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FACTORS RELATED TO THE COVERAGE OF THE CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PROLANIS)

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ABSTRAK : FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN CAKUPAN PROGRAM PENGELOLAAN PENYAKIT KRONIS (PROLANIS)

Latar Belakang : Menopause adalah masa yang rentan terhadap penyakit Hipertensi dan DM tipe 2, salah satu upaya yaitu dengan mengikuti prolanis. Rendahnya jumlah wanita menopause yang mengikuti prolanis di UPTD Puskesmas Marga Jaya menjadikan latar belakang penelitian ini.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan cakupan prolanis di UPTD Puskesmas Marga Jaya tahun 2024

Metodologi : Rancangan penelitian ini yaitu analitik *cross sectional.* Sampel berjumlah 249 lansia wanita dengan penyakit hipertensi dan DM Tipe 2. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *purposive sampling.* Instrument menggunakan kuisioner yang telah lolos uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisa data menggunakan analisa *chi square.*

Hasil penelitian : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan (p=0,001), Sikap Lansia (p=0,001), dukungan keluarga (p=0,037), Jarak (p=0,001), dan Sumber informasi (p=0,019) dengan cakupan prolanis.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga, jarak, dan sumber informasi terhadap cakupan prolanis di UPTD Puskesmas Marga Jaya Kota Bekasi Tahun 2024.

Saran : Peneliti selanjutnya dapat menggunakan variabel dan sampel yang lebih banyak agar dapat mewakili populasi.

Kata kunci : dukungan keluarga, jarak, lansia, prolanis, sikap, sumber informasi, tingkat pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Background: Menopause is a period that is susceptible to hypertension and type 2 diabetes, one of the efforts is by following prolanis. The low number of menopausal women who follow prolanis at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center is the background of this study.

Objective :To determine the factors related to prolanis coverage at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center in 2024

Methodology :The design of this study is analytic cross sectional. The sample consisted of 249 elderly women with hypertension and Type 2 DM. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique. The instrument used a questionnaire that had passed the validity and reliability tests. Data analysis used chi square analysis.

Research result :There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge (p=0.001), Elderly Attitude (p=0.001), family support (p=0.037), Distance (p=0.001), and Information Source (p=0.019) with Prolanis coverage.

Conclusion :There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge, attitude, family support, distance, and sources of information on the coverage of prolanis at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City in 2024.

Suggestion :Further researchers can use more variables and samples to represent the population.

Keywords : Family support, distance, elderly, prolanis, attitude, source of information, level of knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Menopause is a very difficult time for women who do not understand. Moreover, menopause is susceptible to accompanying diseases if they cannot maintain health and a balanced lifestyle. One of the things that accompanies menopause is hypertension. Menopause with hypertension is a pathological symptom. Therefore, more attention is needed to monitor their health. So far, it has been concluded that hormonal and biochemical changes after menopause are the main causes of changes in blood pressure. These hormonal changes cause women to experience increased sensitivity to salt and weight gain. Both of these things have the potential to trigger higher blood pressure.(Nurdiana, 2011 in Nuryati, 2021).

According to United Nations (UN) data compiled by World Population Review,life expectancyglobal in 2023 reached 73.4 years. The details are 70.8 years for men and 76 years for women (databoks.kata.co.id). Life expectancy in Indonesia in 2022 reached 71.89 years, in West Java Province it reached 73.62 years, and in Bekasi City in particular it reached 75.44 years (Health Profile of Bekasi City Health Office, 2022). Currently, the morbidity pattern shows that Indonesia is experiencing a double burden of disease where infectious diseases are a challenge (although they have decreased) but non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have increased sharply.

