The Corelation Between Family Support to Cancer Mammae Patien In Chemotherapy Adherence in Jayapura Hospital

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Abstract--- Cancer mammae is still highest incidence suffered by women. One treatment effort is chemotherapy and requires compliance by Cancer mammae patients. The purpose of the study was to determine family support in undergoing chemotherapy. This research was quantitative with a cross sectional approach in 46 Cancer mammae patients who underwent chemotherapy and analyzed chi square. The results showed that the characteristics of Cancer mammae patients in Jayapura Hospital were 46-55 years old as many as 16 people (34.8%), 26 high school education (56.5%), 27 unemployed people (58.7%) , duration of illness> 1 year as many as 23 people (50%) and good socio-economic (> Rp. 3,000,000) as many as 29 people (63%). Patients who were obedient underwent chemotherapy as many as 25 people (54.3%) and non-adherent as many as 21 people (45.7%). Compliance with chemotherapy is based on supportive family instrumental support (60%), non-compliance (40%) and family support (50%) obedient, non-compliance (50%). Informational support supports those who are obedient (55%), non-compliant (45%) and families do not support (53.8%) obedient, non-compliance (46.2%). Family support assessment is supportive (55%), non-compliant (45%) and families do not support (53.8%) who are obedient, not obedient (46.2%). Family emotional support supports (55.6%) who are obedient, non-compliant (44.4%) and families who do not support (53.6%) who are obedient, not obedient (46.4%). There is a relationship between family support for breast cancer patients while undergoing chemotherapy in Jayapura Hospital (p = 0.046 <5 0.05).

Keyword--- Chemotherapy, Cancer Mammae

I. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is still a problem because it is the type of cancer that has the highest incidence in Indonesia. The incidence of breast cancer increases with age. However, young age is also not a safe guarantee of breast cancer [1]. The cause of breast cancer is not yet known with certainty, but there are several possible factors, including age, genetic factors, namely at the age of 50-69 years for those who experience late menopause. The use of the hormone estrogen (for example in the use of estrogen replacement therapy and birth control pills), the use of estrogen replacement therapy has a significantly increased risk for developing breast cancer. Unhealthy lifestyle (lack of activity, smoking and drinking alcohol, unhealthy eating patterns will increase the risk of breast cancer [2].

The high incidence of breast cancer has resulted in not a few breast cancer sufferers resulting in death. The World Health Organization, the World Health Organization (WHO) notes 8.2 million deaths have occurred worldwide due to cancer.

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Cancer is one of the biggest objects in the world of medicine. Millions of studies and studies have been carried out. In America, breast cancer ranks highest among other cancers [3].

Breast cancer in Indonesia in women of all ages in Indonesia from the diagnosis of doctors in 2016 was 0.4% and in 2017 it was 0.5% with an absolute number of 61,682 people. The highest prevalence of breast cancer is found in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta is 4,325 (2.4%) and the lowest in West Papua Province with an absolute number of breast cancer sufferers of 180 people (0.2%) [4].

Cancer treatment that is usually done is radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy and surgery [5]. Chemotherapy is an additional therapy after surgery, which aims to get a complete cure and prolong the onset of metastasis. Neoadjuvant is the administration of chemotherapy to cancer patients who have never had surgery or radiation (stage IIIA, IIIB, IIIC), which aims to reduce tumor size and control micrometastatic. Primary (palliative) chemotherapy is a therapy given at an advanced stage (IV), which aims to maintain a good quality of life, control tumor progression, and prolong life expectancy. This chemotherapy can cause side effects for breast cancer sufferers [6].

Papua Province ranks sixth lowest out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, where the number of breast cancer sufferers is as much as 0.3% [7]. Data from the Jayapura City Health Office showed 123 cases of cancer patients (3.79%) including breast cancer [8]. Jayapura Regional General Hospital is one of the referral hospitals in handling breast cancer cases in Papua Province. Data on the number of breast cancer in 2017 was 106 people and the number of deaths was 12 people, in 2018 there were 98 people with breast cancer and 14 people died. The number of patients receiving chemotherapy was 46 people, but the average monthly visit in 2018 was 13-15 people who took the therapy.

