

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Anak penderita kanker mengalami perubahan fisik dan mengalami gangguan interaksi sosial. Salah satu cara mengatasi gangguan interaksi sosial dengan memberikan “*Hear and Do Game Activity*” selamaproses hospitalisasi.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui pengaruh “*Hear and Do Game Activity*” terhadap interaksi sosial pada anak kanker.

**Metode:** Penelitian pra eksperimental dengan *one group pretest-posttest design* dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner interaksi sosial. Penelitian dilakukan bulan April-Desember 2013 di gedung Estella INSKA RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian adalah penderita kanker berusia 3-12 tahun sebanyak 31 responden. Pengambilan sampel dengan cara *non probability sampling*, menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *Wilcoxon*.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perubahan interaksi sosial anak kanker sebelum dan sesudah diberikan intervensi “*Hear and Do Game Activity*” dengan nilai  $p=0,016$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Secara statistik “*Hear and Do Game Activiy* ” dengan interaksi sosial anak kanker terdapat perbedaan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi.

**Kata kunci:** anak kanker, “*Hear and Do Game Activity*”, hospitalisasi, interaksi sosial

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Program Studi S1 Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup>Pengajar Departemen Keperawatan Anak dan Maternitas Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Children with cancer undergo physical changes and impaired social interaction. One of the ways to cope with impaired social interaction is by providing “Hear and Do Game Activity” during hospitalization.

**Purpose:** To identify the effect of “Hear and Do Game Activity” on social interaction in children with cancer.

**Method:** This was a pre-experimental study with one group pretest-posttest design by using quantitative approach. Data was collected by asking respondents to fill in social interaction questionnaire. The study was conducted in April – Desember 2013 in Estella ward, Child Health Department (INSKA), Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta. The subjects of this study were children with cancer with the age ranging from 3 – 12 years old, as many as 31 respondents. Selection of the samples was done by nonprobability sampling, using purposive sampling technique. Data was then analyzed by Wilcoxon test.

**Results:** The results of this study showed that there was a change of social interaction in children with cancer before and after intervention in the form of “Hear and Do Game Activity” (p value = 0,016).

**Conclusion:** There was a statistically significant change of social interaction in children with cancer before and after the intervention in the form of “Hear and Do Game Activity”.

**Keywords:** children with cancer, “Hear and Do Game Activity”, hospitalization, social interaction

---

<sup>1</sup>Bachelor of Department of Nursing Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Department of Child and Maternity Nursing Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta