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Family support in cervical cancer patients treated: A qualitative case study

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Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer not only has the potential to cause physical suffering but also causes psychological suffering. Considering the negative impact of cervical cancer, cervical cancer sufferers need family support. Family support is the attitude, actions and acceptance of the family towards a sick family member. Family attention is very helpful in choosing the health of his family.

Purpose: To determine the impact that cervical cancer patients receive when they receive family support.

Method: Qualitative research with a case study research strategy. Data collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews involving three participants. The data is then subjected to domain analysis.

Results: In this research, 2 themes were found, namely, knowing the support provided by the family and knowing the impact felt by the patient when receiving family support.

Conclusion: Family support is very important for cervical cancer patients undergoing the treatment process, because it will have an impact that will be felt by the patient later. The impact is felt like the patient feels cared for, given appreciation, loved and feels owned by his family. so that the patient has the motivation to recover and has confidence in worrying about the disease they are suffering from.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer; Family; Impact; Support

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of body tissue cells which turn into cancer cells. In its development, these cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body and can cause death (Sukohar, & Arisandi, 2016; Abbas, & Rehman, 2018).

Cervical cancer is cancer that occurs in the female reproductive organ which is the entrance to the uterus which is located between the uterus (uterus) and the vaginal intercourse canal. The time required for cervical cancer to develop is quite long, around 10-15 years. This cancer usually occurs in women aged between 30 years and 50 years, which is the peak reproductive age of women, so it will cause problems with the quality of life physically, psychologically and sexually (Listiwati, Warsiti, & Anisa, 2021).

Cervical cancer or better known as cervical

cancer is the largest cause of cancer death for women in developing countries. Globally there are 600,000 new cases and 300,000 deaths every year, of which almost 80% occur in developing countries. These facts make cervical cancer the second most common cancer in women in the world and the first in developing countries (Ge'e, Lebulan, & Purwarini, 2021).

Throughout the world, cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women estimated 604,000 new cases in 2020. Of the estimated 342,000 deaths from cervical cancer in 2020, around 90% of them occurred in low- and middle-income countries. Women living with HIV are 6 times more likely to get cervical cancer than women without HIV, and it is estimated that 5% of all cervical cancer cases are caused by HIV. Moreover,

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throughout many regions of the world, the contribution of HIV to cervical cancer is much greater in young women (World Health Organization 2022).

Cervical cancer is a chronic disease that has a negative impact on the physical and mental health psychological. The psychological impacts that occur are anxiety and depression. Usually a response to reality, threat of loss and pain in the form of manifestation of a persistent, prolonged anxious mood or arises at any time, a bad self-image arises and a feeling of loss of hope. Quality of life Cancer patients are influenced by various factors such as physical, social and psychological (Surjoseito, & Sofyanty, 2022).

Cervical cancer therapy causes emotional stress and new problems. Women with cervical cancer experience suffering during treatment that affects all aspects of life that impact the meaning of life. There is still limited literature regarding the sources or techniques used by cervical cancer survivors to make sense of life (Roberto, & Hidayati, 2021).

The risk of cervical cancer can be prevented by getting the HPV vaccine Considering the high incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia, the HPV vaccine is now one of the vaccines required in the national immunization program (Pittara, 2022).

Basically, reproductive health is a very important basic element in general health, for both women and men. Reproductive health is also an essential requirement for the health of babies, children, teenagers, adults and even elderly people who have experienced reproductive period ends (Agustin, Rahayu, Hosaini, Agustin, & Utami, 2022).

Currently, the prevalence of breast cancer and cervical cancer is the highest type of cancer in women in Indonesia. These two cancers should be found at an earlier stage, however, this cancer is more often discovered at an advanced stage (70%), which causes a high death rate. The main treatment for advanced cervical cancer is chemotherapy. Side effects of chemotherapy include changes in the patient's biology and the psychological impact on the patient through decreased self-esteem (Supatmi, & Yumni, 2019).

Different from other types of cancer, cervical cancer is the only cancer caused by infection, namely infection with the oncogenic subtype Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). Transmission of the virus can occur through sexual intercourse, especially with

partners who change frequently. Transmission of this virus can occur either by transmission through the genital organs to the genitals, orally to the genitals, or manually to the genitals. The HPV virus has around 130 types and the ones that most frequently infect humans are types 6, 11, 16 and type 18. Types 16 and 18 are the types that have a fairly high percentage of causes of cervical cancer (Setianingsih, Astuti, & Aisyaroh, 2022).

The prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia is 1.4 per 1000 population. The highest prevalence of cancer is found in DI Yogyakarta (4.1‰), followed by Central Java (2.1‰), Bali (2‰), Bengkulu, and DKI Jakarta each 1.9 permilles. The highest cancers in Indonesia among women are breast cancer and cervical cancer. incident Cancer in Indonesia is 134 per 100,000 population with the highest incidence in women being cancer breast cancer at 40 per 100,000 followed by cervical cancer at 17 per 100,000 and colorectal cancer at 10 per 100,000 women. Based on 2010 Hospital Information System data, cancer inpatient cases breast 12,014 cases (28.7%), cervical cancer 5,349 cases (12.8%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

Cervical cancer treatment consists of surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, which are treatments Chemotherapy can cause side effects in the form of functional status, work, self-care, family roles and social, the appearance of fear, helplessness, low self-esteem, sadness and more prone to anxiety (Madiyahanti, 2018).

Family support is a relationship process in the form of attitudes, actions and acceptance of the family towards its members which are supportive and provide assistance to its members. Family support is a very important factor to motivate and increase the enthusiasm for life of cervical cancer sufferers. It was also explained that family is the best friend for cancer sufferers who work together to fight the disease. In cases like this, family support is really needed by the sufferer to motivate, accompany and strengthen the sufferer. The first problem faced by sufferers in terms of management of nutritional disorders is that hospital patients are only given oral food, this treatment is the main choice, but in sufferers who experience nausea and vomiting, nutrition must be given enterally and parenterally, oral management: Patients are given food prepared or provided by the hospital. The second problem is

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anxiety, explaining that individuals who experience cervical cancer can experience anxiety due to prolonged illness that does not heal and stress that does not subside and the depression experienced is correlated with the incident that happened. The third problem is treatment, this states that the role of the family in cervical cancer sufferers is that they provide motivation, help with daily needs, information and support, love, respect, peace, as for function. The function obtained in moral or material terms will have an impact on increasing self-confidence in cervical cancer sufferers, so that family support has a good influence on the cervical cancer treatment process (Fransisca, & Adhistry, 2021).

Family support is support that consists of verbal and nonverbal advice, real help and actions that are provided by social familiarity or obtained because of their presence and have emotional benefits or behavioral effects for the recipient. Husband's support is a determining factor because it will provide motivation for early detection of cervical cancer (Note, & Nisak, 2017).

Having family support makes it easier for sufferers to carry out related activities with the problems they face, he also feels loved and can share the burden, expressing feelings openly can help in dealing with current problems. This type of family support has several functions, namely informational support, assessment support, instrumental support, and emotional support (Misgiyanto & Susilawati, 2014).

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used was qualitative by conducting interviews with the aim of knowing the support of the patient's family who were undergoing the process of cervical cancer treatment. The object in qualitative research is a natural object, or natural setting, so this research method is often referred to as a naturalistic method. A natural object is an object that is as it is, not manipulated by researchers so that conditions during research on the object remain relatively unchanged.

Case study is a research strategy, an empirical study that investigates a phenomenon outside of a real life setting. The aim of research using the case method research method is to understand the object being studied specifically as a case. In other words, research using the case study method does not just

explain what the object under study is like, but to explain how it exists and why the case occurred.

This method was chosen because it limits the approach by formulating attention to a case intensively and in detail, namely a patient undergoing the process of cervical cancer treatment.

Participants in this study were patients with problems with reproductive system disorders. The sampling carried out by the researcher is mostly determined when the researcher enters the field and during the research. The method is done by researchers selecting patients with reproductive disorders: cervical cancer and their accompanying families. This research was carried out at the Dr. Soedarso Regional General Hospital from 3 to 8 July 2023.

The research subjects were mothers who were undergoing cervical cancer treatment at Soedarso Pontianak Hospital. In this study, researchers will take three respondents who will be the research subjects. The subject criteria for the study were: Inclusion criteria, namely stage I to III cervical cancer sufferers, cervical cancer sufferers who are undergoing cancer treatment, willing to be respondents, patients who are conscious. And the exclusion criteria is not being willing to be a respondent.

RESEARCH RESULTS

From the data obtained, there were around 200 cervical cancer patients in the last 3 years who underwent treatment or treatment in the Ramin ward at Dr. Soedarso Hospital Pontianak. From this data, the researcher conducted interviews with 3 respondents, then the researcher recorded the results and then the researcher described them in narrative form. The three respondents are as follows:

Mrs. E Age: 45 Years, Medical Diagnosis: Cervical cancer. Said regarding the family support provided during treatment. My family always provides support, such as always being there or accompanying me, providing motivation so that I don't give up in carrying out the treatment and continuing to pray for my recovery. The patient also said that the family always provides encouragement, love, empathy and attention, the family also provides financial needs or funds to meet the patient's financial needs in carrying out treatment. The impact of this family support makes the patient feel owned

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and loved and given a sense of attention from his family.

Mrs. S, Age: 50 Years, Medical Diagnosis: Cervical cancer. Says my family always accompanies me when I undergo treatment. Meeting my basic needs includes appropriate food and drink, reminding me when medication is scheduled. Don't forget, they also motivated me for my recovery by giving me encouragement and providing financial expenses such as costs for carrying out the treatment process. The impact of this family support makes patients feel better, they feel cared for, loved and understood by their families.