A preliminary study conducted by researchers in March 2019 on 3 women who were diagnosed with breast cancer and did not regularly follow chemotherapy, two patients stated that there was family support available to help patients and help meet the needs of patients, while 1 other patient lacked support from his family in terms of treatment [9]. The purpose of this study was to determine "Relationship between Family Support and breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital".

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive quantitative research cross-sectional study approach on a sample of 46 people who underwent chemotherapy and analyzed chi-square.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age, Education, Occupation, Length of Sickness and Socio-Economic in breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019.

Variable	Frequency (n = 46)	Percentage (%)
1. Age		
17-25 Year	3	6,5
26-35 Year	3	6,5
36-45 Year	14	30,4

46-55 Year	16	34,8
56-65 Year	9	19,6
> 65 Year	1	2,2
2. Education		
No school	0	0
Primary school	1	2,2
Junior high school	8	17,4
Senior High School	26	56,5
College	11	23,9
3. Work		
Work	19	41,3
No Work	27	58,7
4. Long Pain		
< 6 month	5	10,9
6-12 month	18	39,1
> 1 Year	23	50
5. Sosial Ekonomi		
Less (< Rp. 3.000.000)	17	37
well (≥ Rp. 3.000.000)	29	63

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Based on Table 1 of 46 respondents, most respondents aged 46-55 years were 16 people (34.8%), high school education were 26 people (56.5%), 27 people were unemployed (58.7%), long illness > 1 year as many as 23 people (50%) and socio-economic well (> Rp. 3,000,000) as many as 29 people (63%).

Breast Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy Compliance

Table 2. Distribution of Breast Cancer Patients in Compliance Undergo Chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital,

May - June 2019

Chemotherapy compliance	Frequency (n = 46)	Percentage (%)
Not obey	21	45,7
Obedient	25	54,3
Total	46	100

Table 2 of 46 respondents showed 21 non-compliant breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy (45.7%) and 25 people complied with chemotherapy (54.3%).

Instrumental Support In Adherence To Undergo Chemotherapy

Table 3. Distribution of Instrumental Support in Breast Cancer Patients in Compliance Undergo Chemotherapy at

Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019 (n = 46)

Instrumental	Kepatuhan Menjalani kemoterapi				Jumlah	
	Tidak Patuh		Patuh			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tidak mendukung	13	50	13	50	26	100
Mendukung	8	40	12	60	20	100
Jumlah	21	45,7	25	54,3	46	100

Table 3 shows the instrumental support of the family of breast cancer patients from 26 families not supporting there are 13 people (50%) who are not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 13 people (50%) and obediently undergoing chemotherapy. 8 people (40%) did not comply with chemotherapy and 12 people (60%) obeyed chemotherapy.

Informational Support In Adherence To Undergo Chemotherapy

Table 4. Distribution of Informational Support to Breast Cancer Patients in adherence to undergoing chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019 (n = 46)

Informasional	Kepatuhan Menjalani kemoterapi				Jumlah	
	Tidak Patuh		Patuh			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tidak mendukung	12	46,2	14	53,8	26	100
Mendukung	9	45	11	55	20	100
Jumlah	21	45,7	25	54,3	46	100

Table 4 shows the family informational support of breast cancer patients from 26 non-compliant families who did not comply with chemotherapy as many as 12 people (46.2%) and 14 people (53.8%) who were obedient to undergo chemotherapy. Family informational support of breast cancer patients from 20 respondents of breast cancer patients who were not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 9 people (53.8%) and obediently undergoing chemotherapy as many as 11 people (55%).

Assessment Support In Adherence To Undergoing Chemotherapy

Table 5. Distribution of Assessment Support in Breast Cancer Patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019 (n = 46).

