

**INTISARI**  
**PERBEDAAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN KANKER PAYUDARA**  
**SEBELUM TERAPI BERDASARKAN KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFI**  
**DAN PAPARAN ASAP ROKOK SECARA PASIF**  
**DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA**

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**Latar Belakang :** Kanker payudara merupakan kanker dengan insidensi tertinggi pada perempuan dan menempati urutan kelima penyebab kematian akibat kanker. Indonesia memiliki beragam variasi karakteristik demografi. Karakteristik demografi seperti status pernikahan, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan diketahui sebagai faktor yang dapat menentukan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara. Selain itu, beberapa studi menunjukkan bahwa paparan asap rokok secara pasif memiliki pengaruh terhadap kesehatan sehingga akan berdampak pada kualitas hidupnya.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui perbedaan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara sebelum terapi berdasarkan karakteristik demografi dan paparan asap rokok secara pasif di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

**Metode :** Penelitian deskriptif analitik ini menggunakan rancangan potong lintang. Populasi penelitian adalah pasien kanker payudara sebelum menjalani terapi di Unit Tulip RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta bulan September 2018 – Februari 2019, menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* sebanyak 35 subjek. Pengumpulan data mengenai kualitas hidup dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner EORTC QLQ C-30 dan EORTC QLQ BR-23 dan data mengenai paparan asap rokok secara pasif menggunakan kuesioner *peer health* SHS-LBW. Analisis bivariabel menggunakan *fisher's exact test*.

**Hasil :** Hasil analisis pada 35 responden menunjukkan adanya perbedaan kualitas hidup total berdasarkan pendidikan terakhir ( $p = 0,039$ ), dan terdapat perbedaan skala simptomatologi berdasarkan status pekerjaan ( $p = 0,013$ ). Variabel lain tidak menunjukkan perbedaan kualitas hidup berdasarkan variabel demografi lainnya, seperti usia, pendapatan keluarga, status pernikahan dan paparan asap rokok secara pasif pada penderita kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

**Kesimpulan :** Pendidikan terakhir dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup total dan status pekerjaan dapat mempengaruhi skala simptomatologi pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci :** kanker payudara, karakteristik demografi, paparan asap rokok secara pasif

## ABSTRACT

### THE DIFFERENCE IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS BEFORE THERAPY BASED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PASSIVE EXPOSURE TO CIGARETTE SMOKE AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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**Background:** Breast cancer is cancer with the highest incidence in women and ranked fifth in the cause of death from cancer. Indonesia has a diverse variety of demographic characteristics. The demographic characteristics such as marital status, employment, and income are known as factors that can determine the quality of life for breast cancer patients. In addition, several studies show that passive exposure to cigarette smoke has an influence on health so that will have impacted the quality of life.

**Objective:** To know the difference in the quality of life of breast cancer patients before therapy based on the demographic characteristics and passive exposure to cigarette smoke at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

**Method:** This descriptive analytic study uses a cross-sectional design. The population of this study is breast cancer patients before undergoing therapy at the Tulip Unit of the RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in September 2018 - February 2019, using 35 consecutive sampling techniques. Data collection on quality of life was collected using the EORTC QLQ C-30 and EORTC QLQ BR-23 questionnaires and data on passive exposure to cigarette smoke using the peer health SHS-LBW questionnaire. Bivariable analysis using Fisher's exact test.

**Result:** The results of the analysis on 35 respondents showed the difference in the total quality of life based on education ( $p = 0.039$ ), and there were differences in the symptomatology scale based on employment status ( $p = 0.013$ ). Other variables did not show differences in quality of life based on other demographic variables, such as age, family income, marital status and passive exposure to cigarette smoke in breast cancer patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

**Conclusion:** The recent education can influence the total quality of life and employment status can affect the symptomatology scale of breast cancer patients in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Keywords: demography, passive exposure to cigarette smoke, quality of life, breast cancer.