

## Lampiran 1 : Hasil Pencarian Artikel

The screenshot shows the Neliti search results page. The search query is 'family support AND Cervical cancer'. The results are filtered by relevance and show 10 articles. The first article is 'Peran Keluarga Dan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Kanker Serviks' by Tiyas Kusumaningrum et al. (2016). The second article is 'Factors Influencing Utilization of Cervical Cancer Screening Services in Kenya: the Case of Nyeri County' by Gichogo Agnes Wangeci et al. (2018). The third article is 'Women Living with Breast and Cervical Cancer in the Community: the Face of Surabaya Nowadays' by Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari (2018). The fourth article is 'Factors Related to HPV Vaccine Practice Among Adult Women' by Adelia Perwita Sari et al. (2014).

Gambar 1 : Hasil pencarian jurnal PNRI : Neliti

The screenshot shows the IndianJournals.com search results page. The search query is 'Xanthium indicum Koenig-A Review'. The results are filtered by 'All articles' and show 5 articles. The first article is 'Xanthium indicum Koenig-A Review' by Rohil S S, Kumar P R (2020). The second article is 'Potential of someplant speciesused as ethnomedicine growing round Sasan Gir, Gujarat, India' by Devi Solanki et al. (2020). The third article is 'Morphological and microscopical studies and Phytochemical analysis of Markhamia falcata (Seem)' by Aher N, Chaudhari S, Zalte A (2020). The fourth article is 'Macro and Microscopical Evaluation and Phytochemical Analysis of Leea macrophylla Roxb. ex Hornem. Stem' by Dattatray D. Sarvade et al. (2020). The fifth article is 'In vitro cytotoxicity studies on methanolic leaf extract of Mussaenda erythrophylla Schumacher, and Thonn' by Astalakshmi N., Ganapathy R., Sundara (2020).

Gambar 2 : Hasil pencarian jurnal PNRI : Indian Journal

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Proceedings of the International Conference on Applied Science and Health'. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, About, Login, Search, Browse, Announcements, Editorial Board, and Author Guidelines. Below the menu is the journal's logo and title. A search bar is prominently displayed with the text 'Search for family support AND Cervical Cancer' and a 'Search' button. To the left of the search bar, there are options for 'Journal Content', 'Search Scope' (set to 'All'), and 'Advanced filters'. The page is viewed in a browser window with a Windows taskbar at the bottom showing the time as 4:38 PM on 7/4/2020.

Gambar 3 : Hasil pencarian jurnal ICASH

The screenshot displays Google Scholar search results for the query 'Family Support, Psychology well-being, Cervical Cancer'. The search results page shows 12 articles. The first article is titled 'Quality of life of cervical cancer patient with support from nuclear family and extended family in Dr. Sardjito general hospital, Yogyakarta Indonesia: a ...' by H. Pradiatno, WA. Nisman, Y. E. ... from researchgate.net. The second article is 'Federal support for family planning clinics associated with dramatic gains in cervical cancer screening' from Women's Health Issues, 2016, by Elsevier. The third article is '(PERNYATAAN) INFLUENCE OF CANCER FETALISM AND FAMILY SUPPORT AGAINST DELAY CERVICAL CANCER SUFFERERS SEEK TREATMENT AT THE ...' by E. SURBAKTI, BKBR GINTING, B. MANGKUJI, ... from atlantis-press.com. The search results page includes filters for 'Kapan saja' (Since 2020, Since 2019, Since 2016), 'Rentang khusus...' (2010-2020), and 'Urutkan menurut relevansi' and 'Urutkan menurut tanggal'. The page is viewed in a browser window with a Windows taskbar at the bottom showing the time as 6:33 PM on 6/23/2020.

Gambar 4 : Hasil pencarian jurnal Google Scholar

The screenshot shows the Atlantis Press website search interface. The search query is "Family support and cervical cancer". The results show 107 articles. The first article is titled "VGG16-T: A Novel Deep Convolutional Neural Network with Boosting to Identify Pathological Type of Lung Cancer in Early Stage by CT Images" by Shanchen Fang, Fan Meng, Xun Wang, Jianmin Wang, Tao Song, Xingguang Wang, and Xiaochun Cheng. The article is from the International Journal of Computational Intelligence Systems, pages 771-780. The abstract states: "Lung cancer is known as the highest mortality rate cancer, which needs biopsy to determine its subtype for further treatment. Recently, deep learning has provided powerful tools in lung cancer diagnosis and therapeutic regimen making. However, it is still a challenge to identify the pathological type..."

Gambar 5 : Hasil pencarian jurnal Atlantis Press

The screenshot shows the International Journal of Research in Medical Science search results. The search query is "family + support + AND + Cervical + Cancer". The results show 2 items. The first item is from Vol 5, No 8 (2017): August 2017, titled "Quality of life of cervical cancer patient with support from nuclear family and extended family in Dr. Sardito general hospital, Yogyakarta Indonesia: a comparative study" by Heru Pradjatmo, Wenny Artanty Nisman, and Yayuk Fatmawati. The second item is from Vol 6, No 6 (2018): June 2018, titled "Delay of early detection on cervical cancer patients advance stadium in Sanglah central hospital Denpasar" by Ni Made Rai Widiastuti, Joce Desak Made Sri Witati.

