

# MANUSCRIPT

*by* Supatmi Supatmi

---

**Submission date:** 02-May-2021 10:25PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1575850496

**File name:** MANUSCRIPT.doc (80.5K)

**Word count:** 3392

**Character count:** 19751

## RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH SELF-ESTEEM CHEMOTHERAPY CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS

Supatmi<sup>1</sup>, Budi Santoso<sup>2</sup>, Esty Yunitasari<sup>3</sup>,  
Widya Irene Mayangsari<sup>4</sup>, Retno sumara<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Doctoral student Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga

<sup>4</sup> Nursing Student Faculty of Health Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Surabaya

<sup>5</sup> Lecturer of Health Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya

Email : supatmi-2018@fkip.unair.ac.id

### ABSTRACT

The main management of advanced cervical cancer is chemotherapy. Side effects of chemotherapy are changes in the patient's biological and psychological impact on the decline in self-esteem. Factors that can affect the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy are family support. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and self-esteem in cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The research design was analytic correlation with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were patients with stage IIB cervical cancer as many as 47 respondents using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected using a questionnaire. The results showed that 59.6% had good family support and 59.6% had high self-esteem, then analyzed using the spearman rank test with a significance level of 5 0.05, obtained a correlation coefficient (r) between family support and patient self-esteem Cervical cancer undergoing chemotherapy is 0.982 with (p = 0.000) meaning that there is a very strong relationship, namely the better family support given to cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, the higher the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya. Family support is very necessary to be given to cervical cancer patients who undergo chemotherapy to improve the patient's self-esteem in accepting his condition.

**Keywords:** Family Support, Self-esteem, Cervical Cancer

### BACKGROUND

Women diagnosed with cancer face many challenges starting from the beginning of the disease, treatment measures, late diagnosis, side effects of medication, financial problems, and the possibility of facing other consequences such as physical and psychosocial effects (Mattson, 2018). Cervical cancer is the growth of malignant cells located in the cervix or cervix (POI, 2010). One of the management of cervical cancer treatment is chemotherapy (Shuang et al, 2013 in Wardani, 2014). Side effects of chemotherapy are changes in biology that affect changes in the patient's psychology. Biological changes that occur in patients

undergoing chemotherapy are nausea vomiting, hair loss, wrinkled skin, blackened nails, bleeding, weight loss, decreased appetite, patients feel very weak and tired, easily bruised or bleeding, canker sores, swollen feet and pain (Lara, 2012 in Ambarwati, 2014).

Drastic biological changes make the sufferer experience psychological changes such as expressing helplessness towards him, feeling embarrassed, decreasing self-confidence, fear of not being attractive anymore and the patient feeling no one wants to accept his current condition, feeling grieving, scared, confused, needs families who are not fulfilled and despair in doing chemotherapy treatment (Anggraini, 2006). Biological and psychological changes that occur in patients with cervical cancer who undergo chemotherapy have an impact on sufferers' self-esteem (Hartati, 2008). Self-esteem referred to in patients with cervical cancer is an acceptance and rejection of himself against changes that occur by himself (Dadang, 2011). According to Siburian, 2012, individuals who have low self-esteem will show an attitude of rejection of themselves and always blame themselves (Potter & Perry, 2005), and conversely individuals who have high self-esteem, then will show acceptance and have a sense of trust self and enthusiasm in undergoing chemotherapy treatment (Mubarak & Chayatin, 2005) In addition, one of the factors that can affect the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients who undergo chemotherapy is the support provided by their families. Families play an active role to help and assist patients in undergoing chemotherapy (Mahwita, 2012).

According to the 2014 World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is 20,928 cases and the mortality rate is 9,928 people. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is <19.92% per 100,000 women per year. According to Kurnia in 2015, 64% of patients with cervical cancer were at an advanced stage and 54% of advanced cervical cancer patients underwent chemotherapy. 90% of patients with cervical cancer who undergo chemotherapy will experience side effects such as nausea vomiting, hair loss, wrinkled skin and decreased physical function that can affect the patient's psychology, so that the changes that occur can affect the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients (Melia, 2008). According to the Siburian study (2012), family support given at 93.4% can increase the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients who undergo chemotherapy by 60%.