The main impact felt by society from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is premature death or death at a productive age (<70 years). It is estimated that around 42% of the number of deaths due to NCDs in the world occurred before the age of 70 in 2012. Most premature deaths (82%) occur in poor and developing countries. The situation of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Indonesia also shows worrying conditions. In 2013, 71% of the number of deaths in Indonesia were caused by NCDs, this figure is greater than the percentage of deaths due to NCDs at the global level. The main causes of these deaths are cardiovascular disease (37%), cancer (13%), traffic accidents (7%), and others. The proportion of premature deaths due to NCDs is 23%, where the proportion of premature deaths in men (300/1000 deaths) is higher than premature deaths in women (220/1000 deaths) (Sangadji, 2018).

An estimated 1.28 billion adults aged 30-79 years in the world have hypertension, the majority living in low- and middle-income countries. An estimated 46% of adults with hypertension are unaware that they have the disease. Less than half or 42% of people with hypertension have been diagnosed and treated. About 1 in 5 adults with hypertension (15%) are uncontrolled. Hypertension is the fastest-growing cause of death in the world. One of the global targets for non-communicable diseases is to reduce the incidence of hypertension to 33% between 2010 and 2030 (WHO, 2023).

Diabetes is a chronic disease, in which there is an increase in blood glucose levels, complications of this disease include damage to the liver, kidneys, eyes, and nerves. The most common is type 2 diabetes, usually in adults, which occurs when the body cannot produce the hormone insulin or there is not enough insulin. In the last three decades the incidence of type 2 diabetes has increased sharply. Type 1 diabetes, known as juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes, is a chronic condition in which the pancreas is only able to produce a little insulin or even cannot produce it at all. For people living with diabetes, they can only survive by reaching insulin from outside. The global target aims to reduce the incidence of diabetes and obesity by 2025. Around 422 billion people have diabetes, the majority live in low- and middle-income countries, 1.5 billion die from diabetes each year (WHO, 2023).

Based on the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas 2018), the prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia is 34.1%. There has been an increase compared to the prevalence of hypertension in Riskesdas 2013 of 25.8%. It is estimated that only 1/3 of hypertension cases in Indonesia are diagnosed, the rest are undiagnosed (p2ptm, 2023). Indonesia is in fifth place with 19.47 million people with diabetes. With a population of 179.72 million, this means that the prevalence of diabetes in Indonesia is 10.6% (IDF, 2021).

West Java Province hasHypertension Prevalence in 2020 The indicator achievement was 39.8% where the number of hypertension prevalence calculations in 2020 was obtained from the 2018 Riskesdas data where the prevalence rate in West Java Province increased from 34.5% (2013 Riskesdas data) to 39.6%. The increase in hypertension prevalence is associated with behavior and lifestyle. The 2018 Riskesdas data also shows that in the population aged 15 years and over, risk factor data was obtained such as the proportion of people who eat less vegetables and fruit of 95.5%, the proportion of lack of physical activity 35.5%, the proportion of smoking 29.3%, the proportion of central obesity 31% and the proportion of general obesity 21.8% (LKIP, 2020). Based on 2022 data, the total number of diabetes mellitus sufferers is 644,704, down -43.58%, and the total number of hypertension sufferers is 1,956,417. The number of diabetes mellitus sufferers in Bekasi City was 42,984

in 2022, and the number of diabetes mellitus sufferers in Bekasi City was 42,665 (open data Jabar. 2022).

Hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus are diseases that are included in chronic diseases. Indonesia's national health insurance through BPJS Kesehatan has a chronic disease program, to recruit and facilitate participants who have chronic hypertension and type 2 diabetes in order to improve the quality of life of its participants. Prolanis or the Chronic Disease Management Program is a program from BPJS Kesehatan that aims to improve the quality of life of chronic disease sufferers and is an integrated activity that requires solid cooperation between BPJS Kesehatan, Health Facilities, and patients, UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center has held prolanis club activities since 2018. Data from the chronic disease program at UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center in October 2023 showed that the number of elderly people who joined prolanis was only 52 people (7.3%), while visits by elderly patients suffering from chronic diseases were more than that, this means that there are still some elderly people who have not become prolanis members.

