

Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Kualitas Hidup Remaja Kanker = Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Quality of Life of Cancer Adolescents

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Abstrak

Remaja dengan kanker menghadapi tantangan yang memengaruhi kualitas hidup, termasuk aspek fisik, emosional, sosial, dan kognitif. Pengobatan kanker sering menimbulkan efek samping yang membatasi aktivitas mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan kualitas hidup remaja kanker. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional dengan 100 responden, menggunakan Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire dan PedsQLTM 4.0 Generic Core Scale melalui google form. Data dianalisis dengan uji One-Way Anova. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dan kualitas hidup remaja kanker. Mayoritas remaja memiliki pola asuh otoritatif (81%), dan skor rata-rata kualitas hidup mereka adalah 60. Skor tertinggi pada fungsi fisik dan terendah pada fungsi sekolah. Penelitian ini menyarankan peningkatan keterampilan perawat dalam pengkajian kualitas hidup remaja, serta keterlibatan aktif orang tua dalam mendukung remaja. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor lain yang mempengaruhi kualitas hidup remaja.

.....Adolescents with cancer face challenges that affect their quality of life, including physical, emotional, social, and cognitive aspects. Cancer treatment often causes side effects that limit their activities. This study aims to analyze the relationship between parenting patterns and the quality of life of adolescents with cancer. The design of this study used a cross-sectional approach with 100 respondents, using the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire and PedsQLTM 4.0 Generic Core Scale via google form. Data were analyzed using the One-Way Anova test. The results showed a significant relationship between parenting patterns and the quality of life of adolescents with cancer. The majority of adolescents have an authoritative parenting pattern (81%), and their average quality of life score was 60. The highest score was in physical function and the lowest in school function. This study suggests improving nurses' skills in assessing adolescents' quality of life, as well as active parental involvement in supporting adolescents. Further research is recommended to explore other factors that affect adolescents' quality of life.