Based on preliminary study data in the Obsgyn Ward Dr. Soetomo General Hospital found that the number of patients with cervical cancer on January 1, 2017 to December 12, 2017 were 1185 people with cervical cancer and cervical cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy treatment were 627 patients with cervical cancer. In the initial survey 8 people with cervical cancer who underwent chemotherapy were found 6 people with low self-esteem categories who showed a response to feelings of shame, fear of not being attractive anymore, feeling insignificant, not confident and unable to meet the needs of the child and her husband because of the side effects of chemotherapy treatment. As well, there were 2 people with high and moderate self-esteem categories who showed a feeling of enthusiasm and were able to accept self-changes that occurred due to chemotherapy treatment.

The support provided by the family will help people with cervical cancer become enthusiastic about undergoing chemotherapy treatment and can increase the patient's

confidence in changes in themselves after chemotherapy. High self-esteem can affect the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients and help accelerate their healing process (Utami, 2013).

#### METHOD

This research was carried out in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya, this research was conducted from May to June 2018. In this study the relationship between family support and the self esteem of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya was a correlation analytic study with a crosssectional approach. The population in this study were cervical cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya in October to December 2017 amounting to 54 patients with a purposive sampling technique of 47 respondents. In this study the data analysis technique used the Spearman Rank Statistical Test with SPSS Version 16.0.

The instruments in the study were family support questionnaires including: instrumental support, award support, instrumental support, emotional support (Siburian, 2012) and Rosenberg questionnaire self-esteem scale that had been modified from Siburian, 2012

The validity test of this questionnaire used SPSS version 16.0 with a large r table determined according to the number of respondents tested with a significance level of 5% (0.05) which was 0.4438. Instrument items were considered valid or relevant if  $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$  is specified. The results of the first validity test on the family support questionnaire obtained the value of r count on the maximum questionnaire: 0.881 and the minimum r count value in the questionnaire was obtained: 0.559. So it can be concluded that there are no invalid questions. The results of the second validity test, namely on the questionnaire, obtained the value of r count on the maximum questionnaire: 0.857 and the minimum r value calculated on the questionnaire at: 0.544. So it can be concluded that there are no invalid questions.

The reliability test of this questionnaire was carried out with Cronbach's alpha method 0 to 1 with the results of the reliability test on the first questionnaire, namely about family support indicating that Cronbach's alpha was 0.771, meaning the questions on the questionnaire were declared reliable. The results of the second reliability test on the self-esteem questionnaire also showed that Cronbach's alpha was 0.768 so the questions in the questionnaire were declared reliable

## RESULT

### Family Support In Servic Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

Table of Analysis family support in cervical cancer patients who are running chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

Family Support	Frequency	Percentage(%)
High	28	59.6
Moderate	16	34.0
Low	3	6.4
Total	47	100.0

Source: Data in May 2018

Based on the results of data analysis of family support for cervical cancer patients who are running chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya as a whole, most respondents received good family support as many as 28 respondents (59.6%), as many as 16 respondents received sufficient family support (34.0%) and the remaining 3 respondents (6.4%) received less family support .

### Self-Esteem In Servic Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

Table of Analysis Self-Esteem in cervical cancer patients who are running chemotherapy in the Merak Ward Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

Self Esteem	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	28	59.6
Moderate	19	40.4
Total	47	100.0

Source : Data in May 2018

Based on the data analysis table above, most of the respondents indicated the self-esteem of breast cancer patients who underwent chemotherapy in the Merak Ward Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya has a high self-esteem of 28 respondents (59.6%) and the rest have moderate self-esteem as many as 19 respondents (40.4%).

## Relationship Of Family Support With Self-Esteem In Servical Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

Tabel Analysis Relationship Of Family Support With Self-Esteem In Servic Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

No.	Family Support	Self Esteem		Total
		High	Moderate	
1	High	28	0	28
2	Moderate	0	16	16
3	Low	0	3	3
	Total	28	19	47

*Spearman Rank Test was (r) 0,982 with significant level (p) = 0,000  $\leq$  0,05.*

Source : Data in May 2018

Based on the results of the data analysis above, the relationship between family support and the dignity of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya show that good family support will make high patient self-esteem of 28 respondents and sufficient family support and less will make the patient's self-esteem moderate by 19 respondents. The results showed that the correlation coefficient (r) between family support and the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy was (r) 0.982 with a significance level (p) = 0,000 5 0.05.

