

# HUBUNGAN ANTARA STADIUM DENGAN RELIGIUSITAS PENDERITA KANKER PAYUDARA DI RSUD KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** *International Agency For Research on Cancer* (IARC) menyatakan bahwa akan terjadi peningkatan kejadian kanker payudara di dunia sebanyak 300% pada tahun 2030 dan mayoritas terjadi di negara-negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. Kanker payudara memberikan dampak yang besar bagi penderitanya baik fisik maupun psikologis. Religiusitas dan spiritualitas penting dalam menghadapi stadium kanker payudara dan pengobatan..

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui hubungan antara stadium dengan religiusitas penderita kanker payudara di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta.

**Metode Penelitian :** Metode penelitian *deskriptif korelatif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 57 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner religiusitas dan lembar stadium untuk menentukan karakteristik responden pada stadium kanker payudara. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji uji *Somers*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Karakteristik pasien kanker payudara di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta adalah berusia 46-55 tahun (45,6%), beragama Islam (94,7%), pendidikan SMA (47,4%), dan status menikah (82,5%). Religiusitas pasien kanker payudara di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta sebagian besar kategori baik (52,6%). Stadium kanker pasien kanker payudara di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta sebagian besar adalah stadium II A (33,3%). Hasil uji Somers diperoleh nilai p sebesar 0,002 dengan koefisien korelasi 0,294.

**Kesimpulan :** Ada hubungan antara stadium dengan religiusitas penderita kanker payudara di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta dengan keeratan hubungan rendah.

**Kata kunci :** stadium kanker payudara, religiusitas

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# **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CANCER STAGES AND RELIGIOSITY OF BREAST CANCER SUFFERERS AT RSUD KOTA YOGYAKARTA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) states that there will be an increase of incident of breast cancer by 300% in 2030 that mostly will occur in developing countries including Indonesia. Breast cancer affects the sufferers greatly both physically and psychologically. Religiosity and spirituality are very important in facing cancer stages and treatment.

**Research Objectives:** Studying the correlation between cancer stages and religiosity of breast cancer sufferers at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta.

**Research Method:** The research method is correlative descriptive using cross sectional approach. The samples were 57 respondents that were collected using purposive sampling technique. The research instruments were questionnaire on religiosity and cancer stages sheet to determine the respondents' characteristics on cancer stages. The research result was analysed using Somers Test.

**Research Result:** The characteristics of breast cancer sufferers at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta are 46-55 years old (45.6%), Muslims (94.7%), High School Graduates (47.4%), and married (82.5%). The religiosity of the breast cancer sufferers at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta is mostly in good category (52.6%). The cancer stage of the breast cancer sufferers at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta is mostly stage II A (33.3%). Somers Test results in the p value of 0.002 with the correlation coefficient of 0.294.

**Conclusion:** There is a correlation between cancer stages and religiosity of breast cancer sufferers at RSUD Kota Yogyakarta with low correlation.

**Key words:** Stage of breast cancer, religiosity

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