was generally followed by financial and physical violence.
4.	Kader's Knowledge Level About Ignore Of The Elderly By Family In Pekalongan District (Aryati & Nafiah, 2021)	This research was conducted in June 2020. The respondents of this study were health cadres in the Work Area of the Kedungwuni II Health Center as many as 71 respondents. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Data analysis using univariate analysis	The results of the research conducted by 71 respondents showed that most of the respondents had less knowledge with as many as 42 people (59.2%) and respondents who had good knowledge as many as 29 people (40.8%).
5.	Characteristics Of The Event Of Elderly Avoidance In The Family At Harapan Raya Puskesmas, Bukit Raya District, Pekanbaru City (Ezalina, 2019)	The population is all elderly people aged 60 years who visit the Harapan Raya Health Center. The sample of the research participants was 100 people who were taken by accidental sampling.	A total of 100 elderly respondents participated in this study as a sample with the results of the study that 60% of the elderly aged 60-74 years, 63% of the elderly were female, 63% of the elderly did not work, 51% of the elderly lived with children, and 60% of the elderly had insurance. And seen from the neglect of the elderly, 39% of the elderly experienced physical neglect, 46% of the elderly experienced psychological neglect, and 29% of the elderly experienced financial neglect.
6.	Description Of Eligibility Of Elderly In The Work Area Of Aceh Health Puskesmas Big (Indah Sukma Dewi, Juanita, Arfiza Ridwan, 2018)	The sample in this study amounted to 104 respondents, using a descriptive design with a cross sectional approach.	Based on the results of the study, it was found that the general neglect of the elderly in the working area of the Krueng Barona Jaya Health Center was low, namely as many as 55 respondents (52.9%) of 104 respondents.
7.	Family Knowledge About Ignore In The Elderly (Lola Felnanda Amri, 2019)	Correlation descriptive research design with cross sectional approach with total sampling method, 87 respondents	The results obtained from 87 respondents were that most of the elderly did not experience neglect/neglect (in the low category) as many as 55 people (63.2%), the level of knowledge of caregivers about the incidence of neglect in the elderly was in the sufficient category, namely 47 people (54 %). All caregivers who have a good level of knowledge as many as 27 people (59.6%) perform low neglect in the elderly.
8.	The Correlation Between Family Support And Prevention Of Family Neglect In Family (Ezalina, Et Al 2020)	The population in this study is the elderly who are in Pekanbaru City where the highest number of elderly is in Payung Sekaki District, Pekanbaru City. The number of samples as many as 382 people who are in the West Labuh Baru Village taken by the multistage cluster sampling technique.	This article uses 382 respondents with research results showing high neglect of 49.74% and low neglect of 50.26%. The type of neglect experienced by the elderly is psychological neglect, namely high 59.68% and low 40.32%. The high support received by the elderly is 54.97% and the low support is 45.03%.
9.	Experiences Of Java Elderly Avoiding Family: A Phenomenological Study (Aryati, Dwidiyanti, And Widyastuti 2020)	This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Participants in this study amounted to 7 elderly Javanese in the city of Semarang. The selection of participants used purposive sampling technique with criterion sampling method.	Research results obtained by researchers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical neglect of the Javanese elderly is obtained through three categories, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. physical abuse 2. the family does not meet the food needs of the elderly 3. the family does not meet the needs of health services for the elderly 2. The psychological neglect of the Javanese elderly experienced by the Javanese elderly consists of three categories, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. verbal abuse in the elderly b. the elderly are not invited to communicate c. social interaction restrictions 3. The financial neglect of the Javanese elderly experienced by the Javanese elderly consists of two categories, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. money/financial exploitation of the elderly 2. economic needs are not met

10. Prosocial Behavior Of The Community Towards Abandoned Elderly In Derwati Kelurati, Rancasari District, Bandung City (Daeli, Et Al. 2020)	This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach of 44 respondents consisting of the Head of RT and Head of RW	The results obtained indicate that the prosocial behavior of the community towards the neglected elderly in Derwati Village is classified as good with the details of helping behavior in the medium category, sharing feelings in the high category, cooperative behavior in the high category, contributing behavior in the high category, and caring for the welfare of others is moderate. However, the community still has high self-gain when taking prosocial actions towards neglected elderly people. People only want to take prosocial actions towards neglected elderly people if the sacrifices they make are not too many.
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DISCUSSION

Elderly is a condition of a person who has reached the age of 60 years who has decreased in maintaining body balance and decreased power in maintaining the necessities of life, who are very vulnerable to experiencing neglect that can be done by family and society.