## DISCUSSION

### Idenfication Family Support In Cervical Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

<sup>5</sup> The results of this study are supported by Utami, et al (2013) that the existence of high family support, will make patients feel more calm and comfortable in undergoing chemotherapy. Good family support is seen when families like relatives, closest people, children and loved ones are seen accompanying cervical cancer patients while undergoing chemotherapy at the hospital. This is supported by the research of Chandra (2009) and Admin (2011) in Siburian (2012) that the existence of positive support from the family will make patients enthusiastic and committed to undergoing chemotherapy. In addition, good family support in assisting patients will make patients stronger in fighting the disease and accepting their physical condition as a result of the chemotherapy treatment they are undergoing. Good family support given to family members who are in the stage of adaptation to disease or recovery can affect the success of the healing process (Friedman, 1998 in Setiadi, 2008). Individuals who get good family support will be more optimistic in facing health problems and their lives will be more skilled in meeting the needs of psychology (Suhita, 2005 in Setiadi, 2008). Good family support is obtained because the family provides emotional, rewarding, instrumental and emotional support to someone who is in need of support and in the right moment that support is given (Siburian, 2012). This is supported by Anggraeni's research (2010) Good family support given to cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy are:

1) Meeting basic needs including appropriate food and drink, facilitating the patient's head covering to cover the part of hair that falls out due to chemotherapy. 2) The family motivates and advises patients not to despair in undergoing treatment and still pray for his recovery. 3) Families must always give enthusiasm, love, empathy and attention to patients by assisting or waiting for patients during chemotherapy treatment. 4) Families provide information and remind patients of their chemotherapy treatment schedule. And finally, the family must provide financial or funds to meet the patient's cost requirements for chemotherapy.

### **Identification Self-Esteem In Cervical Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Hospital Surabaya**

High self-esteem is an unconditional acceptance of self, even though it is wrong, losing and failing, as a valuable and important proposition (Stuart, 2016). High self-esteem is influenced by feelings of being accepted, loved, and respected by others. Individuals also have experience of success that has been achieved in their lives (Hidayat, 2009). Self-esteem comes from two sources, namely from yourself and others, the first aspect of self-esteem is to be loved and get respect from others. Self-esteem will increase if someone gets love and motivation from others (Stuart, 2016).

The above theories are supported by siburian research (2012) that high self-esteem is obtained from support, family assistance and good interactions and judgments from others. High self-esteem is shown when patients feel capable and confident in doing all daily activities, accepting conditions sincerely, not blaming themselves or others, feeling respected and valued despite suffering due to the side effects of chemotherapy treatment.

### **Analysis Relationship Of Family Support With Self-Esteem In cervical Cancer Patients Who Are Running With Chemotherapy In Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Hospital Surabaya**

The results of this study are supported by the results of Siburian (2012) study that, <sup>2</sup>there is a significant relationship between family support and self-esteem, the higher family support given to cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, the higher the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients because the family has a very role in forming one's self-esteem. The results of this study reinforce previous research, that there is a close relationship between the two variables. Cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in the Peacock Ward of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, mostly having high self-esteem means that cervical cancer patients have a high assessment and acceptance of themselves, this happens because most cervical cancer patients get good support from the family through the support of information, appreciation, emotional and instrumental. and vice versa in cervical cancer patients who have moderate self-esteem due to support obtained from weak and moderate families.

According to Setiadi (2008), families have an important role that is supportive during the healing and recovery process of family members, so that they can achieve optimal health status. In addition, the family can help someone in accepting the current environment or circumstances and help the patient's care process where the family strives to provide support, increase the spirit of life and commitment of patients to undergo chemotherapy treatment (Admin, 2011 in Siburian 2012).

According to Papalie et al (2009) in Purwanti (2015) that self-esteem is influenced by two things, namely how individuals value themselves in various aspects of their lives and how much social support they get from others. Of the two things that give a big influence in the formation of self-esteem is how much the individual gets an award or receives support from the people closest and means in his life, especially the family. Lack of support from loved ones will affect a person's lower self-esteem.

