

PENGEMBANGAN INSTRUMEN KONSEP DIRI PADA PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA DENGAN PENDEKATAN BUDAYA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang

Kanker payudara merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan di Asia, termasuk Indonesia, dengan pengobatan yang menimbulkan efek samping fisik dan psikososial yang dapat mengganggu konsep diri. Konsep diri terbentuk sejak masa kanak-kanak, namun pada pasien kanker payudara dapat mengalami disrupsi sejak diagnosis dan selama pengobatan. Instrumen yang tersedia umumnya berfokus pada citra tubuh sehingga hanya mengukur satu komponen konsep diri. Diperlukan instrumen yang mengukur konsep diri secara komprehensif dan relevan dengan kondisi pasien, termasuk melalui pendekatan budaya dengan mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai kultural dan spiritual yang hidup dalam masyarakat, seperti *nrima* dan nilai spiritual dalam budaya Jawa.

Tujuan

Mengembangkan instrumen konsep diri bagi pasien kanker payudara dengan pendekatan budaya.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan *mixed-methods* dengan rancangan *exploratory sequential*. Tahap 1 menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan tahap 2 kuantitatif. Partisipan adalah pasien kanker payudara yang menjalani kemoterapi, radiasi, dan/atau mastektomi tanpa gangguan fungsi kognitif. Tahap 1 menggunakan *criteria sampling* (20 partisipan) dan tahap 2 *consecutive sampling* (528 responden). Analisis data tahap 1 menggunakan analisis konten dan tahap 2 berupa *content validity ratio* (CVR), *content validity index* (CVI), AIKEN's V, uji keterbacaan, *corrected item-total correlation coefficients*, *exploratory factor analysis* (EFA), *confirmatory factor analysis* (CFA), internal konsistensi dan *intraclass correlation coefficient* (ICC) menggunakan Jamovi 2.6.

Hasil

Analisis kualitatif menghasilkan 7 tema dan 38 kategori yang diintegrasikan menjadi 95 butir pernyataan hingga versi final menjadi 21 item. Nilai CVR 0,78–1,00; CVI 0,89–1,00; AIKEN's V 0,58–1,00. Rerata waktu pengisian 25 menit. Koefisien korelasi daya diskriminasi 0,371–0,730. EFA menunjukkan KMO 0,957 dengan *factor loading* 0,3–0,7. CFA *first order* menunjukkan *model fit* (*factor loading* >0,2; CFI 0,972; TLI 0,967; SRMR 0,003; RMSEA 0,027; χ^2/df 1,402). CFA *second order* menunjukkan *model fit* untuk 5 domain, dengan identitas diri memiliki *factor loading* tertinggi (0,961). *Alpha Cronbach* 0,830 dan ICC 0,818.

Kesimpulan

Instrumen MADE-BSC layak digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi konsep diri pasien kanker payudara dan direkomendasikan untuk diuji validitas lintas budaya pada populasi dengan stadium, usia, dan latar belakang sosial budaya berbeda.

Kata Kunci: kanker payudara, konsep diri, pengembangan instrumen, reliabilitas, validitas

DEVELOPMENT OF A SELF-CONCEPT INSTRUMENT FOR BREAST CANCER PATIENTS USING A CULTURAL APPROACH

ABSTRACT

Background

Breast cancer is one of the major health problems among women in Asia, including Indonesia, and its treatment causes physical and psychosocial side effects that can disrupt self-concept. Self-concept is formed from childhood, but in patients with breast cancer it may be disrupted from the time of diagnosis and throughout treatment. Existing instruments generally focus on body image and therefore assess only one component of self-concept. There is a need for an instrument that comprehensively measures self-concept and is relevant to patients' conditions, including through a cultural approach that integrates the cultural and spiritual values embedded in society, such as *nrima* and spiritual values in Javanese culture.

Objective

To develop a culturally informed self-concept instrument for women with breast cancer.

Methods

This study employed a mixed-methods design with an exploratory sequential approach. Phase 1 used a qualitative design and phase 2 a quantitative design. Participants were women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and/or mastectomy without cognitive impairment. Phase 1 used criterion sampling (20 participants) and phase 2 consecutive sampling (528 respondents). Data analysis in phase 1 used content analysis, and in phase 2 included content validity ratio (CVR), content validity index (CVI), AIKEN's V, readability testing, corrected item-total correlation coefficients, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), internal consistency, and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC), using Jamovi 2.6.

Results

Qualitative analysis yielded 7 themes and 38 categories, which were integrated into 95 statements and refined to a final version of 21 items. CVR values ranged from 0.78 to 1.00; CVI from 0.89 to 1.00; and Aiken's V from 0.58 to 1.00. The mean completion time was 25 minutes. Corrected item-total correlation coefficients ranged from 0.371 to 0.730. EFA showed a KMO of 0.957 with factor loadings of 0.3–0.7. First-order CFA indicated good model fit (factor loadings >0.2; CFI 0.972; TLI 0.967; SRMR 0.003; RMSEA 0.027; χ^2/df 1.402). Second-order CFA demonstrated model fit for five domains, with the self-identity domain showing the highest loading (0.961). Cronbach's alpha was 0.830 and ICC 0.818.

Conclusion

The MADE-BSC instrument is suitable for identifying self-concept among women with breast cancer and is recommended for further cross-cultural validity testing in populations with different stages of disease, ages, and sociocultural backgrounds.

Keywords: breast neoplasm, instrument development, reliability, self-concept, validity