Research conducted by Risman Ariana et al in 2019 on the perceptions of Prolanis participants at the UNPAD Health Service UPT showed that there were still obstacles felt by participants in participating in Prolanis, namely the lack of family support felt by participants to participate in Prolanis activities by 53.1%.(Ariana, et al 2020).

The activities of the prolanis club at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center include activities such as monthly exercise, blood sugar checks, HBA1C checks, general physical health checks (blood pressure, weight, waist circumference) in collaboration with network laboratories. However, in practice, not all elderly people with chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus join the prolanis members.

This is because there are several factors that cause them not to join prolanis, such as family support, BPJS membership, information from health workers, especially for female prolanis participants who have experienced menopause, they do not fully understand the benefits of participating in prolanis activities, such as in prolanis they will be given health education about chronic diseases and about the signs and symptoms of menopause and how to deal with post-menopausal complaints.

Based on the problems above, the author is interested in further researching what factors are related to the coverage of the chronic disease program (prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research design uses an analytical cross-sectional research design, namely research that determines exposure and the results of that exposure at one point in time. This means that data collection (through observation, interviews, measurements, and others) on exposure or causal or cause and also results or effects or outcomes is carried out at one point in time.(I Ketut Swarjana, 2023). The method used in this study is a survey method by distributing questionnaires to respondents according to predetermined criteria. Based on how to obtain it, the data used in this study is primary data. Primary data is data or information obtained by researchers directly from the source.

The population in this study was the entire number of elderly women who had chronic hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus recorded at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center in January-November 2023, totaling 705 people.

The researchers determined the inclusion criteria for this study as follows:
- Elderly women aged ≥45-60 years and above
- Have hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Willingness to participate in this research is proven by a letter of willingness

Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria in this study are:
- Elderly man
- Do not have a BPJS card or be registered as a BPJS member at a health facility other than the Marga Jaya Health Center UPTD.

The sample calculation technique in this study used the Isaac and Michael formula with the result = 248.8655 or 249 elderly people who will be used as samples in this study.

This research was conducted at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City Health Office on October 28, 2023-January 31, 2024.

RESULTS

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that out of 210 respondents with sufficient knowledge level, there are 209 (99.5%) respondents who are not registered for prolanis and 1 person (0.5%) respondent registered for prolanis. Meanwhile, out of 39 respondents with good knowledge level, there are 3 (7.7%) respondents who are not registered for prolanis, and 36 (92.3%) respondents registered for prolanis.

Table 1
Relationship between Elderly Knowledge Level and Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) Coverage at the Marga Jaya Health Center UPTD Bekasi City in 2024

| Level of Knowledge | Prolanis Membership Coverage | | | | Total | | P Value | OR (95% CI) |
| | Not Registered Prolanis Member | | Registered Prolanis Member | | | | | |
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Enough	209	99.5	1	0.5	210	100	0.01	2508
Good	3	7.7	36	92.3	39	100		

Based on the results of data analysis with the chi square test, the p value was obtained 0.01 <0.05, so it can be concluded that "Knowledge Level is related to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center". The OR value obtained was 2508, which means that respondents with a good level of knowledge have a 2508 times chance of becoming a prolanis member compared to respondents who have a sufficient level of knowledge.

Table 2
The Relationship of Elderly Attitudes to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City in 2024

| Attitude | Prolanis Membership Coverage | | | | Total | | P Value | OR (95% CI) |
| | Not Registered Prolanis Member | | Registered Prolanis Member | | | | | |
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Negative	68	98.6	1	1.4	69	100		
Positive	144	80.0	36	20.0	180	100	0.01	17,000

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that of the 69 respondents with negative elderly attitudes, 68 (98.6%) respondents were not registered as prolanis members, and 1 (1.4%) respondent was registered as a prolanis member. Meanwhile, of the 180 respondents who had positive attitudes, 144 (80.0%) and 36 (20.0%) respondents were not registered as prolanis members.
Based on the results of data analysis with the chi square test, the p value was obtained 0.01 <0.05, so it can be concluded that "Attitude is related to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center". The OR value obtained was 17,000, which means that respondents with positive attitudes have a 17 times greater chance of becoming prolanis members compared to respondents with negative attitudes.