This is supported by the study of Indriyatmo (2015) that inadequate family support in cervical cancer patients can cause pessimistic patients to undergo chemotherapy with side effects that must be experienced, so patients will despair and not undergo chemotherapy according to the schedule determined by the doctor. Family support that is given well through instrumental, rewarding, emotional and information support in cervical cancer patients who undergo chemotherapy can affect patients' self-esteem higher by fostering self-confidence, high self-assessment of themselves and increasing patient motivation to recover.

## **CONCLUSION**

Family support for cervical cancer patients who are running chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya is mostly in good support. Self-esteem in cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya is mostly high. Family support related to self-esteem in cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy treatment in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

## **REFERENCE**

- Aminati, Dini. 2013. Cara Bijak Menghadapi dan Mencegah Kanker Leher Rahim (Serviks). Yogyakarta: Brilliant Books
- Ambarwati, W. N., & Wardani, E. K. (2014). Efek samping kemoterapi secara fisik pasien penderita kanker servik. In prosiding seminar nasional & internasional (Vol. 2, No. 2).
- Anggraeni, M. D., & Ekowati, W. (2010). Peran keluarga dalam memberikan dukungan terhadap pencapaian integritas diri pasien kanker payudara post Radikal Mastektomi. *Jurnal Keperawatan Soedirman*, 5(2), 105-114.
- Ardahan, M., & Yeşilbalkan, Ö. (2010). Perceived Family Support of Women With Breast Cancer and Affecting Factors in Turkey. *Asia Pac J Cancer Prev*, 11, 1425-1429
- Azwar, S 2008, Sikap Manusia Teori dan Pengukurannya, edisi 2, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta
- Du Toit, G. C., & Kidd, M. (2015). Prospective Quality of Life Study of South African Women Undergoing Treatment for Advanced-stage Cervical Cancer. *Clinical Therapeutics*, 37(10), 2324–2331

- Erfina, E., Afyanti, Y., & Rachmawati, I. N. (2010). Pengalaman Perempuan Setelah Menjalani Terapi Kanker Serviks. *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia*, 13(3), 153-159
- Ha, E. H., & Cho, Y. K. (2014). The mediating effects of self-esteem and optimism on the relationship between quality of life and depressive symptoms of breast cancer patients. *Psychiatry investigation*, 11(4), 437-445.
- Harmoko. 2012. Asuhan Keperawatan Keluarga. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hidayat, 2009. Metode Penelitian Keperawatan dan Teknik Analisis Data. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Kusumawati, Farida. 2012. Buku Ajar Keperawatan Jiwa. Jakarta: Salemba
- Kusumaningrum, T., Pradanie, R., Yunitasari, E., & Kinanti, S. (2016). Peran keluarga dan kualitas hidup pasien kanker serviks. *Jurnal Ners*, 11(1), 112-117.
- Mattsson, E., Einhorn, K., Ljungman, L., Sundström-Poromaa, I., Stålberg, K., & Wikman, A. (2018). Women treated for gynaecological cancer during young adulthood – A mixed-methods study of perceived psychological distress and experiences of support from health care following end-of-treatment. *Gynecologic Oncology*, 149(3), 464–469.
- Melia, E., Putrayasa, I. D. P., & Azis, A. (2008). Hubungan Antara Frekuensi Kemoterapi Dengan Status Fungsional Pasien Kanker Yang Menjalani Kemoterapi Di Rsup Sanglah Denpasar. Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Udayana
- Muslimin, Abi. 2012. Keperawatan Keluarga. Yogyakarta: Goyen Publishing.
- Nursalam. 2008. Konsep dan Penerapan Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan Edisi 2. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Pamungkas, b. (2012). Evaluasi Penggunaan Kemoterapi Pada Pasien Kanker Serviks Di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Dr. Moewardi Tahun 2010
- Purwanti, A., & Warsiti, W. (2015). Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Harga Diri pada Pasien Kanker Payudara di RSUD Panembahan Senopati (Doctoral dissertation, STIKES'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta).
- POI. 2010. Pedoman Tatalaksana Kanker. Jakarta: Badan Penerbit FKUI
- Rahayu, Dedeh Sri. 2015. Asuhan Ibu dengan Kanker Serviks. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- Riksani, Ria. 2016. Kenali Kanker Serviks Sejak Dini. Yogyakarta: Rapha Publishing
- Rahayu U, Wijaya. 2010. Mengenali, Mencegah dan Mengobati 35 Jenis Kanker. Jakarta: Victory Inti Cipta.
- Rasjidi, Imam. 2007. Panduan Penatalaksanaan Kanker Ginekologi Berdasarkan Evidence Based. Jakarta: EGC.
- Rasjidi, Imam. 2007. Kemoterapi Kanker Ginekologi dalam Praktek Sehari-hari. Jakarta: CV. Sagung Seto.

