

Neglect Elderly in Family: A Systematic Review

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Abstract: Neglect is a failure to provide services in providing well or failure in providing mental illness services such as leaving the elderly, refusing to give food or preparing meals or health-related services. Where the elderly suffers a physical setback that causes people to grow old, is actually a biological phenomenon, but the regulation of the system, status, role and social function of the elderly in families and communities is cultural construction. Methods literature searches are performed in major database such as Ebsco Host, Proquest, ScienDirect, Scopus, Sagepub, Medline, and Google Scholar with time limits used are journals from January 2007 to December 2017. Results from various research journals raised in this study, all have a similar goal that is aware of the factors that cause neglect of the elderly in the family. From the obtained journals, research chose random sampling technique. Conclusion The elderly neglect of the elderly so as not to increase the physical condition of the elderly, the psychological state of the elderly should be healthy, the elderly's daily activities are not dependent on the family, and social support of the elderly, and the family's economic level affects the occurrence of neglect of the elderly.

1 INTRODUCTION

Aging or aging process is a process of gradually disappearing the network's ability to repair itself or replace and maintain its normal function so that it can not survive the infection and repair the damage suffered. Along with the aging process, the body will experience various health problems or commonly referred to as degenerative disease (Constantinides, 1994 in Siti Maryam et al., 2012). Aging is a biological, psychological and social change that often occurs over time and age. Changes in psychosocial function that occur such as the elderly who experience interaction disorders due to illness and limitations, interaction interference with support because of changes in the role of changes in relationship with the environment of residence (Miller, 1995). The condition of psychological changes is related to the process of penua (Mauk, 2010). The physical degeneration that causes people to grow old is actually a biological phenomenon, but the regulation of the system, the status, the role and social function of the elderly in families and communities is cultural construction. Changes in psychosocial function in the elderly will have an

impact on the occurrence of damage to psychosocial function in the elderly and the risk of neglect.

Neglect is a failure to provide services in providing good or failure in providing painful services such as leaving the elderly, refusing to give food or preparing meals or health-related services (Maurier and Smith, 2005). Neglect is related to the failure of the caregiver in providing the service needed for physical and mental needs in elderly individuals (Stanhope and Lancaster, J. A, 2004). Neglect is divided into active neglect and passive neglect. Active neglect is the refusal or failure of the service provider to perform its obligations done consciously and deliberately causing physical distress and emotional distress in the elderly. Passive neglect is the refusal or failure of service providers to perform obligations in meeting the needs of the elderly without any element of deliberate but causing physical and emotional distress in the elderly (Burke and Laramie, 2000). East Java Dinsos data, in the range 2015-2016 recorded an increase in neglected elderly 32,625 people from 112,867 in 2015 to 145,492 inhabitants.

The National Indian Council on Aging (NICOA) reports for the National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA) which states that the neglect of the elderly by the family ranks second by 45% after the

financial violence by the family by 63% (NICOA, 2004). Kemen Sos said 2010 estimates of elderly population in Indonesia will reach 23.9 million or 9.77% in 2020 estimated elderly population in Indonesia reached 28.8 million or 11,34% In Indonesia neglect or neglect is case most experienced by elderly equal to 68.55% (Social Ministry, 2008). Statistical data of elderly people in Indonesia states that of the approximately 21 million elderly (8.5% of the population), 9.55% of elderly are neglected. As many as 45.14% of elderly people in Indonesia are at home with low economic status, and only 11.08% of elderly households have social security (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2015).

Incidence of risk of neglect experienced by the elderly in the family to provide an overview of the function of the family has not been optimal in fulfilling health needs, welfare and elderly nursing. The risk of neglect in the elderly cenderung occurs in the family because most of the service providers in the elderly are families or working mothers. The signs of neglect of elderly include:

- a. Late in the treatment
- b. Dehydration, malnutrition, decubitus ulcers, less hygiene conditions
- c. Changes in the provision of health services
- d. Loss of tools such as dentures, eyeglasses, hearing aids, and other aids (Mauk, 2010).

If the elderly reply yes means the elderly are at risk for experiencing neglect. The neglect of the elderly is recognized worldwide as a matter of serious concern, so we aim to know the underlying causes of neglect of the elderly in the family by systematically reviewing the neglect on the elderly.

