



## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Pengasuh keluarga sering menghadapi berbagai peristiwa stres dan berkelanjutan selama menjalankan perannya merawat pasien sehingga tak jarang mengalami dampak fisiologis, psikologis, dll. Resiliensi coping merupakan poin yang penting untuk mengatasi tekanan agar tidak menjadi beban bagi pengasuh.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan hubungan antara beban dengan resiliensi coping pengasuh pasien kanker paliatif di RSA UGM.

**Metode:** Penelitian kuantitatif pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan melibatkan 70 pengasuh pasien kanker paliatif. Beban diukur dengan menggunakan *Caregiver Reaction Assessment* (CRA) dan resiliensi coping diukur dengan *Brief Resilient Coping Scale* (BRCS).

**Hasil:** Nilai rata-rata beban pengasuh berdasarkan domain harga diri sebesar  $4.30 \pm 0.6$ ; kurangnya dukungan keluarga  $1.93 \pm 0.76$ ; dampak pada keuangan  $2.35 \pm 0.78$ ; dampak pada jadwal  $2.50 \pm 0.87$ ; dampak pada kesehatan  $1.98 \pm 0.81$ . Sebesar 55.7% pengasuh memiliki resiliensi coping sedang ( $15.68 \pm 2.38$ ). Terdapat hubungan beban pada domain harga diri ( $p = 0.019$ ,  $r = 0.281$ ), dampak pada jadwal ( $p = 0.33$ ,  $r = 0.256$ ), dan dampak pada kesehatan ( $p = 0.001$ ,  $r = -0.484$ ) dengan resiliensi coping, sedangkan tidak ada hubungan beban pada domain kurangnya dukungan keluarga ( $p = 0.425$ ) dan dampak pada keuangan ( $p = 0.941$ ) dengan resiliensi coping.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan positif beban pada domain harga diri dan dampak pada jadwal dengan resiliensi coping, serta hubungan negatif beban pada domain dampak pada kesehatan dengan resiliensi coping. Tidak ada hubungan beban pada domain kurangnya dukungan keluarga dan dampak pada keuangan dengan resiliensi coping.

**Kata Kunci:** Beban, pengasuh, beban pengasuh, resiliensi coping, kanker paliatif.



## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Family caregivers often face various and ongoing stressful events, so they often experience physiological and psychological impacts. Resilient coping is an important point to overcome pressure so that it does not become a burden for caregivers.

**Objective:** To prove the relationship between burden and resilient coping of palliative cancer caregivers at RSA UGM.

**Method:** Quantitative study with a cross sectional approach involving 70 caregivers. Caregiver burden was measured by Caregiver Reaction Assessment (CRA) and resilient coping was measured by the Brief Resilient Coping Scale (BRCS).

**Result:** The average value of caregiver burden based on the self-esteem domain is  $4.30 \pm 0.6$ ; lack of family support  $1.93 \pm 0.76$ ; impact on finances  $2.35 \pm 0.78$ ; impact on schedule  $2.50 \pm 0.87$ ; impact on health  $1.98 \pm 0.81$ . Caregivers (55.7%) had moderate resilient coping ( $15.68 \pm 2.38$ ). There is a relationship between burden in the domain of self-esteem ( $p = 0.019$ ,  $r = 0.281$ ), impact on schedule ( $p = 0.33$ ,  $r = 0.256$ ), and impact on health ( $p = 0.001$ ,  $r = -0.484$ ) with resilient coping. There is no relationship between burden in the domain of lack of family support ( $p = 0.425$ ) and impact on finances ( $p = 0.941$ ) with resilient coping.

**Conclusion:** There was a relationship between burden in the domain of self-esteem (positive), impact on schedule (positive), and impact on health (negative) with resilient coping. There was no relationship between burden in the domains of lack of family support and impact on finances with resilient coping.

**Keywords:** Caregiver, burden, caregiver burden, resilient coping, palliative cancer.