

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi intravena pada pasien kanker payudara = Factors related with the accuracy of chemotherapy schedule in breast cancer patients

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Abstrak

Kemoterapi merupakan pengobatan sistemik yang mulai banyak dikembangkan sebagai pengobatan rawat jalan. Namun, efek samping kemoterapi seringkali menyebabkan penurunan kondisi klinis yang mempengaruhi tingkat ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi intravena pasien.

Penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi intravena pada pasien kanker payudara dalam menjalani kemoterapi di rawat jalan. Jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 85 pasien kanker yang menjalani kemoterapi intravena, ditentukan berdasarkan purposive sampling. Instrumen yang digunakan meliputi kuesioner karakteristik demografi, Smilkstein's family system apgar APGAR, Symptom Management Self Efficacy Scale-Breast Care SMSES-BC dan lembar ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi intravena.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia, pendidikan, pendapatan, stadium penyakit, lamanya pengobatan dan dukungan keluarga dengan ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi $p=0,563$; $p=0,240$; $p=0,195$; $p=0,195$; $p=0,743$; $p=0,681$, $p=0,05$. Ada hubungan positif bermakna antara efikasi diri dengan ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi, namun hubungannya lemah $p=0,045$, $r=0,218$. Peneliti menyarankan perlunya upaya peningkatan efikasi diri untuk memperbaiki ketepatan jadwal kemoterapi.

.....Chemotherapy is a systemic treatment has been developed as an outpatient treatment. However, the side effects of chemotherapy often lead to decreased clinical conditions that affect the accuracy of the patients intravenous chemotherapy schedule.

This descriptive analytic study with cross sectional approach aims to identify factors related to the accuracy of intravenous chemotherapy schedule in breast cancer patients in undergoing outpatient chemotherapy. The number of samples in this study were 85 cancer patients who underwent intravenous chemotherapy, determined by purposive sampling. The instruments used include demographic characteristics questionnaires, Smilksteins family apgar system APGAR, Symptom Management Self Efficacy Scale Breast Care SMSES BS and intravenous chemotherapy compliance sheets.

The results of this study showed no significant correlation between age, education, income, disease stage, duration of treatment and family support with accuracy of chemotherapy schedule $p=0,563$ $p=0,240$ $p=0,195$ $p=0,195$ $p=0,743$ $p=0,681$, $p=0,05$. There was a significant positive correlation between self efficacy with the accuracy of chemotherapy schedule, but the correlation was weak $p=0,045$, $r=0,218$. Researchers suggest improving self efficacy efforts to improve the accuracy of chemotherapy schedule.