

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyediaan informasi yang sesuai sangat penting untuk kepuasan pasien kanker. Jenis informasi yang dibutuhkan berbeda-beda tergantung karakteristik pasien kanker. Sumber informasi berperan penting dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk menentukan perawatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui gambaran kepuasan terhadap penyediaan informasi dan sumber informasi pada pasien kanker di sepanjang tahap perawatannya.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*, melibatkan 159 pasien kanker di Instalasi Kanker Terpadu Tulip RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Instrumen yang digunakan *Cancer Patient Information Importance/Satisfaction Tool* dan Instrumen Sumber Informasi.

Hasil: Rentang skor total tiap subskala adalah 0 hingga 48. Skor rata-rata nilai total kepuasan informasi *pre* terapi adalah $30,27 \pm 11,13$, *intra* terapi $37,81 \pm 8,17$, dan *post* terapi $33,95 \pm 6,82$. Mayoritas responden pada setiap tahap memilih petugas kesehatan sebagai sumber informasi utama *pre* terapi 28 orang (93,3%), *intra* terapi 83 orang (96,5%), dan *post* terapi 40 orang (93,0%). Skor rata-rata nilai total kepuasan sumber informasi tertinggi tahap *pre* terapi adalah 4,00, skor tertinggi tahap *intra* terapi adalah $3,60 \pm 0,56$, dan skor tertinggi tahap *post* terapi adalah $3,48 \pm 0,55$.

Kesimpulan: Kepuasan informasi terendah pada tahap *pre* terapi. Petugas kesehatan paling banyak digunakan pada ketiga tahap perawatan. Responden yang memilih sumber informasi dari majalah/koran/brosur/buku paling puas pada tahap *pre* terapi, tahap *intra* terapi dan *post* terapi paling puas dari sumber informasi petugas kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Kanker, Kepuasan Informasi yang Diterima, Sumber Informasi

ABSTRACT

Background: Providing accurate information is a critical determinant of patient satisfaction in cancer care. The specific informational needs of patients vary based on individual characteristics, with the source of information significantly influencing decision-making processes regarding treatment options.

Research Objectives: This study aims to assess the levels of satisfaction with the information provided and identify the preferred sources of information among cancer patients across different stages of treatment.

Methods: A quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional design was conducted, involving 159 cancer patients at the Tulip Integrated Cancer Installation, RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Data were collected using two instruments: the Important Tools/Satisfaction with Cancer Patient Information and Information Source Instruments.

Results: The total score range for each subscale is 0 to 48. The average total satisfaction score with pre-therapy information was 30.27 ± 11.13 , intra-therapy 37.81 ± 8.17 , and post-therapy 33.95 ± 6.82 . Respondents at each stage chose health workers as the main source of information for pre-therapy as many as 28 people (93.3%), intra-therapy as many as 83 people (96.5%), and post-therapy as many as 40 people (93.0%). The highest satisfaction score for information sources at the pre-therapy stage was 4.00, while the highest satisfaction scores during intra-therapy and post-therapy were 3.60 ± 0.56 and 3.48 ± 0.55 .

Conclusion: Information satisfaction was lowest at the pre-therapy stage. Health workers are most commonly used in pre-therapy, intra-therapy, and post-therapy of care. Respondents who chose information sources from magazines/newspapers/brochures/books were most satisfied at the pre-therapy stage, intra-therapy and post-therapy stages they were most satisfied from information sources from health workers.

Keywords: Cancer, Satisfaction with Information, Information source