

Hubungan takut kambuh kanker dan dukungan sosial terhadap kualitas hidup penyintas kanker ginekologi = Relationship between fear of cancer recurrence and social support with quality of life among gynecologic cancer survivors

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Abstrak

Takut kambuh kanker dan dukungan sosial mempengaruhi kualitas hidup penyintas kanker ginekologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa hubungan takut kambuh kanker dan dukungan sosial terhadap kualitas hidup penyintas kanker ginekologi. Desain penelitian menggunakan analisis deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan cross-sectional dan jumlah sampel sebanyak 106 menggunakan kuesioner Penn State Worry Questionnaire, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, dan European Organization for Research and Questionnaire-C30. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara engagement of worry dan absence of worry dengan fungsi peran, fungsi kognitif, kelelahan, nyeri, dan kesulitan keuangan, sedangkan item fungsi fisik, peran, sosial, kelelahan, insomnia, kehilangan nafsu makan dan nyeri memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan dukungan dari pasangan dan teman, serta dukungan keluarga memiliki korelasi negatif dengan takut kambuh kanker. Kesimpulan dukungan sosial sebagai salah satu sumber daya terpenting untuk mengurangi ketakutan dan kualitas hidup. Hasil penelitian merekomendasikan penelitian selanjutnya untuk meneliti pengaruh data demografi dengan kualitas hidup pada penyintas kanker ginekologi.

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Fear of cancer recurrence and social support can affect gynecologic cancer survivors quality of life. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between fear of cancer recurrence and social support with quality of life in gynecologic cancer survivors. A cross-sectional study was conducted with 106 participants. Data were collected using the Penn State Worry Questionnaire, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, and European Organization for Research and Questionnaire-C30. The result showed that there was a statistically significant correlation between engagement of worry and absence of worry with role functioning, cognitive functioning, fatigue, pain, and financial difficulties, then there was a significant correlation between physical functioning, role, social, fatigue, insomnia, loss of appetite and pain with partner and friends supporting, also family supporting has a negative correlation with engagement of worry. The conclusion is social support is an important resource that can decrease fear and increase quality of life. This study recommends further research to examine the effect of participants' demography with quality of life in gynecologic cancer survivors.