Search tips:

- Search terms are case-insensitive
- Common words are ignored
- By default only articles containing *all* terms in the query are returned (i.e., *AND* is implied)
- Combine multiple words with *OR* to find articles containing either term; e.g., *education OR research*
- Use parentheses to create more complex queries; e.g., *archive ((Journal OR conference) NOT theses)*
- Search for an exact phrase by putting it in quotes; e.g., *"open access publishing"*
- Exclude a word by prefixing it with *-* or *NOT*; e.g., *online -politics* or *online NOT politics*
- Use *\** in a term as a wildcard to match any sequence of characters; e.g., *soci\* morality* would match documents containing "sociological" or "societal"

ISSN: 2320-6012

Gambar 6 : Hasil pencarian jurnal International Journal of Research in Medical Science

## Lampiran 2 : Hasil penelusuran artikel yang sesuai



**ICASH**  
Research for Better Society

**International Conference on Applied Science and Health 2017**  
Improving health and well-being for better society

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**ICASH-A38**

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT TO MOTIVATION (INTENTION) FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER IN LIGAR MEDIKA CLINIC, WEST JAVA – INDONESIA**

**Aulia Ridla Fauzi<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Sri Yuniarti<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia (55292)  
<sup>2</sup> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Muhammadiyah Ciamis, West Java, Indonesia (46211)  
<sup>3</sup> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Jenderal Achmad Yani Cimahi, West Java, Indonesia (40531)

\*Corresponding author's email: [auliaridlafauzi@gmail.com](mailto:auliaridlafauzi@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Cervical cancer is a gynecologic disease with high malignancy rate and becomes the second leading cause of death among women worldwide after breast cancer. In the Ligar Medika Clinic, from 129 cases have been identified, 8 patients died. High mortality rate in patients with cervical cancer was caused more by the delay in treatment due to lack of knowledge and physical side effects of treatment of patients and psychological disorders such as their rejection reactions.

**Aims:** The purpose of this paper is to know the relationship of family support to the motivation or intention for medical treatment in patients with cervical cancer

**Methods:** The research method used was an analytic study with cross-sectional design. There were 30 patients with cervical disease invited to fill the questionnaire. Data was obtained directly using a Likert scale questionnaire further run in univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square.

**Results:** The result indicates most of the respondents were lack of family support. This present study found a significant correlation between family's supports to the motivation (intention) medical treatment of cervical cancer patients (p value < 0.001)

**Conclusion:** The findings alarm a need to encourage family of patients to provide support to them during medication. It is to provide complete information about cervical cancer that can induce the family's attention in ongoing treatment in patients and provide the patients the motivation.

**Keywords:** Family support, motivation, cervical cancer.

**INTRODUCTION**

Cervical cancer or carcinoma of the uterine cervix is agynecologic disease with high malignancy rate and becomes the second most cause of death among women worldwide after breast cancer.(1) According to data, 83% of cervical cancer cases are in developing countries. 510.000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer increase and 280.000 people died. These are because a patient comes in an advantages stage (2).

Data from the Ministry of Health(3) showed that patient with cervical cancer worldwide are estimated to occur approximately 500.000 new cases, 270.000 of them die every year and 80% occur in developing countries, including Indonesia. There are an estimated 40.000 new cases of cervical cancer each year in Indonesia. Cervical cancer is second most cancer found in women in the world

Gambar 1 : Artikel 1

## Original Research Article

# Quality of life of cervical cancer patient with support from nuclear family and extended family in Dr. Sardjito general hospital, Yogyakarta Indonesia: a comparative study

Heru Pradjatmo<sup>1</sup>, Wenny Artanty Nisman<sup>1</sup>, Yayuk Fatmawati<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University and Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gadjah Mada University and Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta Indonesia

**Received:** 02 March 2017

**Revised:** 13 June 2017

**Accepted:** 17 June 2017

**\*Correspondence:**

Dr. Yayuk Fatmawati,

E-mail: yayukf80@yahoo.co.id

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nature of the disease, side effect from treatments such as surgery, chemotherapy, and chemo radiation reduce the patient's quality of life. Thus, the family support is substantial in cancer patient treatment. Aim of this study was comparing the quality of life of patients with cervical cancer in support of the nuclear family and extended family at Dr. Sardjito hospital Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

**Methods:** The study population were all cervical cancer patients treated with chemotherapy in Dr. Sardjito general hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia from October to November 2016. Samples were collected using purposive sampling to obtain 62 respondents, 30 respondents for nuclear family group and 32 for extended family group. The study instruments were family support questionnaire, EORTC QLQ-C30 Indonesian version, and EORTC QLQ-C24 were translated to Indonesian. The quality of life was assessed during chemotherapy.

**Results:** Quality of life for cervical cancer patient from supportive family had mean >50. The respective mean of general health status for patients from supportive nuclear and extended family were 76.28±21.434 and 67.82±22.017. Nearly all items in symptom, multi-item and single-item scales had mean <50, except item financial problem. Meanwhile, quality of life for cervical cancer patient from unsupportive family had mean >50. The respective mean of general health status for patients from unsupportive nuclear and extended family were 70.83±20.972 and 75.00±8.33. Nearly all items in symptom, multi-item and single-item scales had mean <50, except items fatigue and sore. Several items of quality of life had p<0.05, which were constipation (p=0.049), and financial problem (p=0.045).

**Conclusions:** There was no significant difference between quality of life of cervical cancer patients with support from nuclear and extended families. However, in 'financial problem' item, nuclear family had better quality of life while in contrast, extended family had better quality of life in 'constipation' item. Family education program needed because several domains of quality of life is still low and requires family involvement in treatment.

