

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Angka kejadian kanker meningkat pada setiap tahunnya. Kualitas hidup sangatlah penting bagi penderita kanker karena dapat mempengaruhi fisiologis dan psikologis. Adanya pandemi COVID-19 dapat menimbulkan dampak pada kualitas hidup baik dari segi fisik, psikologis, sosial dan spiritual.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kualitas hidup penderita kanker di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta saat masa pandemi COVID-19.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif-kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Dilaksanakan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* sejumlah 79 sampel. Penelitian menggunakan instrumen karakteristik responden dan EORTC QLQ-C30. Analisis data disajikan dalam tabel distribusi frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil: Kualitas hidup penderita kanker di RSUP Dr. Sardjito mayoritas memiliki kualitas hidup kategori sedang (96,2%). Skor kualitas hidup berdasarkan skala tertinggi pada skala fungsional (77,72) dan terendah pada skala gejala/single item (22,33).

Kesimpulan: Kualitas hidup penderita kanker di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta pada masa pandemi masih dalam kategori kualitas hidup sedang, diharapkan bagi perawat dan tenaga medis lainnya untuk dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan agar dapat membantu meningkatkan kualitas hidup penderita kanker.

Kata Kunci: covid-19, kanker, kualitas hidup

ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of cancer is increasing every year. Quality of life is very important for cancer patients because it can affect physiologically and psychologically. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic can have an impact on the quality of life both in terms of physical, psychological, social and spiritual

Purpose: This study aims to describe the quality of life of cancer patients in the Special Region of Yogyakarta during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This research is a descriptive-quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. Held at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta using consecutive sampling technique with a total of 79 samples. The research uses respondent characteristic instruments and EORTC QLQ-C30. Data analysis is presented in tables of frequency and percentage distributions.

Results: Quality of life of cancer patients in RSUP Dr. The majority of Sardjito have a moderate category of quality of life (96.2%). The quality of life score is based on the highest scale on the functional scale (77.72) and the lowest on a symptom/single item scale (22.33).

Conclusion: The quality of life of cancer patients in the Special Region of Yogyakarta during the pandemic was still in the medium quality of life category, it is hoped that nurses and other medical personnel can improve the quality of services so that they can help improve the quality of life of cancer patients.

Keywords: cancer, covid-19, quality of life