

**Latar Belakang:** Leukemia merupakan kanker yang paling sering terjadi pada anak. Kondisi anak dengan kanker menyebabkan stres pengasuhan pada orang tua. Stres pengasuhan memiliki hubungan resiprokal atau timbal balik dengan rendahnya *self-efficacy*. Orang tua anak dengan leukemia memiliki *self-efficacy* yang rendah.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan stres pengasuhan dengan *self-efficacy* orang tua dalam merawat anak leukemia selama pandemi COVID-19 di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik korelatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Tiga puluh satu orang tua anak dengan leukemia berusia 5-12 tahun yang telah dipilih dengan teknik *purposive sampling* direkrut menjadi responden penelitian. Kriteria inklusi dalam penelitian ini antara lain orang tua anak dengan leukemia yang berusia 5-12 tahun dan sedang melakukan perawatan di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, memiliki kemampuan Bahasa Indonesia dan komunikasi verbal yang baik, dan mengisi *informed consent*. Kriteria eksklusi yang ditetapkan adalah orang tua leukemia dengan kelainan genetik dan penyerta lain yang dikonfirmasi melalui rekam medis serta orang tua dengan depresi yang dikonfirmasi melalui tenaga kesehatan. *Parental Stress Scale* (PSS) dan *Self-efficacy for Parenting Task Index* (SEPTI) digunakan untuk mengukur stres pengasuhan dan *self-efficacy* orang tua anak dengan leukemia. Analisis *Pearson Product Moment* dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara stres pengasuhan dengan *self-efficacy*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Orang tua anak dengan leukemia memiliki nilai rata-rata stres pengasuhan yaitu 35,5 ( $\pm 5,1$ ) dan nilai rata-rata *self-efficacy* 170,3 ( $\pm 13,3$ ). Terdapat hubungan negatif antara dengan kekuatan sedang antara stres pengasuhan dan *self-efficacy* ( $p\text{-value} = 0,007$ ,  $r = -0,478$ ). Tidak ada hubungan antara *self-efficacy* dengan variabel luar (dukungan sosial, penghasilan, dan budaya orang tua).

**Kesimpulan:** Semakin tinggi stres pengasuhan maka semakin rendah *self-efficacy* orang tua anak dengan leukemia yang berusia 5-12 tahun selama pandemi COVID-19 di RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

**Kata Kunci:** anak leukemia, orang tua, *self-efficacy*, stres pengasuhan

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Leukemia is the most common cancer in children. The condition of a child with cancer causes stress on the parents. Parenting stress has a reciprocal or mutual relationship with low self-efficacy. Parents of children with leukemia have low self-efficacy.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting stress and parents self-efficacy in caring for children with leukemia during the COVID-19 pandemic at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta

**Method:** This was a correlational analytics research using a quantitative approach and a cross-sectional design. Thirty-one parents of children aged 5-12 with leukemia were selected as research respondents using purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria for this study were parents of children with leukemia aged 5-12 years who are undergoing treatment at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, have good proficiency in the Indonesian language and verbal communication, and have provided informed consent. The exclusion criteria established for this study include parents with leukemia who have genetic abnormalities and other comorbidities confirmed through medical records, parents with confirmed depression as diagnosed by healthcare professionals. The Parental Stress Scale (PSS) and the Self-efficacy for Parenting Task Index (SEPTI) were used to measure parenting stress and self-efficacy among parents of children with leukemia. Pearson Product Moment analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between parenting stress and parenting self-efficacy.

**Result:** Parents of children with leukemia have an average parenting stress score of 35,5 ( $\pm 5,1$ ) and the average self-efficacy score is 170,3 ( $\pm 13,3$ ). There is a moderate negative correlation between parenting stress and self-efficacy ( $p\text{-value} = 0,007$ ,  $r = -0,478$ ). There is no relationship between extraneous variable (self-efficacy and parental social support, income, and culture).

**Conclusion:** The higher parenting stress, the lower parent's parenting self-efficacy of children aged 5-12 with leukemia during the COVID-19 pandemic at RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

**Keywords:** children with leukemia, parent, parenting self-efficacy, parenting stress