Gambar 2 : Artikel 2

## Patterns of Family Support in Cervical Cancer Survivors with High Resilience

Zuardin, Amran Razak, M. Alimin Maidin, Muhammad Tamar, Ahmad Yani

**Abstract:** This study is aimed to explore the patterns of family support in cervical cancer survivors. This study is focused on explaining the kinds of patterns of family support received by cervical cancer survivors who had experienced high-resilience. It implements qualitative methods with descriptive research design. Data is collected by screening using resilience scale and interview. The analysed data include interview results obtained from cervical cancer survivors who had experienced high resilience. Research results showed that high resilience among the three cervical cancer survivors is related to family support. The patterns of family support received by the three participants include closeness, receptors, and durability. The three participants also received at least three out of four patterns of family supports concrete support, emotional support, informative support, and award support. Types of support most needed by the three participants are concrete support and emotional support.

**Keywords :** Cervical cancer; Resilience; Family support.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Globally, cancer is responsible as the second-highest reason for mortality. In 2018, 9.6 million deaths were caused by cancer. Cervical cancer is mostly found in female patients [1]. In Southeast Asia, 158,000 new cases of cervical cancer were reported and 95,766 of them were dead. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, cervical cancer is the highest-prevalence disease among women 0.8 0/00 (Infodatin, 2015). Besides physical impairment, cancer patients will show symptoms of depression in each stage [3]. Cancer patients still have the power within themselves to help them adapt to stress triggers and understand their life meanings during hard times. An individual's ability to rise and adapt to her condition is called resilience [4]. For several people, the diagnosis of cancer may destroy their lives as they start to feel worthless. However, it can be accepted for some others. Resilience among the patients of high-stage cervical cancer improved their optimism to heal and improve their lives [4]. An individual's resilience is influenced by several factors, among other social support, cognitive ability, and psychology

Revised Manuscript Received on November 05, 2019.

\* Correspondence Author

**Zuardin\***, Public Health Doctoral Student at Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia & Faculty of Psychology and Health Science, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia.

**Amran Razak**, Department of Administration and Health Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

**M. Alimin Maidin**, Department of Hospital Management, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia.

**Muhammad Tamar**, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

resource [5]. Social support among cancer patients, especially who underwent chemotherapy plays an important role as several treatments may worsen the patients' psychological condition besides some influencing internal factors. Social supports include community supports, family supports, and personal supports. However, this study is focused on family supports.

### II. METHODOLOGY

This study implements a qualitative method with descriptive-qualitative research design. Descriptive-qualitative research design is specifically chosen to obtain the information on the resilience among the cervical cancer survivors analysed from family support deeply and comprehensively (Creswell, 2017). The analysis unit is based on the studied variable; resilience, or the ability of cervical cancer survivors to adapt and survive with the disease and pressure while receiving supports from the patients' family members to develop their optimism to deal with the disease and pressure.

The research population is cervical cancer survivors with the following characteristics: 1) live in Baubau; 2) a cervical cancer survivor for at least one year; 3) older than 40 years. The research sample is selected by purposive sampling, combined with the in-depth interview as a data collection technique. To avoid misinformation, the researcher asked the informants' consent to use recording machine. The researcher explained to the informants about the study and the research background and topics. The triangulation technique conducts data validation test with the investigation and theoretical triangulation.

### III. RESULT

#### Respondent Profiles

Six respondents (n=6) were included in this study identified with their age, occupation, religion, marital status, and the period of the survivor.

**Table 1. Respondents' Profiles Based on Personal Data**

Name	Age	Occupation	Religion	Marriage Status	Survival Period	Stage
Z	46	Lecturer	Islam	Married	1 year 5 months	3
M	41	Housewife	Christian	Married	1 year	3
R	52	Teacher	Islam	Married	1 year 2 months	3

Gambar 3 : Artikel 3

## INFLUENCE OF CANCER FATALISM AND FAMILY SUPPORT AGAINST DELAY CERVICAL CANCER SUFFERERS SEEK TREATMENT AT THE HOSPITAL CENTER H. ADAM MALIK MEDAN INDONESIA

ELISABETH SURBAKTI<sup>1</sup>, BEBAS KITA BR GINTING<sup>2</sup>,  
 BETTY MANGKUJI<sup>3</sup> AND SAMSIDER SITORUS<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Polytecnic of Health, North Sumatra, Indonesia

(Received 18 October, 2016; accepted 30 November, 2016)

**Key words :** Cervical cancer, Seek treatment, Cancer fatalism, Family support

**Abstract** - Cervical cancer is a cancer that occurs in the uterine cervix, the part of the female reproductive organ is the entrance to the uterus is located between the uterus with liang vagina. Cervical cancer cause the burden of economic, social, physical, psychological suffering even deaths related to the delay in getting treatment. At the hospital, h. Adam Malik Medan 2013 diagnosed cervical cancer sufferers 65.5% advanced stage. The purpose of the study to find out the influence of cancer fatalism and family support against cervical cancer sufferers to delay medical services at the Adam Malik hospital by 2015. Cross sectional design research. Sample research women's cervical cancer sufferers are diagnosed through examination of the histopatologik stadium He-IVb and meets the criteria for inclusion and exclusion (n = 169). The results showed that the respondents came to the Ministry of health has already advanced stage (67.5%). There is the influence of cancer fatalism, and support families against delays in seeking treatment to healthcare  $p < 0.05$ . The delay of the sufferer to the health service needs to do: minimize the beliefs of fatalism, motivating families provide support, increase public awareness through Educational Information Communications not only on those who have a family history of cancer but also potential suffering from cervical cancer. Optimize your cervical cancer prevention efforts, so that the community does not come at an advanced stage, early detection through Visual inspection of acetic acid test (IVA) or early screening, health promotion designed to increase the awareness of concern and the importance of cervical cancer screening that involves public figures, religious and Social Institutions of society.

### INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a disease that raises the burden of economic, social and physical, psychological suffering which became one of the public health issue cervical cancer which many result in death in women, either in Indonesia or in the world.

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer found in women after breast cancer all over the world, with new cases of 250,000 and 500,000 death each year. According to GLOBOCAN data in IARC (2010), with an average of 15 per 100,000 women by 7.8 per year number of deaths from all cancers in women in the world. The majority (80%) cases occurred in a country develops. Almost all

cervical cancer cases (99%) are associated with genital infection by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), which is the most common virus infects the reproductive tract (WHO, 2006).

In Indonesia, data collected from 15 pathology laboratory shows cervical cancer ranks first among the top 10 (28,66%) overall cancer in women and became one of the six leading causes of death in Indonesia after infectious diseases, cardiovascular diseases, traffic accidents, congenital diseases and nutritional deficiencies (Tjindarbumi, 2002).

The high mortality due to cervical cancer are associated with cervical cancer sufferers delay getting treatment in the health service, as many as 60-70% of patients seek treatment too late, so that

Corresponding Author's email- samsidarsitorus@yahoo.co.id

Gambar 4 : Artikel 4



### Family Support Relationship With The Level Of Anxiety In Cervical Cancer Patients Ulin Hospitals Banjarmasin

Fadhiyah Noor Anisa<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Academy of Midwifery Sari Mulia Banjarmasin Indonesia

\* fadhiyah\_noor\_anisa@akbidsarimulia.ac.id

Elvine Ivana Kabuhung<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Department of Science Nursing, STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

elvine\_ivana\_kabuhung@stikessarimulia.ac.id

Ruthiana Amia<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Department of Science Nursing, STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

Ruthiana\_amia@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Identify and analyze the relationship of family support with the anxiety level of patients of cervical cancer at the Hospital General Regional Ulin Banjarmasin.

**Research Method:** This research use analytic survey with cross-sectional approach. Population studies of cervical cancer patients and all the samples in this study as many as 34 patients of cervical cancer. The sampling technique that is accidental sampling. Data retrieval with quantitative data in the form of analysis of the data obtained based on the results of questionnaires using the chi-square test with a significance level of 95% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

**Result:** The results showed that there is a significant relationship between family support with the anxiety level of patients of cervical cancer ( $p = 0.000$ ;  $\alpha = 0.05 <$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between the position of family support and the level of anxiety of patients of cervical cancer.

**Keywords:** Anxiety, Cancer, Cervical Cancer, Family Support

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a disease with prevalence highest in Indonesia by 0.8% and 0.5%. Every year there are about 15 thousand new cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia. Who puts Indonesia as the country with the largest number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world. Cervical cancer also became the first murderer of women in Indonesia [3].

Cervical cancer is a cancer found in cervical cancer and the second killer after

world. There are several factors involved in the etiology of cervical cancer, such as: low socioeconomic status, young age of first sexual intercourse, while multiple sexual partners, younger age at first pregnancy, hormonal contraception, multifaritas and use of tobacco. Another factor that beru has recently studied as an initiator of cervical cancer is the presence of cervical infections, particularly those caused by Human Papiloma Virus (HPV) [15].

Gambar 5 : Artikel 5



**HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN TINGKAT  
KECEMASAN PENDERITA KANKER SERVIKS PALIATIF**

*(The Correlation between Family Support with The Level of Anxiety of Patients with  
Palliative Cervical Cancer )*

Misgiyanto<sup>1</sup> & Dwi Susilawati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Diponegoro  
e-mail: <sup>1</sup>misgi\_y@yahoo.co.id

<sup>2</sup>Staf Pengajar Departemen Keperawatan Maternitas Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan,  
Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Diponegoro  
e-mail: <sup>2</sup>suziebima@gmail.com)

**ABSTRAK**

Kanker serviks adalah kanker yang menyerang uterus yaitu bagian serviks uterus atau leher rahim, merupakan penyakit keganasan yang paling banyak ditemukan pada perempuan. Di Indonesia prevalensi kanker serviks 4,3 per 1000 penduduk. Prevalensi tertinggi di Yogyakarta 9,6 per 1000 penduduk. Angka harapan kesembuhan penderita kanker serviks stadium paliatif adalah kecil, penderita sering mengalami penderitaan fisik dan psikososial sehingga menimbulkan kecemasan. Penderita kanker serviks memerlukan dukungan keluarga. Bentuk dukungan keluarga berupa dukungan emosional, dukungan penghargaan, dukungan materi dan dukungan informasi. **Tujuan:** penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan tingkat kecemasan penderita kanker serviks. **Desain:** penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif korelatif* dengan rancangan *crosssectional*. Data diperoleh dengan cara responden mengisi kuesioner. Sampel penelitian yaitu penderita kanker serviks paliatif di Poliklinik Penyakit Kandungan dan IRNA (Anggrek I) RSUP Dr Sardjito dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data hubungan dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Gamma Correlation*. **Hasil:** terdapat hubungan yang kuat antara dukungan keluarga dengan tingkat kecemasan penderita kanker serviks paliatif ( $r$ ) -1,000. **Saran:** perawat senantiasa meningkatkan pelayanan kepada penderita kanker serviks dengan memperhatikan kebutuhan biopsiko-sosio dan spiritual melalui pendidikan kesehatan dan konseling kepada penderita maupun keluarga.

