

ABSTRAK

Penelitian dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya angka kejadian kasus kanker serviks yang berdampak pada kualitas hidup. Kualitas hidup dapat diperburuk salah satunya oleh konsep diri. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara konsep diri dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker serviks di RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung.

Desain penelitian menggunakan korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi yaitu seluruh pasien kanker serviks di RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung pada periode 27 Agustus-26 September 2022 sebanyak 68 responden dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner RSCQ dan EORTC QLQ C-30. Analisis menggunakan persentase distribusi frekuensi dan *spearman's rank*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar memiliki konsep diri positif sebanyak 37 responden (54%) dan hampir seluruhnya memiliki kualitas hidup baik sebanyak 58 responden (85%). Ada hubungan antara konsep diri dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker serviks di RSUD Al-Ihsan Bandung ($p\text{ value} = 0,000 < 0,05$ dan $r = 0,678$).

Konsep diri positif menunjukkan bahwa responden memiliki pemahaman diri yang positif dan pandangan hidup positif. Kualitas hidup baik pada responden terutama pada aspek kesehatan secara keseluruhan. Responden yang memiliki konsep diri positif akan lebih menerima kondisinya dan memandang hidup lebih positif, sehingga mampu meningkatkan kualitas hidup.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, Konsep diri, Kualitas hidup

Daftar Pustaka: 14 Buku (2007-2021)

29 Jurnal (2008-2022)

6 Internet (2016-2022)

ABSTRACT

The research was motivated by the high incidence of cervical cancer cases which have an impact on quality of life. The quality of life can be exacerbated, one way is with self-concept. The study aims to determine the relationship between self-concept and the quality of life of cervical cancer patients at Al-Ihsan Hospital in Bandung.

The research design uses a correlational approach with a cross sectional approach. The population is all cervical cancer patients at Al-Ihsan Hospital Bandung in the period 27 August-26 September 2022 with a total of 68 respondents using a total sampling technique. Data were collected using the RSCQ and EORTC QLQ C-30 questionnaires. Analysis using the percentage of frequency distribution and spearman's rank.

The results showed that most of them had a positive self-concept as many as 37 respondents (54%) and almost all of them had a good quality of life as many as 58 respondents (85%). There is a relationship between self-concept and the quality of life of cervical cancer patients at Al-Ihsan Hospital in Bandung (p value = 0.000 < 0,05 and $r = 0,678$).

Positive self-concept indicates that the respondent has a positive self-understanding and a positive outlook on life. Quality of life is good for respondents, especially in terms of overall health. Respondents who have a positive self-concept will be more accepting of their condition and view life more positively, so as to improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Self concept, Quality of life

*Bibliography 14 Books (2007-2021)
29 Journals (2008-2022)
6 Internet (2016-2022)*