Mrs. R, Age: 48 Years, Medical Diagnosis: Cervical cancer. He said that during the cervical cancer treatment process he was always accompanied by his family, he never felt alone because his family was always there to accompany me, giving me support and motivation so that I would always be enthusiastic to face all this. The patient also said that the family always tries to prepare for financial needs such as funds to pay for treatment while in the hospital or outside the hospital. The impact of this family support makes the patient feel appreciated by the family, feel cared for and loved by the family.

The cause of cervical cancer is the oncogenic subtype HPV virus (Human Papilloma Virus), especially subtype 16 and 18. The risk factors for cervical cancer include: sexual activity at a young age, having sex with multiple partners, smoking, having many children, low socioeconomic status, use of birth control pills, sexually transmitted diseases, and immune disorders (Sari, Nurhidayati, Novika, Maulina, Maulida, & Wahidah, 2023).

A diagnosis of cervical cancer has become a huge burden for both patients and families. For patients, cancer eliminates some of their roles as wives and mothers. Most cancer patients with advanced stages have low quality of life scores indicating they have problems. Family must caring for their loved ones dealing with the diagnosis, treatment, and side effects of cancer (Kusumaningrum, Pradanie, Yunitasari, & Kinanti, 2016).

DISCUSSION

From the results of the research I conducted on the three respondents, family support from each

patient's family was quite good because it also had a good impact on the patient, such as making the patient feel cared for, cared for, making them feel owned, understood, loved and appreciated so that the patient had motivation. and gain confidence in facing worries due to the illness. Not only does cervical cancer have the potential to cause physical suffering, it also causes psychological suffering. The family support provided is very beneficial for cervical cancer patients, because it is useful and has an impact on the patient's self-healing and makes the patient not experience worry.

Uterine cervical cancer is a type of non-communicable cancer that is estimated to increase every year. At Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital, cervical cancer visits at the gynecology clinic from year to year more increasing. There are many risk factors that support the emergence of cervical cancer, including: history of first sexual intercourse before the age of 20 years, multiparity, history of oral contraceptives, no behavioral factors health, and hereditary factors. The aim of this study was to determine the risk factors for cervical cancer in patients Gynecology Polyclinic, Dr. Kariadi Central General Hospital Semarang in 2016 (Aziyah, Sumarni, & Ngadiyono, 2017).

Family support is essential for patients to control the disease. Family is the main support for hypertension patients in maintaining health. The family plays an important role in caring for and preventing the health of other family members. Therefore, families must have knowledge about this matter (Efendi, & Larasati, 2017).

Family support is assistance that can be provided to other family members in the form of goods, services, information and advice that can make the recipient of support feel loved, appreciated, and peaceful. This support is the attitude, actions and acceptance of the family towards the sick sufferer. Family members perceive that people who are supportive will always be ready to provide help and necessary assistance. Family support that a family member receives from a member of other families in order to carry out the functions contained in a family. Family support for family members is moral or material. There is family support will have an impact on increasing the self-confidence of sufferers in facing the treatment process the disease (Susilawati, 2014).

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Other research states invasive CCA is primarily a cancer of women who are economically disenfranchised. Women with a CCA diagnosis are disproportionately challenged by lack of resources including quality, affordable health care and psychosocial services. CCS experience persistent medical, psychological, social, and relational concerns. Information concerning CCS is needed, particularly in Spanish, Vietnamese and Korean. There is an urgent need for further research to understand the risk factors, and the social and cultural mediators of cancer-related HRQOL for CCS (Ashing-Giwa, Kagawa-Singer, Padilla, Tejero, Hsiao, Chhabra, & Tucker, 2004).

Previous research on cancer in children stated suggests that online support groups may offer the potential to support family members of children with cancer. In particular, it may be a useful resource for those seeking emotional and information support. However, there may be limitations associated with the use of online support groups (Coulson, & Greenwood, 2012).

Research in Boubou City 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 (Zuardin, Razak, Maidin, Tamar, & Yani, 2019).

Based on the description above, with family support such as: a sense of attention, a sense of care, a sense of love, a sense of appreciation and a sense of belonging to cervical cancer patients who are undergoing treatment, the patient will feel that he is confident and has enthusiasm so that he is motivated to be able to recover from the disease suffered.

CONCLUSION

Family support is very important for cervical cancer patients undergoing the treatment process because it will have an impact that will be felt by the patient later. The impact is felt like the patient feels cared for, appreciated, loved and feels owned by his

family so that the patient has the motivation to recover and has confidence in the worries caused by the illness he is suffering from.

SUGGESTION

For researchers, it can increase the knowledge and insight of researchers to find out family support and its impact on cervical cancer patients undergoing treatment. For families, it can provide family support to cervical cancer patients which will have a good impact on sufferers, and for educational institutions it can be used as material. reference for educational institutions and developed in maternity nursing science.

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