Kata kunci: dukungan keluarga, tingkat kecemasan, kanker serviks.

**ABSTRACT**

*Cervical cancer attacks the part of uterus or cervix which is the most common cancer in women. In Indonesia, cervical carcinoma prevalence is 4.3 per citizen. Moreover, the highest prevalence in Yogyakarta is approximately 9.6 per citizen. Life expectation rate of cervical cancer in palliative stadium is low since patient usually suffers from physical and psychosocial disruption so it would be an anxiety for patient. Family support is needed for patient. Family support such as emotional, appraisal, material and information support is*

Gambar 6 : Artikel 6

DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02271.X

## The Relationship between Family Support and Self-esteem among Cervical Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy

Supatmi<sup>1</sup>, Widya Irene Mayangsari<sup>2</sup>, Retno Sumara<sup>2</sup>, Esty Yunitasari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctoral Degree Programs, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Indonesia; <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

The main management of advanced cervical cancer is chemotherapy. The side effects of chemotherapy include changes in the patient's biology and the psychological impact on the patient through a decline in self-esteem. The factor that can affect the self-esteem of cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy includes family support. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and self-esteem in cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The design was an analytical correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was patients with stage IIB cervical cancer which consisted of 47 respondents recruited using the purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by a questionnaire. The results showed that 59.6% had good family support and 59.6% had high self-esteem. This was analyzed using the Spearman rank test with a significance level of 5 (0.05). We obtained a correlation coefficient (r) between family support and patient self-esteem that was 0.982 with a p-value of p=0.000. This means that there was a very strong relationship, namely the better family support given to the cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, the higher the self-esteem of the cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya. Family support is very necessary to give to the cervical cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy to improve the patient's self-esteem in terms of accepting their condition.

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

### Introduction

Women diagnosed with cancer face many challenges, starting from the beginning of the disease and through the treatment measures, late diagnosis, side effects of the medication, financial problems, and the possibility of facing other consequences such as physical and psychosocial effects,<sup>1</sup> and to explore women's needs and experiences of psychosocial support following end-of-treatment. Methods: Data were collected from 337 gynaecological cancer survivors, 19–39 years at diagnosis, using a study-specific questionnaire and the Swedish Quality Register of Gynaecologic

Cancer. Predictors of distress were investigated with multivariable logistic regression analysis. Open-ended questions were analysed with content analysis. Results: The prevalence of cancer-related distress was 85% (n = 286). Cervical cancer is the growth of malignant cells located in the cervix.<sup>2,3</sup> One of the management methods of cervical cancer treatment is chemotherapy.<sup>4</sup> hypnosis has been used for pain relief in metastatic patients but rarely for induction of anesthesia. Material and method Between January 2010 and October 2015, 300 patients from our Breast Clinic (Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc, Université catholique de Louvain) The side effects of chemotherapy include changes in biology that affect changes in the patient's psychology in turn. The

Gambar 7 : Artikel 7

### Korelasi Dukungan Sosial dengan *Psychological Well-Being* Penderita Kanker Serviks

(Studi di Rsup Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung)

Correlation Between Social Supports and Psychological Well-Being of Cervical Cancer Patients

(A Study in Dr Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung)

<sup>1</sup>Syafira Rahmah Permata, <sup>2</sup>Fanni Putri Diantina, M.Psi

<sup>1,2</sup>Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Islam Bandung, Jl. Tamansari No. 1 Bandung 40116  
email: <sup>1</sup>syafirarp5@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>fanni.putri@gmail.com

**Abstract.** Cervical cancer has a high mortality among women. The diagnosis may leads to different responses: anguish, hopelessness, even frustration. The presence of social supports from loved ones are crucial in relieving the burden felt by patients. Some cervical cancer patients in Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital (RSHS) Bandung receive social supports from families and some do not. Nevertheless, in such conditions the patients still show self-sufficiency, fervor, optimism and hope for their life. The aim of this study is to measure the correlation between social supports and psychological well-being of cervical cancer patients in RSHS Bandung. This study utilized correlational method. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The subjects were 30 cervical cancer patients whom routinely undergone radiotherapy in polyclinic. The measurement scale for social supports that the author designed was based on Sarafino Theory while for psychological well-being was adapted from Ryff Scale of Psychological Well-Being. The data analysis was performed using Rank Spearman correlation technique. The results show that there was a strong positive correlation between social supports and psychological well-being by 0.800. The results conclude that there was a strong correlation between social supports and the increase of psychological well-being of cervical cancer patients in RSHS Bandung.

