

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Pasien kanker mengalami berbagai masalah yang dapat memengaruhi kualitas hidupnya. Penerapan *Patient Centered Care* (PCC) dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien kanker.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan penerapan PCC dengan kualitas hidup pada pasien kanker.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif korelasional dengan desain *cross sectional* pada 205 pasien kanker dewasa. Patient Centered Care diukur menggunakan *Patient Professional Interaction Questionnaire* (PPIQ) dan kualitas hidup diukur menggunakan *The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-C30* (EORTC QLQ C-30). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari hingga Maret 2025. Analisis univariat dan bivariat dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran variabel dan menentukan hubungan antarvariabel.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan domain komunikasi efektif berhubungan dengan domain status kesehatan global ( $p=0.035$ ) serta mual dan muntah ( $p=0,047$ ). Domain minat pada agenda pasien hanya berhubungan dengan fungsi emosional ( $p=0,000$ ). Domain empati berhubungan dengan status kesehatan global ( $p=0,002$ ), fungsi emosional ( $p=0,009$ ), dan fatigue ( $p=0,048$ ), serta kehilangan nafsu makan ( $p=0,041$ ). Domain keterlibatan pasien dalam perawatan berhubungan dengan domain status kesehatan global ( $p=0,035$ ), fungsi emosional ( $p=0,037$ ), dan fatigue ( $p=0,027$ ), insomnia ( $p=0,036$ ), serta kehilangan nafsu makan ( $p=0,048$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Penerapan *Patient Centered Care* berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup dengan meningkatkan status kesehatan global dan fungsi emosional sekaligus dapat menurunkan gejala fatigue, insomnia, kehilangan nafsu makan, dan mual muntah pada pasien kanker.

**Kata Kunci :** *Patient Centered Care*, Kualitas Hidup, Pasien Kanker

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cancer patients deal with many problems that lower their quality of life. Implementing Patient-Centered Care can improve quality of life of cancer patients.

**Objective:** This study aimed to correlate implementation of PCC and quality of life in cancer patients.

**Method:** This quantitative correlational study with cross sectional design involved 205 adult cancer patients. Patient Centered Care measured using the Patient Professional Interaction Questionnaire (PPIQ) and quality of life measured using The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-C30 (EORTC QLQ C-30). The study was conducted from January to March 2025. Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted to determine description and relationship between variables.

**Results:** The results showed that the effective communication domain in PCC correlated with the global health status domain ( $p=0.035$ ) and nausea and vomiting ( $p=0.047$ ). The domain of interest in the patient's agenda in PCC only related to emotional function ( $p=0.000$ ). The empathy domain in PCC correlated with global health status ( $p=0.002$ ), emotional function ( $p=0.009$ ), fatigue ( $p=0.048$ ), and loss of appetite ( $p=0.041$ ). The domain of patient involvement in care in PCC correlated with the domains of global health status ( $p=0.035$ ), emotional function ( $p=0.037$ ), fatigue ( $p=0.027$ ), insomnia ( $p=0.036$ ), loss of appetite ( $p=0.048$ ).

**Conclusion:** The implementation of Patient Centered Care was related to quality of life by improving global health status and emotional function while also reducing fatigue, insomnia, loss of appetite, and nausea also vomiting in cancer patients.

**Keywords:** Patient Centered Care, Quality of Life, Cancer Patient