The neglect felt by the elderly is more common in urban areas than in rural areas, this is due to the higher influence of modernization in urban areas so that the noble values that are usually instilled by the family slowly fade away and then turn into individualism (Kaur, Kaur and Sujata, 2015).

According to Aryati, Dwidiyanti and Widyastuti (2020), there are some bad behaviors experienced by the elderly who fall into the category of neglect/abandonment, namely physical, psychological and financial neglect. Of the three categories of neglect received by the elderly, it was found that the category of neglect most often experienced by the elderly was psychosocial neglect as much as 46% such as verbal violence, the elderly were not invited to communicate and restrictions on social interaction, then followed by physical neglect by 39% such as physical violence. , the need for food is not met and the health care needs of the elderly are not met, and the last is financial neglect by 29% such as money exploitation and the economic needs of the elderly are not met by care givers (Ezalina, 2019).

Article Bayrak Kahraman, Polat, and Gürhan (2021), explained that the level of students' knowledge about neglect of the elderly was in the insufficient range because they only knew about physical neglect and could not explain it thoroughly. Supported byentürk (2021), that most of the nursing student respondents who participated had never received information about neglect and abuse of the elderly during their education and their knowledge was also insufficient and did not know what to do when they experienced neglect and abuse. In line with research Aryati and Nafiah (2021), if the knowledge of cadres about neglect of the elderly is still relatively low

due to the lack of information obtained by cadres about neglect of the elderly.

Of the three types of neglect experienced by the elderly, there are The type of neglect experienced by the elderly is psychological neglect, which is high 59.68% and low 40.32%. The high support received by the elderly is 54.97% and the low support is 45.03%, so it can be concluded that neglect, the higher the support provided by the family to the elderly, the lower the neglect/neglect experienced by the elderly (Ezalina, et al 2020). According to the explanation Lola Felnanda Amri (2019) the results obtained as many as 87 family respondents more than half of the elderly experienced low neglect, almost half of the knowledge of caregivers (family) was in the sufficient category; there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge with the incidence of neglect of the elderly. It was concluded that the family as caregivers must have knowledge and increase knowledge about elderly care at home. It is recommended that relevant agencies, especially puskesmas, can provide health education to the community, especially families, all health workers to have knowledge about and how to care for the elderly so that the elderly can avoid neglectful behavior.

However, it is different from the article reviewed by Indah Sukma Dewi, Juanita, Arfiza Ridwan (2018), that the neglect of the elderly in the study area is included in the good category, as many as 52.9% do not experience neglect. So it is hoped that the puskesmas officers will maintain this situation by providing counseling to the elderly at the posbindu and conducting regular home visits. Article supported Daeli, et al (2020), the prosocial behavior of the community towards the neglected elderly is classified as good with the details of helping behavior in the moderate category, sharing feelings in the high category, cooperative behavior in the high category, contributing behavior in the high category, and caring for the welfare of others is moderate.

CONCLUSION

Public knowledge about neglect of the elderly is in the low category, there are three forms of neglect carried out by the community towards the elderly such as physical, psychological and financial neglect, and there is still a lack of awareness by the community in caring for the elderly. So that more knowledge and awareness is needed in treating the elderly in order to prevent neglect of the elderly in order to reduce the prevalence and improve care for the elderly who experience neglect from the family and the surrounding environment. It is also hoped that the community and various parties will take part in working together in helping to overcome the problems experienced by the elderly in order to achieve a prosperous elderly.

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