**Keywords:** Social supports, psychological well-being, cervical cancer

**Abstrak.** Kanker serviks adalah penyakit yang sangat mematikan bagi perempuan. Diagnosa kanker serviks menimbulkan respon yang berbeda pada pasien; perasaan sedih, putus asa, tidak berdaya bahkan frustrasi. Adanya dukungan sosial dari orang terdekat dirasa sangat membantu meringankan beban yang dirasakan. Pasien kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin (RSHS) ada yang mendapatkan dukungan sosial penuh dari orang terdekat, namun ada pula yang tidak. Meskipun, dengan keadaan fisik yang terbatas para pasien tetap menunjukkan kemandirian, semangat, berpikir optimis serta memiliki harapan setelah mereka sembuh nanti. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui keceratan hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan *psychological well-being* pada penderita kanker serviks di RSHS Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode korelasional. Teknik pengambilan data yang digunakan *purposive* sampling, subjek penelitian 30 orang pasien kanker serviks yang aktif berobat ke poliklinik radiotherapy. Alat ukur skala dukungan sosial yang disusun oleh peneliti berdasarkan konsep teori Sarafino dan alat ukur adaptasi kuisioner *psychological well-being* dari alat ukur baku *the Ryff scale*. Data analisis menggunakan teknik korelasi Rank Spearman. Berdasarkan pengolahan data, diperoleh hasil hubungan positif yang sangat kuat dan signifikan antara dukungan sosial dengan *psychological well-being* sebesar 0,800. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dukungan sosial berkaitan dengan meningkatnya *psychological well-being* pada penderita kanker serviks di RSHS Bandung.

**Kata Kunci:** Dukungan Sosial, *Psychological well-being*, Kanker Serviks

Gambar 8 : Artikel 8

## Psychological Wellbeing in Cervical and Breast Cancer Survivors: Differences in Each Stage of Survivorship

Ni Putu Wulan Purnama Sari

Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya  
wulanpurnama@ukwms.ac.id

Being diagnosed with cancer in some females results in impaired psychological wellbeing (PWB). This study aimed to compare and analyze the PWB between cervical and breast cancer survivors (CCS and BCS) especially in each stage of survivorship. This cross-sectional study involved 47 CCS and 58 BCS (n=105) from three districts in Surabaya, Indonesia. QOL-CS was used for collecting data. Independent sample T test, one way ANOVA test, and linear regression test were used in data analysis ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ). Results showed that most respondents had sufficient PWB. PWB between cases and survivorship stages was not significantly different ( $p=0.067$  overall,  $p=0.425$  in CCS, and  $p=0.135$  in BCS). In CCS, appearances and self-concept were significantly changing over time ( $p=0.032$  and  $p=0.007$  respectively); meanwhile in BCS, life acceptance, happiness, memory/concentration, and usefulness were continuously changed ( $p=0.044$ ,  $p=0.019$ ,  $p=0.020$ , and  $p=0.018$  respectively). Appearances were the best predictor of PWB in both cases ( $p=0.000$ ), but it gave more influences in BCS than CCS (52.6% vs. 29.7%).

**Keywords:** breast cancer, cancer, cancer survivorship, cervical cancer, psychological wellbeing

Received 13 May 2019/Accepted 28 February 2020 ©JEHCP All rights reserved

### Introduction

Cancer is a disease caused by the damaged of certain genes that control the process of cell regeneration in our body resulted in abnormal cell growth (Kaplan, 2008). A massive longitudinal study worldwide was conducted to analyze the epidemic of cervical and breast cancer incidence and mortality by results of global breast and cervical cancer incidence rate increased 3.1% and 0.6% annually since 1980 until 2010 respectively, while the mortality in 2010 was 425,000 and 200,000 for breast and cervical cancer respectively in which most death occurred in the age group of 15-49 years old (Forounzafar, et al., 2011).

Nationally, Indonesian cancer incidence was 0.1% and unfortunately 50% of cancer patients who firstly seeking for therapy was in an advanced stage (Tejawanata, 2012). In 2013, national cancer prevalence was 1.4% in which 0.8% and 0.5% for breast and cervical cancer respectively; the state

Gambar 9 : Artikel 9

RESEARCH ARTICLE		INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF CANCER
<b>Self-Concept Influences the Hopes and Psychological Well-Being of Cancer Survivors in Surabaya, Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study</b>		
<b>Yesiana Dwi Wahyu Werdani</b> Faculty of Nursing, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya, Indonesia		
ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT	
<p>Received : 16 November 2019 Reviewed : 23 December 2019 Accepted : 15 April 2020</p> <p>Keywords: cancer survivor, hope, psychological well-being, self-concept</p> <p><i>*Corresponding author:</i> Yesiana Dwi Wahyu Werdani Faculty of Nursing Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya, Indonesia ywerdani@yahoo.com</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> The stigma of cancer as a deadly disease greatly affects the patient's perspective in shaping self-concept, which impacts on hopes and influences the stability of psychological well-being. The purpose of this study was to prove that the self-concept influences the hopes and psychological well-being of cancer survivors.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This was a cross-sectional study. Samples were 90 cancer survivors from three public health centers in Surabaya, Indonesia taken by simple random sampling. All participants completed the instruments of the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, Herth Hope Index, and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale. All the instruments were valid and reliable based on the test. Ethical feasibility has been conducted. The Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Test was applied to analyze the data with <math>P &lt; .05</math>.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The demographic characteristics of cancer survivors include the age majority of 46-65 years (53%), female sex (80%), married (61%), having stage-III cancer (44%), diagnosed of cancer for 1-6 years (56%), having support system from nuclear families (73%), and actively involved in the community (66%). The mean score of self-concept is 78.2, hope 38.2, and psychological well-being 76.3. Self-concept had a significant effect on hope (<math>r = .783, P = .000</math>) and psychological well-being (<math>r = .611, P = .000</math>).</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Cancer survivors who had positive self-concepts are more likely to accept themselves, which triggers the formation of high hope for recovery and the achievement of positive psychological well-being.</p>	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>		
<p>The stigma of cancer as a deadly disease greatly influences the point of view of people on the cancer</p>	<p>time, it will reduce the physical function of cancer patients and can lead to death. A study stated that most patients have experienced high levels of stress at the start of being diagnosed, 6 months, and even 1 year after being diagnosed. This high stress level also</p>	