Table 3
The Relationship between Elderly Family Support and Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) Coverage at the Marga Jaya Health Center UPTD Bekasi City in 2024

| Family Support | Prolanis Membership Coverage | | | | Total | | P Value | OR (95% CI) |
| | Not Registered Prolanis Member | | Registered Prolanis Member | | | | | |
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Not enough	32	97.0	1	3.0	33	100		
Good	180	83.3	36	16.7	216	100	0.04	6.4

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 33 respondents who have insufficient family support, 32 (97.0%) respondents are not registered as prolanis members, and 1 (3.0%) respondent is

registered as a prolanis member. Meanwhile, of the 216 respondents who have good family support, 180 (83.3%) respondents are not registered as prolanis members, and 36 (16.7%) respondents are registered as prolanis members.

Based on the results of data analysis with the chi square test, the p value was obtained 0.04 <0.05, so it can be concluded that "Family Support is Related to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center". The OR value obtained was 6.4, which means that respondents who have good family support have a 6 times greater chance of becoming a prolanis member compared to respondents who have less family support.

Table 4
Relationship between Distance of Elderly Homes and Coverage of Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center Bekasi City in 2024

Distance	Prolanis Membership Coverage				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Not Registered Prolanis Member		Registered Prolanis Member					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Near	100	74.1	35	25.9	135	100		
Far	112	98.2	2	1.8	114	100	0.01	0.05

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that out of 135 respondents with a close distance from their home to the health center, there are 100 (74.1%) who are registered as prolanis members and 35 (25.9%) respondents are not registered as prolanis members. Meanwhile, out of 114 respondents with a far distance from their home, there are 112 (98.2%) respondents who are not registered as prolanis members and 2 (1.8%) respondents are registered as prolanis members.

Based on the results of data analysis with the chi square test, the p value was obtained 0.01 <0.05, so it can be concluded that "Home Distance Access is related to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center". The OR value obtained was 0.05, which means that respondents with close distances have a 0.05 times chance of becoming prolanis members compared to respondents who have negative attitudes.

Table 5
Relationship between Information Sources Obtained by the Elderly and the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the Marga Jaya Health Center UPT Bekasi City in 2024

Resources	Prolanis Membership Coverage				Total		P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Not Registered Prolanis Member		Registered Prolanis Member					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Print media	36	73.5	13	26.5	49	100		
Non-Print Media	176	88.0	24	12.0	200	100	0.02	0.37

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that out of 49 respondents with information sources obtained from print media, there are 36 (73.5%) who are not registered as prolanis members and there are 13 (26.5%) respondents who are registered as prolanis members. While out of 200 respondents with information sources obtained from non-print media, there are 176 (88.0%) respondents who are not registered as prolanis members and there are 24 (12.0%) who are registered as prolanis members.

Based on the results of data analysis with the chi square test, the p value was obtained 0.02 <0.05, so it can be concluded that "Information Sources are related to the Coverage of the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center". The OR value obtained was 0.37, which means that respondents who get information sources from print and non-print media have a 0.4 times chance of becoming a prolanis member compared to respondents who have a negative attitude.

DISCUSSION

Discussion of this analysis is done through an explanation of the relationship between influencing factors (independent variables) with the results that depend on these factors (dependent variables). This relationship is based on relevant theoretical basis, and refers to findings that have been explained in the literature, journal publications, and the work of other researchers.

In this study, the variable level of knowledge possessed by the elderly has a significant relationship with a value of $p = 0.001$ to the coverage of prolanis at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the variable level of knowledge and the coverage of prolanis at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center so that it can be said that Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted. Elderly who have good knowledge tend to choose to become prolanis members. This is in line with the results of research conducted byFirmansyah, et al. (2022) which shows that there is a relationship between the level of respondent knowledge and the use of prolanis at the Palu City Health Center with a p value $= 0.045$. This is also in line with the results of research conducted byNurcahyanti, et al. (2020) which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance of hypertensive patients participating in JKN-KIS in participating in the chronic disease management program (Prolanis) at the Muara Teweh Health Center in 2020. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted bySustainable, (2018)) shows that there is a significant relationship between internal factors in this case, namely the level of knowledge regarding the scope of Prolanis participation.