2 METHODS

Literature searches are conducted in major database such as Ebsco Host, proquest, sciencedirect, scopus, sagepub, medline, and google scholar with time limits used are journals from january 2010 to february 2018. Inclusion criteria article is ignoring elderly senua type neglect that happens to elderly in the family. all articles use ingris. Articles are excluded if the target population focuses on children and young adults or the general public. Method of study of study quality used to study data of research result by using 2 stages namely validity (validity), reliability (keajegan) and Applicability (applicable). Data Extraction Methods To compare between journals already obtained the data is extracted using the author and the year of publication, design, research objectives, population,

intervention, method of implementation and outcome to be achieved. The synthesis of data using data from the extraction of journals that have been done then dilakukan inference.

3 RESULTS

Propagation on the elderly in the family much influenced by elderly and family factors, in the systematic review of this research then the results obtained are:

a. Characteristics of respondents

The respondents of the abandonment action in the six journals are elderly living or living with the family (children).

b. Factors that affect the occurrence of neglect in the elderly:

From the results of the journal article the factors of physical health decline, cognitive impairment, emotional disturbance or mental illness, decreased expectations, emotional and financial dependence on the recipients of services, acquired the form of violence in childhood, especially if the elderly were once perpetrators violence, social isolation and lack of support systems.

c. Advantages and disadvantages of journals

From the advantages and disadvantages of the journal five journals are less specific in including the most influential factors for the occurrence of neglect in the elderly, the five journals do not explain the length of the study conducted, and two journals not described measuring instruments used, should in the journal explain the use of measuring tools penelitian because it works for to clarify the results of research presented by researchers. Quality Critical Appraisal The study was conducted by the authors themselves the results obtained still depend on the subjectivity of the author.

4 DISCUSSION

The neglect of the elderly is a failure of the service provider in providing well or failure in providing services that cause physical, mental or mental hazard conditions, such as leaving the elderly, refusing to feed or preparing meals or health-related services (Maurier and Smith 2005) . Waivers include conditions intentionally or unintentionally committed, when the elderly require food, medication or unintentional when the elderly need food treatment or services in the elderly is not done. The act of leaving the elderly alone in the

home is also an act of neglect of the elderly. Not preparing services for the elderly as punishment for the elderly committed by a person is also a form of neglect of the elderly (Mauk, 2010).

The division of neglect of the elderly is active and passive. The active abandonment action that it implies is the refusal or failure of the service provider to perform its obligations consciously and intentionally resulting in physical suffering and emotional distress in the elderly. the act of neglecting the elderly is the refusal or failure of the service provider to perform obligations in meeting the needs of the elderly without any element of deliberate but causing physical and emotional distress in the elderly (Burke and Laramie, 2000). So it can be simpuplkan actions done intentionally or unintentionally causing or causing failure in the service so that the elderly needs can not be fulfilled is a waiver.

Factors causing the neglect of the elderly that comes from the elderly and from care giver. Based on the high risk of elderly people who have decreased with high levels of physical dependence in getting the service trigger stress conditions so that the cause and opportunity for the elderly to get the behavior of neglect and exploitation. When needing help to meet the basic needs of everyday activities such as bathing, dressing, walking, eating, can trigger and cause stress on the care (Meiner & Lueckonette, 2006). Other risk factors that can trigger a waiver of neglect in elderly social isolation and dementia in elderly Koknitif disorder experienced by elderly become risk factor for elderly and can become trigger of ignorance occurrence to elderly. The elderly neglect factor from the care giver side is the burden factor that the family carries, in which the family is responsible for two generations of parents and children, can also be caused by stress due to financial difficulties in meeting the needs of family members that trigger ignorance behavior in the elderly .

5 CONCLUSIONS

Abandonment behaviors committed against the elderly are at greater risk for the elderly in conditions of physical and psychological decline. Family as primary care giver on elderly care. Abandonment experienced by the elderly is due to the elderly factor of physical and psychological deterioration of the elderly. Elderly with confusion, incontinence, weakness, physical and mental

disability causes dependence on service providers (Maurier & Smith, 2005).

Based on the eight journals shows the factors of physical and psychological deterioration of the elderly as a cause of neglect is expected by the next researcher longer research time and validity and reliability of igniter measure upgraded so that the results obtained in more leverage

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