- Sara WJeffrey G. Bell , J McHalec, J O. Elliott , Kellie Rath, A Clements, (2018) *The effect of art therapy on the quality of life in patients with a gynecologic cancer receiving chemotherapy*, Gynecologic Oncology
- Setiadi. 2008. Konsep dan Proses Keperawatan Keluarga. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu
- Smart, Aqila. 2013. Kanker Organ Reproduksi. Yogyakarta; A Plus Books
- Suhron, Muhammad. 2017. Asuhan Keperawatan Jiwa Konsep Self Esteem. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.
- Stuart, Gali W. 2016. Prinsip dan Praktik Keperawatan Kesehatan Jiwa Stuart Buku 1. Singapore: Elsevier.
- Satriotomo, N. A., Prihharsanti, C. H., & Kartikawati, H. (2011). Pengaruh kemoradiasi dengan cisplatin terhadap fungsi ginjal pada pasien karsinoma serviks
- Sari, M., Dewi, Y. I., & Utami, A. (2014). Hubungan dukungan keluarga terhadap motivasi pasien kanker payudara dalam menjalani Kemoterapi di Ruang Cendrawasih I RSUD Arifin Achmad Provinsi Riau. *Jurnal Ners Indonesia*, 2(2), 158-166.
- Siburian, C. H., & Wahyuni, S. E. (2012). Dukungan Keluarga dan Harga Diri Pasien Kanker Payudara di RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. *E-jurnal Keperawatan Klinis Universitas Semarang*, 2(1).
- Susilawati, D. (2014). Hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan tingkat kecemasan penderita kanker serviks paliatif. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 5(1).
- Susilawati, D. (2015). Hubungan Antara Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Penderita Kanker Serviks Paliatif di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 4(2), 1-14.
- Utami, D., Andriyani, A., & Fatmawati, S. (2013). Hubungan dukungan keluarga terhadap tingkat kecemasan kemoterapi pada pasien kanker serviks di rsud dr. Moewardi. *Gasterl Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 10(1), 30-38
- Yosep, Iyus. 2010. Keperawatan Jiwa (Edisi Revisi). Bandung: PT Refika Aditama
- Wardani, E. K., Ns, E. T. N., & Kep, D. S. S. (2014). Respon Fisik Dan Psikologi Wanita Dengan Kanker Serviks Yang Telah Mendapat Kemoterapi Di Rsud Dr Moewardi Surakarta

# MANUSCRIPT

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

[journal.unipdu.ac.id:8080](http://journal.unipdu.ac.id:8080)

Internet Source

1%

2

[repository.uma.ac.id](http://repository.uma.ac.id)

Internet Source

1%

3

Patiyus Agustiansyah, Rizal Sanif, Siti Nurmaini, Irfannuddin, Legiran. "Epidemiology and Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer", Bioscientia Medicina : Journal of Biomedicine and Translational Research, 2021

Publication

1%

4

Submitted to Universitas Airlangga

Student Paper

<1%

5

MI Ekatrina Wijayanti, Th. Titin Marlina. "Relationship between Student's Anxiety Level and the Grade Achievement of Medical Surgical Nursing Clinical Practice", KnE Life Sciences, 2019

Publication

<1%

6

Nasruddin, Indri Kartika Putri, Sodiq Kamal, Heni Setyowati Esti Rahayu et al. "Evaluation

<1%

the effectiveness of combinative treatment of cold plasma jet, Indonesian honey, and micro-well dressing to accelerate wound healing", Clinical Plasma Medicine, 2017

Publication

---

---

Exclude quotes      On

Exclude bibliography      On

Exclude matches      < 1 words