The results of this study are in line with the theory that knowledge is closely related to education, where with higher education, the person's knowledge will be broader. Education has a major influence on people's behavior. Low public knowledge and awareness of health and disease can result in diseases that occur in society often being difficult to detect (Pakpahan et al., 2021).

Based on the results of this study, the researcher argues that respondents who have a good level of knowledge tend to choose to register as prolanis members, while those with sufficient knowledge choose not to register as prolanis members, this is because when a person's knowledge is good, then the understanding of an object that he knows will change, in this case is prolanis activities, respondents know that participating in prolanis activities is very important to monitor the development of the disease they suffer from and prevent more severe complications, so respondents with a good level of knowledge tend to choose to register as prolanis members.

Relationship of Attitudes to the Coverage of Chronic Disease Management Programs at the Marga Jaya Health Center UPTD, Bekasi City in 2024

The results of the frequency distribution of the attitude variable showed that there were 69 elderly people (27.7%) who had negative attitudes, while there were 180 elderly people (72.3%).

In this study, the attitude variable of the elderly has a significant value with a p value $= 0.001$ on the scope of the chronic disease management program at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center. This shows that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the coverage of prolanis at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, so it can be concluded that Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted. The results of this study are in line with research that has been conducted byFirmansyah et al. (2022). Which states that there is a relationship between the respondent's attitude and the use of Prolanis at the Kamonji Health Center in Palu City with a p value $= 0.037$. The results of the study conducted byRejeki and Rahman, (2021) also stated that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and compliance in respondents of prolanis diabetes mellitus type 2 at the IMAN clinic with a p-value $= 0.009$. The results of this study are in line with research that has been conducted byWhilia, (2019) which shows that there is a significant relationship between attitudes towards the use of prolanis with a p value $= 0.000$ at the Getasan Health Center, Semarang Regency.

The health belief model theory is that changes in a person's behavior related to health are only influenced or thoughts from themselves. Attitudes in determining changes are based on perceived vulnerability, perceived danger, perceived benefits from the actions taken, cues to take action (Muslimin et al., 2022 inJannah et al., 2023).

Based on the results of this study, the researcher argues that attitude is closely related to a person's behavior in choosing what is good for their health, in this case respondents who have a positive attitude will tend to choose to register as a member of Prolanis, because they believe in the importance of entering the activity to check and monitor their disease condition, and prevent complications early.

Relationship of Family Support to Chronic Disease Management Program Coverage at

UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City in 2024

The results of the frequency distribution of the family support variable showed that there were 33 elderly people (13.3%) who had poor family support, while there were 216 elderly people (86.7%).

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between family support and prolanis coverage at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center with a p value = 0.037, so it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Elderly people who receive good family support tend to become prolanis members, because they get motivation from people closest to them such as family. The results of this study are in line with research that has been conducted byNurcahyanti, et al. (2020) that there is a relationship between family support and compliance of hypertensive patients participating in JKN-KIS in participating in the chronic disease management program (PROLANIS) at the Muara Teweh Health Center in 2020. The results of this study are in line with research that has been conducted byWhilia, (2019) which shows that there is a significant relationship between family support for the use of prolanis with a p value = 0.000 at the Getasan Health Center, Semarang Regency. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sari, (2021) that there is a significant relationship between family support for the use of prolanis at the Kedai Durian Health Center with a p value = 0.005.

Based on the theory, it is stated that a person will behave when they have experienced something that is felt positive and is also supported by the community in which the individual is located (Pakpahan et al., 2021). Therefore, family support is very important to support a person's health, as a motivation to continue to improve their quality of life.

