

Characteristics Of Family Support With Anxiety Levels For Palliative Cervical Cancer Patients At dr.Chasan Boesoerie Ternate City

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Abstract.

Cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of cells body tissue that is in the body changes into cancer cells. The purpose of this study was to study the characteristics of family support and anxiety levels of palliative cervical cancer patients at dr. Chasan Boesoerie, Ternate City. This type of research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional cross-sectional technique, to describe and assess several characteristics of family support with anxiety levels of palliative cervical cancer patients. The population in this study were all mothers who examined cervical cancer at dr. Chasan Boesoerie 2021, 47 mothers. The sampling technique was carried out with the total sample. That is equal to 47 mothers with cervical cancer. Results: The results of the study show that the age of mothers who are not at risk is 66.0%, while the frequency of respondents with civil servant jobs is 40.4%, compared to the work of IRT/Not Working mothers of 10.6%, compared to good knowledge of 61, 7% compared to the knowledge of the mother less by 38.3%, and good family support by 55.3% compared to the less family support by 44.7%, while the greater source of information is in the newspapers by 66.0% compared to social media, namely by 34.0%. Conclusion: There needs to be cooperation from health workers, for example from hospitals, always providing information about cervical cancer, always checking regularly with obstetricians to avoid things that can trigger disease growth and can prevent cancer triggers.

Keywords: Anxiety Level; Cervical cancer and dr.Chasan Boesoerie.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of cells body tissue that is in the body changes into cancer cells. In its development, these cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body so that it can cause death. Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of cells and abnormal cells. One type of cancer is cervical cancer (Misgiyanto, 2015) Cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer in mothers and is the leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease. (Rasjidi, 2021) The incidence of cervical cancer, according to estimates from the Ministry of Health, is 100 per 100,000 population per year. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that cervical cancer is a cancer that occurs in women with an average incidence of 9.7%. While the number of deaths reached 9.3% of all cancers that occur in women in the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), currently cervical cancer ranks at the top among various types of cancer that cause death in women in the world. According to WHO, Indonesia is a country with the highest number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world (Nimas Ayu Fitriana, 2012) The Indonesian government targets a minimum of 80% of women aged 30-50 years doing early detection every 5 years. Number of Indonesian women who have carried out early detection as many as 575,503 people with Positive IVA until 2012 as many as 25,805 women and 666 women with suspected cervical cancer. 6 VIA examinations have also been carried out in West Kalimantan since 2010 and as many as 4,991 women have participated in this program with positive IVA results as many as 272 women. 7 According to a report from the Pontianak City Health Office, up to In 2013 there were 1,365 women who came for detection. (Deasy Mirayashi1, Widi Raharjo, 2018) Individuals suffering from cervical cancer often deny the fact that cancer attacked them. So that the patient is no longer free to do various activities, feels inferior and chooses to isolate himself from many people, becomes irritable and irritated with others, as well as a growing fear of death from the disease.

A cervical cancer patient who is undergoing treatment with radiotherapy is also possible to experience depression and fluctuating emotional conditions that can worsen the condition and weaken the body's endurance. This is due to the psychological pressure experienced by the sufferer. (Nimas Ayu Fitriana, 2012) The death rate is increasing because people refuse to have it checked, so cancer is diagnosed at an advanced stage. As found in Ngampel District, Kendal Regency based on data obtained in September 2012, that socialization about cervical cancer has been carried out by sharing leaflets, counseling and holding mass

pap smears, but the community attendance rate is still low, which is around 30% - 40%. The results of the interview at 10 o'clock were people who had not done Pap smears for various reasons, which said they did not know 10%, did not have 30% money, 20% lack of husband support and another 40% said most of the women around them had never done an early detection of cervical cancer.(Wahyuni, 2002) The IVA examination target has not been achieved due to the lack of knowledge of women about cervical cancer and the low awareness of women to participate in early detection. Good knowledge about cervical cancer is expected to encourage women to do prevention as early as possible.(Deasy Mirayashi1, Widi Raharjo, 2018).Based on the problems above, that there is a phenomenon of high maternal mortality. Thus the research question arises whether these problems are interrelated, and is expected to provide information and determine hospital interventions and policies at the dr. Chanasan Boesoerie especially in the obstetrics clinic room for mothers, so from that title the researcher is interested in exploring further in conducting research that aims to study the characteristics of family support with anxiety levels of palliative cervical cancer patients at dr. Chasan Boesoerie City of Ternate.

II. METHODS

This type of research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional cross-sectional technique, to describe and assess several characteristics of family support with anxiety levels of palliative cervical cancer patients. The population in this study were all mothers who examined cervical cancer at dr. Chasan Boesoerie 2021, 47 mothers. The sampling technique was carried out with the total sample. That is equal to 47 mothers with cervical cancer. The research was carried out from March to July 2021.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis in the form of univariate analysis to see the description of each variable in the form of independent mean and frequency distribution. This stage is carried out to obtain a descriptive picture of each of the variables studied.

