INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara adalah tumor ganas yang berkembang dari jaringan payudara, dimana sel abnormal mengalami pertumbuhan yang tidak terkendali. Kanker payudara menduduki prevalensi tertinggi di Indonesia pada tahun 2018, yaitu sebesar 16,7%. Kanker payudara dapat mempengaruhi aspek kehidupan, termasuk kualitas hidup, dimana pasien mengalami masalah fisik, psikososial, spiritual ataupun masalah lainnya yang dapat menyebabkan depresi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat gejala depresi dengan lama menderita kanker payudara.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subyek adalah pasien kanker payudara di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul, dan RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping yang pengambilannya menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling*. Besar sampel dalam penelitian sebanyak 48 subyek. Instrumen tingkat gejala depresi yang digunakan adalah *Beck Depression Scale* (BDI) II dan lama menderita kanker payudara diketahui melalui hasil pemeriksaan histopatologi.

Hasil: Hasil analisis uji korelasi Spearman didapatkan nilai p=0,002 dengan nilai koefisien korelasi, r=-0,430.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat gejala depresi dengan lama menderita kanker payudara di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul, dan RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Kata kunci: Kanker payudara, lama menderita, tingkat gejala depresi

ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in mammae tissue, where the cells grow in an abnormal and uncontrolled manner. Here in Indonesia, the highest prevalence of breast cancer incident was in 2018 for 16.7% incidents. Breast cancer may affect several aspects in life, including life quality, where patients experienced physical, psycho-social, spiritual problems, and other problems that lead to depression.

Purpose: To understand the relation between level of depression symptoms and the patients' time suffering breast cancer.

Methods: This is an observational-analytical study with cross-sectional approach. The subject of this study was breast cancer patient in RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul, and RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping. Subject choosing was done with consecutive sampling, while the amount of the patients in this study was 48 subjects. The instrument used to measure the depression rate level was *Beck Depression Scale* (BDI) II, and the time suffering of the patients was measured by histopathological check.

Result: The result for Spearman Correlation Test is p = 0.002 with coefficient correlation value (r)=-0,430.

Conclusion: There is a relation between the level of depression symptoms with the patients' time suffering breast cancer in di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul, and RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping.

Keywords: Breast cancer, time suffering, level of depression symptoms