Based on the results of this study, the researcher is of the opinion that family support greatly influences the decision taken by respondents to register as members of Prolanis, because family is the closest person who can provide a positive influence through support, therefore respondents who have good family support tend to choose to register as members of Prolanis, compared to those with less family support.

Relationship between Distance Access and Chronic Disease Management Program Coverage at UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City in 2024

The results of the frequency distribution of the distance access variable showed that there were 33

elderly people (13.3%) who had close distance access, while there were 216 elderly people (86.7%).

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between distance and prolanis coverage at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center with a p value = 0.001 (<0.005). This is in line with research conducted by Inggani, (2023) that there is a significant relationship between the distance variable and the use of prolanis in the work area of the Talang Banjar Health Center, Jambi City with a p value = 0.043. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted byWhilia, (2019)which states that there is no relationship between distance access and the use of prolanis at the Getasan Health Center, Semarang Regency. The results of this study are also not in line with research that has been conducted bySuriani, et al. (2019)which states that there is no relationship between access to services and respondent compliance in participating in prolanis activities.

Based on the theory of Bintarto and Surastopo, 1982 in Damri and Putra, 2020, the definition of accessibility is the ease of moving from one place to another in an area. Therefore, accessibility is closely related to distance and human potential in obtaining existing services. Johnston 1981 defines accessibility as the possibility of easy reach, to be able to reach it requires ability.

Based on the results of this study, the researcher argues that distance has an effect on the scope of respondents to become prolanis members, because the majority of respondents who are in the pre-elderly and elderly categories have great difficulty coming to the health center if the distance from home to the health center is far, this is because they need help from others such as children, grandchildren, motorcycle taxi drivers to take them from home to the health center, while the elderly whose homes are close can walk from home to the health center. Therefore, distance access greatly affects the scope of the chronic disease management program at the Marga Jaya Health Center UPTD, because the closer the distance from the respondent's home, the more opportunities for respondents to join prolanis.

Relationship of Information Sources to Chronic Disease Management Program Coverage at UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center, Bekasi City in 2024

The results of the frequency distribution of the information source variable showed that there were 49 elderly people (19.7%) who had printed media information sources, while there were 200 elderly

people (80.3%) who had non-printed media information sources.

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the information source variable and the scope of chronic disease management programs with a p value = 0.019 (<0.05). This is in line with research that has been conducted byWhilia, (2019)which states that there is a relationship between ease of information and the use of prolanis at the Getasan Health Center, Semarang Regency with a p value = 0.005. This is in line with the results of research that was previously conducted bySustainable, (2018)which states that there is a significant relationship between internal factors in this case, namely information on the coverage of Prolanis participation at the Bandongan Health Center.

Based on the theory presented byIndriani, (2020)Print media as a medium for delivering information that has benefits and is related to the interests of the people, which is delivered in writing. This print media is part of the Community information channel in addition to electronic media and digital media. This is in line with the results of the study that respondents who have sources of information from media such as print media and non-print media tend to be interested in registering as prolanis members.

Based on the results of this study, the researcher is of the opinion that the source of information is a factor that influences the scope of prolanis, because respondents who obtain information from both print and non-print media will be more likely to be interested in joining prolanis members compared to respondents who have not received information.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study produced several conclusions, namely: There is a significant relationship between the variables of knowledge level, attitude, family support, distance access, and information sources with prolanis coverage at the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center in Bekasi City. The variables of knowledge level and attitude have the most significant relationship with prolanis coverage compared to the variables of family support, distance, and information sources with a p value of 0.001.

SUGGESTION

For Research Places: The results of this study can be used as input for the UPTD Marga Jaya Health Center so that health workers, especially those holding the Prolanis program, can be more active in providing counseling to the community and

appealing to the elderly who have hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus and are not yet registered as Prolanis members to immediately register as Prolanis members.

For the Community (elderly respondents): The results of this study can be input for the elderly, especially elderly women who have chronic hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus, to enter Prolanis to monitor their health and disease development.

For further researchers: In further research, it is suggested that researchers take more samples and more variables that can influence the results of future research.

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