

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker merupakan salah satu penyakit yang telah menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia maupun di Indonesia. Berdasarkan Riset Kesehatan Dasar tahun 2013 prevalensi kanker pada anak di Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan 1,7 per 1000 penduduk. Data kunjungan RSUP Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar tahun 2013 terdapat 174 kasus kanker. Anak yang menderita kanker merupakan *stressor* bagi orang tua dan menyebabkan efikasi diri menurun.

Tujuan : mengetahui hubungan dukungan sosial perawat dan efikasi diri orang tua dalam merawat anak dengan kanker.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Desain penelitian *analitik observasional* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk mendapatkan data yaitu kuesioner dan wawancara mendalam pada pasien dan perawat. Sampel penelitian secara *consecutive sampling* dari orang tua anak dengan kanker, berjumlah 45 subyek. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

Hasil: Orang tua yang mendapat dukungan sosial perawat kategori tinggi sebanyak 23 orang (51,1%), orang tua yang mempunyai efikasi diri ketegori tinggi sebanyak 29 orang (64,4%). Ada hubungan dukungan sosial perawat dan efikasi diri orang tua ($p < 0,001$). Variabel yang paling berhubungan dengan efikasi diri yaitu dukungan informasi (OR 0,187, 95% CI 0,041-0,85). Analisis kualitatif didapatkan orang tua menerima semua bentuk dukungan yang berarti dan dibutuhkan dalam merawat anak dengan kanker yaitu dukungan informasi, dukungan penilaian dan dukungan instrumen

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan dukungan sosial perawat dan efikasi diri orang tua anak dengan kanker.

Kata Kunci : dukungansosial perawat, efikasi diri, kanker

CORRELATION OF NURSES' SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PARENTS' SELF EFFICACY IN CARING CHILDREN WITH CANCER

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ABSTRAK

Background: Cancer has been one of the most problematic diseases in the world, including in Indonesia. Based on Basic Health Research in 2013, the prevalence of cancer in children particularly in South Sulawesi is around 1.7 in 1000 citizen. The researcher observed RSUP Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar in 2013 and found out that there were 174 cases of cancer. Children suffering from cancer are stressors for parents, which causes low self efficacy.

Objectives: this thesis aims at finding out the correlation of the nurses' social support and parents' self efficacy in caring children with cancer.

Methodology: the methods used in this research are quantitative and qualitative. The design is observational analytic with cross-sectional approach. The instruments for data collection are questionnaire and deep interview with the patients and nurses. The research samples by conducting consecutive sampling from parents having children with cancer are 45 subjects. The data is analyzed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate.

Findings: the parents receiving high scale of nurses' social support are 23 parents or 51.1%, parents with high scale of self-efficacy are 29 parents or 64, 4%. There is a correlation between nurses' social support and parents' self-efficacy (p. 0, 001). The strongest variable to self-efficacy is information support (OR 0,187, 95% CI 0,041-0,85). Qualitatively, parents received all meaningful supports needed in nurturing children with cancer, namely: information support, evaluation support and instrumental support.

Conclusion: there is a correlation between nurses' social support and the self-efficacy of parents having children with cancer.

Key words: nurse support, self efficacy, cancer