Gambar 10 : Artikel 10

**Psycho-Oncology**

Psycho-Oncology 20: 165–172 (2011)

Published online 9 March 2010 in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/pon.1718

**Cancer patients' experience of positive and negative changes due to the illness: relationships with psychological well-being, coping, and goal reengagement**Maya J. Schroevers<sup>1\*</sup>, Vivian Kraaij<sup>2</sup> and Nadia Gamefski<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Health Sciences, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands<sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Psychology, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands<sup>3</sup>Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

\*Correspondence to:  
Department of Health  
Sciences, University Medical  
Center Groningen, A.  
Deusinglaan 1, 9713 AV  
Groningen, The Netherlands.  
E-mail: M.J.Schroevers@  
med.umcg.nl

**Abstract**

**Objective:** Most studies in cancer patients on psychological changes focused on positive changes (so-called 'posttraumatic growth'), with surprisingly little attention on the possibility that patients may experience both positive and negative changes. This study investigated the relationship between positive and negative changes, and their association with positive and negative affect. We also examined the correlates of positive and negative changes, specifically the role of coping and goal reengagement.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in 108 patients. We used Pearson correlations and Regression analyses to examine the research questions.

**Results:** Positive and negative changes were relatively unrelated to each other. More positive changes were related to more positive affect, whereas more negative changes were related to more negative affect and less positive affect. Approach coping by more positive reappraisal and goal reengagement was significantly associated with more positive changes. More use of avoidant coping by self-distraction was related to more negative changes.

**Conclusions:** Patients experienced both positive and negative changes as a result of cancer. These changes were significantly related to patients' well-being, as well as to their coping and goal reengagement strategies. This knowledge may be incorporated in psychological interventions. Cancer patients can be assisted to learn to acknowledge both positive and negative changes in their life and to approach rather than avoid difficult situations. Patients may also be supported to engage in alternative meaningful goals in life. This is likely to help them find positive meaning.

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Keywords: cancer; oncology; psychological adaptation; posttraumatic growth; coping

Received: 18 June 2009  
Revised: 17 December 2009  
Accepted: 21 December 2009

**Introduction**

A growing body of literature suggests that stressful events may not only lead to psychosocial problems, but may also be a catalyst for positive changes [1].

greater sense of meaning and appreciation of life [8–12].

Are patients who experience more positive changes better off in terms of less distress and more positive well-being? The cognitive processing theory of

Gambar 11 : Artikel 11

Lampiran 3 : Pernyataan Publikasi, Manuscript, Lembar Konsultasi dan Berita Acara

**HALAMAN PERNYATAAN PUBLIKASI TUGAS AKHIR UNTUK  
KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS**

Sebagai Civitas Akademika Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Fatma aula Nursyifa'

NIM : 20161660078

Fakultas : Ilmu Kesehatan

Program Studi : S1 Keperawatan

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengeytahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada program studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya. Hak bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif (Non-Exclusive Royalty Free Right) atas karya saya yang berjudul "HUBUNGAN *FAMILY SUPPORT* DENGAN *PSYCHOLOGY WELL-BEING* PADA PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS"

Beserta perangkat yang ada (jika diperlukan). Dengan ini hak bebas Royalty NonEksklusif ini, Program Studi S1 Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih media/format kan, mengelola dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), merawat, dan mempublikasikan hasil akhir saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau dengan pembimbing saya sebagai pemilik cipta.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat : Surabaya

Pada tanggal : 15 Juli 2020

Yang Menyatakan



Fatma Aula Nursyifa'

**LEMBAR KONSULTASI PROPOSAL/SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'  
 Nama Pembimbing : Fathiya Luthfil Yumni, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep.  
 Judul Skripsi : HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN *PSYCHOLOGY WELL-BEING* PADA PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1	07 Nov 2019	Konsul Konsep Judul Skripsi dan jurnal	Lanjut Judul	f
2	09 Nov 2019	Konsul Judul	Acc Judul	f
3	17 Nov 2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1, lanjut Bab 1-3	f
4	23 Nov 2019	Konsul Bab 1-3	Revisi Bab 2 kerangka konsep dan Bab 3	f
5	18 Des 2019	Konsul Bab 1-3 dan Lampiran	Acc Bab 1-3 dan Lampiran Acc Sempro	f
6	16 Mei 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 <i>Literatur Review</i>	Revisi Bab 1-3	f
7	23 Mei 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 <i>Literatur Review</i> bereserta konsul jurnal	Acc Bab 1-3 dan Acc Jurnal Lanjut Bab 4 dan 5	f
8	6 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5	Revisi Bab 4 Hasil dan Pembahasan	f
9	10 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5	Revisi Bab 4 hasil	f
10	11 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5 dan lampiran	Acc Ujian	f




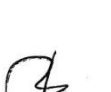





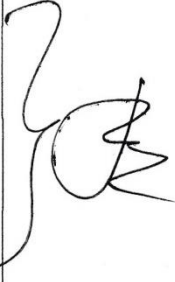


**LEMBAR KONSULTASI PROPOSAL/SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'

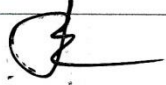




Nama Pembimbing : Supatmi, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Judul Skripsi : HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA  
DENGAN *PSYCHOLOGY WELL-BEING* PADA PASIEN  
KANKER SERVIKS DI WILAYAH SURABAYA TIMUR

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1	07/11/2019	Konsul Judul dan Jurnal	Acc Jurnal	
2	09/11/2019	Konsul Judul	Revisi Judul	
3	12/11/2019	Acc Judul	Acc Judul	
4	18/11/2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Mskks	
5	20/11/2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi ks	
6	26/11/2019	Konsul Bab 1	Revisi Tujuan	
7	29/11/2019	Konsul Bab 1	ACC Bab 1	
8	23/01/2020	Konsul Bab 2	Revisi Sumber	
9	29/01/2020	Konsul Bab 2	ACC Bab 2	
10	06/02/2020	Konsul Bab 3	Revisi Bab 3	
11	10/02/2020	Konsul Bab 3	Revisi Kutioner	
12	17/02/2020	Konsul Bab 1,2,3	Revisi Bab 3	
13	18/02/2020	Konsul Bab 1,2,3	ACC Bab 1,2,3	

**LEMBAR KONSULTASI PROPOSAL/SKRIPSI**

Nama Mahasiswa : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'  
 Nama Pembimbing : Supatmi, S.Kep.,Ns., M.Kes.  
 Judul Skripsi : HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA  
 DENGAN *PSYCHOLOGY WELL-BEING* PADA PASIEN  
 KANKER SERVIKS

No	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing hal yang direvisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1	16 Mei 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 <i>Literatur Review</i>	Revisi Bab 1-3	
2	23 Mei 2020	Konsul Bab 1-3 <i>Literatur Review</i> bereserta konsul jurnal	Acc Bab 1-3 dan Acc 8 Jurnal, Lanjut Bab 4 dan 5	
3	6 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5	Revisi Bab 4 Hasil dan Pembahasan	
4	10 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5	Revisi Bab 4 hasil	
5	11 Juli	Konsul Bab 1-5 dan lampiran	Acc Ujian	

## BERITA ACARA REVISI PROPOSAL

Ketua Penguji : Dr. Nur Mukarromah S.KM.,M.Kes

Nama : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'

NIM : 20161660078

Judul : Hubungan *Family Support* dengan *Psychology Well-being* pada Pasien Kanker Serviks di Wilayah Surabaya Timur

No.	PROPOSAL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1	Judul	I	Konsistensi judul dari Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Psychology Well-being pada Pasien Kanker Serviks di Wilayah Surabaya Timur menjadi Hubungan Family Support dengan Psychology Well-being pada Pasien Kanker Serviks di Wilayah Surabaya Timur
2	Latar Belakang (Masalah)	1	Penambahan fenomenologi
3.	Latar Belakang (Skala)	2	Penambahan skala Family Support dan Psychology Well-being di wilayah Surabaya
4	BAB 2	24	Penambahan konsep teori Grief and Griven
5	BAB 2 (Kerangka konsep)	29	Penambahan kerangka konsep
6	BAB 3 (Sampel)	30	Penjelasan lebih detail proses kapan ekslusi
7	Kuisisioner	Lampiran	Perubahan kuisisioner

Surabaya, 24 Juli 2020

Penguji

  
Dr. Nur Mukarromah S.KM.,M.Kes

## BERITA ACARA REVISI SEMINAR HASIL

Ketua Penguji : Dr. Nur Mukarromah S.KM.,M.Kes

Nama : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'

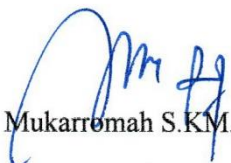
NIM : 20161660078

Judul : Hubungan *Family Support* dengan *Psychology Well-being* pada Pasien Kanker Serviks

No.	PROPOSAL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1	Judul	I	Perubahan judul dari <i>Family Support, Psychology Well-being</i> pada Pasien Kanker Serviks menjadi Hubungan <i>Family Support</i> dengan <i>Psychology Well-being</i> pada Pasien Kanker Serviks
2	Abstrak	ix	Revisi redaksional abstrak
3	Latar Belakang (Skala)	2	Penambahan skala <i>Family Support</i> dan <i>Psychology Well-being</i>
4	BAB 2	22	Penambahan konsep teori Grief and Griven
5	BAB 4 (Hasil)	27	Penambahan jurnal untuk <i>Psychology Well-being</i> pasien kanker serviks
6	BAB 4 (Pembahasan)	44	Penambahan opini peneliti, penambahan mekanisme Hubungan <i>Family Support</i> dengan <i>Psychology Well-being</i> pada Pasien Kanker Serviks
7	BAB 5 (Kesimpulan)	60	Menambahkan kesimpulan dari Hubungan <i>Family Support</i> dengan <i>Psychology Well-being</i> pada Pasien Kanker Serviks

Surabaya, 24 Juli 2020

Penguji



Dr. Nur Mukarromah S.KM.,M.Kes

## BERITA ACARA REVISI SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Anggota Penguji : Supatmi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kes.  
Nama : Fatma Aula Nursyifa'  
NIM : 20161660078  
Judul : Hubungan *Family Support* dengan *Psychology Well-being* pada Pasien Kanker Serviks

No.	PROPOSAL SKRIPSI	HAL	PERBAIKAN
1	Daftar Pustaka	45	Memperbaiki penulisan beberapa sumber

Surabaya, 20 Maret 2020

Pembimbing 2



Supatmi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kes.