



# Social Support Relationship with Quality Life of Breast Cancer Patients in The Community Care for Cancer Rose Pink North Sumatra Year 2022

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## ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a non-communicable disease and treatment is carried out on a scale. In doing treatment patients with breast cancer need social support such as support from family, relatives or close friends. The social support that these patients get can improve medication adherence and improve the quality of life of patients with breast cancer. This study aims to analyze the relationship between social support and quality of life in breast cancer patients in the Rose Pink Care Community, North Sumatra in 2022. The research method user is a correlation research design with a Cross Sectional approach. The sampling technique is purposive sampling with 30 respondents. The data is collected using a questionnaire and the statistical test used is the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test. The results of  $p\text{-value} = 0.383$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) means that there is no relationship between social support and the quality of life of breast cancer patients at Rose Pink Cancer Care Community, North Sumatra 2022. It is hoped that this research will serve as a reference for families of breast cancer patients to provide support/motivation to patients with breast cancer.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the uncontrolled division of abnormal cells invade other tissues that can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymphatic system, also known as metastasis (Liotta, 1992). Invaded cell growth earlier over time it will get bigger and become uncontrollable Hyperplasia (Subbotin, 2016). Cancer is one non-communicable diseases or non-infectious diseases which are still present today become a serious public health problem in the world (Coates et al., 2020).

According to (WHO, 2018: 1) Breast cancer is a type of cancer has the second highest prevalence after lung cancer and breast cancer is the number 5 cause of death with a percentage of 6.6% or 626,679 people out of 9,555,027 people died from other types of cancer. Breast cancer affects many women who live in underdeveloped countries growing with the number of cases of 883,000 compared to the country advanced with a total of 794,000 cases (Zelle, 2015). Some kind of therapy is a must performed by breast cancer patients including surgery, therapy systemic, hormonal therapy and radiotherapy, types of treatment and therapy adapted to the spread or therapy has the possibility that low in achieving a cure rate.

Prevalence of cancer incidence according to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2018), said Europe had 23.4% of cases, Asia had almost 60% of cases and America 13.3% of cases, while the proportion of deaths from cancer in Asia and Africa respectively 57.3% and 7.3% in Southeast Asia the Philippines being countries that highest experienced breast cancer with an incidence rate of 26.8% and Indonesia second place with an incidence of 26.4% and the last order by Singapore with incidence of 9.3%. The highest incidence rate for women is cancer breast, namely 42.1 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 17 per 100,000 population, followed by cervical cancer of 23.4 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 13.9 deaths per 100.00 population (Late 2020).

The prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia shows an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018 (Ukhrowiyah et al., 2020). The highest prevalence of cancer is in the DI Yogyakarta province 4.86 per 1000 population, followed by West Sumatra 2.47 per 100 population and Gorontalo 2.44 per 1000 population (Ministry of Health RI, 2019). In the province of Sumatra In the North, the number of breast cancer sufferers is 0.4%. Breast cancer is one of the highest diseases that cause death in Indonesia with the highest percentage of 43.3% and death of 12.9% due to breast cancer. Province with the highest prevalence of cancer cases breast in Indonesia is the province of Yogyakarta, which is equal to 0.24% (Nisa, n.d.).

Factors that affect the quality of life of cancer patients breast include: age, gender, occupation and education, type of therapy lived, stage, and family support (Awadalla et al., 2007). Based on research conducted by Utami et al (2017) there are several factors that result in decreased quality of life in cancer patients breast, namely medical therapy that is being undertaken, physical condition that is not possible, and a lack of social support as well as that from family, friends, or, the closest person (Irwan, 2017).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research design or research design is a way of Systematic to obtain research results (Rahi, 2017). In the research design includes things that researchers have to do starting from problem identification, formulation hypothesis, operational definition, method of data collection to data analysis and it is also a guideline for achieving the objectives of a study (Masturoh Imas 2018).

This research is a correlation study with a cross sectional design which aims to determine the relationship between social support with quality of life in breast cancer patients at the Rose Cancer Care Community Pink North Sumatra in 2022. Cross sectional is a research to study a dynamics correlation between risk factors and effects, and with an approach, observation or by collecting data at a certain point (point time approach) (Rindfleisch et al., 2008).

Population is the entire collection of cases interested in doing this research (Banerjee & Chaudhury, 2010). The population in this study is patients at the Rose Pink Breast Cancer Community, North Sumatra (Fitri & Rosidah, 2014). Population in this study included 88 patients in the Rose Pink Community patient (Newman-Toker et al., 2007).

Variables are behaviors or characteristics that provide different values something (things, people, etc.) (McClelland, 1985). Variables are also concept of various abstract labels defined as a facility for measurement of a study (Proctor et al., 2011).

The operational definition is an observable characteristic of something that is defined (Wacker, 1998). Characteristics that can be measured (observed) that's what is a key operational definition (Michael, 1993). Observable means possible researchers to do objects or phenomena that can then be repeated again by others (Baker, 2006).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study indicate that of the 30 respondents obtained average social support 32.87 with a standard deviation of 7.094. Support score the lowest social is 13 and the highest is 47. The results of interval estimation (95% CI) show social range is in the range of 30.22-35.52.

The researchers' assumptions are supported by research conducted by Asih et al., (2019) say someone who has high social support is more capable experience difficulties compared to people who

only face trouble alone. Social support that comes from the family can reduce negative emotions, while social support comes from relatives and friends make them feel comfortable, feel more understood.

Saragih, (2010) Analysis of the results of the study showed no relationship social impact on quality of life makes individuals feel confident that they are loved and valued. Social support as an aid in the form of emotional, informational aspects and materials originating from other people in one environment that ( $p=0.383$ ).

The results of the mean quality of life in the North Sumatra rose pink community in years 2022 is 240.37 with a standard deviation of 34.679. The lowest score is 170 dan the highest score is 300. The results of interval estimation at the 95% confidence level, believe that the mean score of quality of life is 227.42-253.32.

Statistical test results using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test gives a p-value of 0.383 which means there is no significant relationship between social support and quality of life in breast cancer patients North Sumatra rose pink community in 2022.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In the final part of this research, the research presents some conclusions that can be taken and suggestions based on research findings. In general, the researchers concluded that the relationship between social support and quality of life in breast cancer patients in the rose pink community of care north sumatra in 2022. In particular, researchers can draw the following conclusions: Social support for breast cancer patients in the Rose Pink Year Community 2022, there is high social support by 15 respondents (50%), score moderate as many as 13 respondents (43.3%), low scores as many as 2 respondents (6.7%). Quality of life of breast cancer patients in the Rose Pink Community 2022, there are 3 respondents (10%) with a good quality of life, value sufficient quality of life as many as 27 respondents (90%). Based on the statistical test results, it was found that there was no support relationship with the quality of life of breast cancer patients in the Caring Community North Sumatra Rose Pink Cancer in 2022, namely  $p$  (value) = 0.383. ( $p>0.05$ ).

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