Table 1. Characteristics and Frequency Distribution of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	%
Mother's Age		
No Risk 20-30 Years	31	66,0
Risk < 35 - 40 Years	16	34,0
Work		
civil servant	19	40,4
Lecturer	11	23,4
IRT/Not Working	5	10,6
Other	12	25,5
Knowledge		
Not enough	18	38,3
Well	29	61,7
Family support		
Not enough	21	44,7
Well	26	55,3
Resources		
Newspaper	31	66,0
Social media	16	34,0

Based on table 1, it shows that the age of the mother who is not at risk, namely the age of 20-30 years is 66.0% compared to the age of the mother who is at risk of 34.0%, while the frequency of respondents with civil servant jobs is 40.4%, compared to the mother's occupation. IRT/Not Working by 10.6%, compared to good knowledge of 61.7% compared to knowledge of less than 38.3% of mothers, and good family support of 55.3% compared to poor family support of 44.7%, while a bigger source of information is in newspapers at 66.0% compared to social media, which is 34.0%.Based on the results of previous studies, the age of the mother who is not at risk with the age of 20-30 years is 66.0% greater than the age of the mother who is at risk of 34.0%. Compared to the results of research(Manoppo, 2014) which shows that there is no more significant age category for cervical cancer, it means that young and old people

have the same chance of getting cervical cancer. Data on cases of cervical cancer patients in 2014 at RSU. Prof. Kandou as many as 45 people, with the youngest age 31 years and the oldest 69 years while the average age of cancer is 47.8 years. According to Darwinian in (Setyarini, 2019) it is stated that the age of young adults, namely the age of 18 to 40 years, is often associated with the fertile period. In this period health problems alternate with pregnancy disorders, chronic fatigue due to caring for children and the demands of a career. Obesity, cancer, depression and certain serious illnesses begin to gnaw at this age. This study is different from (Setyarini, 2019) which found that respondents aged >35 years were at risk for uterine cancer 4.23 times greater than respondents aged with 35 years. Stacey (2012) found an increase in cervical cancer stage from 16.63% (21-34 years) to 42.44% (>70 years). This is due to the lack of preventive measures or early detection of cancer in women who are at high risk of developing an advanced stage.

This is due to the lack of early preventive measures/screening carried out by the respondents so that at the time of the examination at dr. Chasan Boesoerie, Ternate City, was immediately diagnosed with cervical cancer. This result is supported by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2015) which states that the high number of cervical cancer sufferers in Indonesia should ideally be balanced by the high number of providers (program implementers, consisting of general practitioners and midwives) and screening in ten Puskesmas in Ternate City. The results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents work as housewives (10.6%), while mothers with other jobs are 25.5% compared to mothers who are lecturers at 23.4% with mothers working more in civil servants. by 40.4% large. According to research conducted by (Puspitarini Z., 2022) on the relationship between quality of life and the need for palliative care in cancer patients at Dr Sardjito Hospital, it was also stated that 23% of cancer sufferers were housewives and 10% were entrepreneurs. Based on previous research that is about the good knowledge variable that is equal to 61.7% compared to less knowledge of 38.3%. To distinguish the post-research is a similar study in Indonesia conducted by (Maharsie, 2018) Shows that in 2012 in Surakarta also get results that there are the relationship between mother's level of knowledge about cervical cancer with Mother's participation in IVA but with a negative relationship direction where the higher the knowledge that mothers have about cancer cervix, the lower the participation in IVA. This matter This is because apart from knowledge there are other factors that affect a person's early detection behavior, namely; attitude of feeling fear and shame at the time of examination, husband's support, economic status, sources of information, and affordability of distance to health facilities.

Increased knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer and VIA screening can be done through counseling, both formally, namely: counseling at health service centers, training for health cadres and informally by conducting counseling at the Puskesmas and others, both by health workers and from local governments. . The higher the mother's level of knowledge about cervical cancer and the IVA examination, it is expected that the greater the possibility of the mother to undergo an VIA examination. Based on the results of research with family support variables in mothers suffering from cervical cancer, namely there is good family support of 55.4% compared to the lack of family support for mothers with cervical cancer, which is 44.7%, from the results of previous research, namely Based on the results of research According to (Misgiyanto, 2015) showing the above, it can be concluded that the family in providing support to cervical cancer sufferers is in the good category because there are still strong kinship relationships in a family. Another factor is the family is able to carry out its role and function which always accompanies and becomes the main supporter of the respondent during the treatment of his illness. This conclusion needs to be followed up by conducting further research with respondents in the patient's family considering that family support for cervical cancer sufferers with anxiety is very much needed, especially aspects of emotional support. Sources of information from the results of the study, namely sources of information from newspapers, namely 66.0% compared to sources of information contained in social media, namely 34.0%. Communication media is a tool used to transfer messages from the source to the recipient of the message.

Media that can be a source of information are: electronic media. Communication media is a tool used to transfer messages from the source to the recipient of the message. Media that can be a source of information are: electronic media. Research according to (Frida Lina tarigan, 2019) Based on the results of the bivariate analysis, it can be seen that the percentage of sources of information for health workers about

WUS behavior in early detection of cervical cancer (pap smear) in Medan Selayang District from 44 respondents who received information from electronic media, the good WUS behavior in Pap smear examination was 13 ,9% (18 people). Meanwhile, of the 71 respondents with poor sources of information from health workers, 6.1% (45 people) of WUS behavior were not good in pap smear examination. The results of statistical tests on bivariate analysis with chi square test at 95% confidence level, obtained p value = 0.001 (p <0.05). That is, there is a significant relationship between sources of information from health workers and the behavior of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the characteristics of mothers at the age of mothers who are not at risk are 66.0%, PNS work is 40.4%, compared to the work of IRT/Not Working mothers of 10.6%, good knowledge is 61.7 % compared to the knowledge of the mother less by 38.3%, and good family support by 55.3% compared to less family support by 44.7%, while the larger source of information is in the newspapers by 66.0% compared to social media which is equal to 34.0%. It is recommended for nurses to always improve health services for cervical cancer patients, where patients really need services and examinations for patients suffering from cervical cancer by paying attention to bio-psycho and spiritual needs through health education and counseling to sufferers and family members.

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