Penilaian	Kepatuhan Menjalani kemoterapi				Jumlah	
	Tidak Patuh		Patuh			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tidak mendukung	12	46,2	14	53,8	26	100
Mendukung	9	45	11	55	20	100
Jumlah	21	45,7	25	54,3	46	100

Table 5 shows the family assessment support of breast cancer patients from 26 non-compliant families who did not comply with chemotherapy as many as 12 people (46.2%) and 14 people (53.8%) who were obedient to undergo chemotherapy. Supporting the family assessment of breast cancer patients who support the 20 respondents of breast cancer patients who are not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 9 people (45%) and obediently undergoing chemotherapy as many as 11 people (55%).

Emotional Support In Adherence To Undergo Chemotherapy

Table 6. Distribution of Emotional Support in Breast Cancer Patients in adherence to undergoing chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019 (n = 46)

Emosional	Kepatuhan Menjalani kemoterapi				Jumlah	
	Tidak Patuh		Patuh			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Tidak Mendukung	13	46,4	15	53,6	28	100
Mendukung	8	44,4	10	55,6	18	100
Jumlah	21	45,7	25	54,3	46	100

Table 6 shows the emotional support of families of breast cancer patients out of 28 non-compliant families who did not comply with chemotherapy as many as 13 people (46.4%) and 15 people (53.6%) obediently underwent chemotherapy. Emotional support for family support from 18 respondents who adhered to chemotherapy as many as 10 people (55.6%) and disobedient to undergo chemotherapy as many as 8 people (44.4%).

Relationship Support Of Family In Adherence To Undergo Chemotherapy
Table 7. Relationships of Family Support in Breast Cancer Patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Regional Hospital, May - June 2019 (n = 46).

Keluarga	Kepatuhan Menjalani Kemoterapi				Jumlah		P-Value
	Patuh		Tidak Patuh				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Tidak Mendukung	16	59,3	11	40,7	27	100	
Mendukung	5	26,3	14	73,7	19	100	0,046
Jumlah	21	45,7	25	54,3	46	100	

Table 7 shows the family support of breast cancer patients from 27 non-supportive families who did not comply with chemotherapy as many as 16 people (59.3%) and 11 people (40.7%) who were obedient to undergo chemotherapy. Family support of breast cancer patients who support from 19 respondents who are not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 5 people (26.3%) and obedient to undergo chemotherapy as many as 14 people (73.7%). Chi-square test results obtained p-value = 0.046 < 0.05 thus Ha was accepted which means that there is a relationship of family support for breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy in Jayapura Regional Hospital.

IV. DISCUSSION

Implementation and Discussion of Research Results
Characteristics of Respondents
Age of Respondents

The results obtained in breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy in Jayapura District Hospital of 46 respondents, from adolescents and the elderly, where the majority of respondents aged 46-55 years as many as 73 people (36.9%) or in the category of pre-elderly age and the lowest aged elderly > 65 years as many as 1 person (2.2%). Steam is done in the treatment of breast cancer patients including chemotherapy. Breast cancer patients in Jayapura Hospital from 46 people who took chemotherapy were found to be obedient in adhering to undergoing the most chemotherapy in the elderly> 65 years (100%) and aged 56-65 years (66.7%) and aged 17-25 years (66 7%).

Obedient breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at the age of 17-25 years were 66.7% while breast cancer patients who did not adhere to chemotherapy were found to be higher in patients aged 26-35 years. In breast cancer patients (26-35 years) in early adulthood who are more often found to be disobedient to undergo chemotherapy due to other factors that cause non-compliance in undergoing chemotherapy including family support.

Family support can improve the quality of life of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy where young patients who are not compliant to undergo chemotherapy are caused by a lack of support from a good family and do not always accompany patients when undergoing chemotherapy and do not always provide enthusiasm and confidence to recover to patients.

Education

Breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Hospital of 46 respondents were mostly high school educators as many as 26 people (56.5%) and tertiary institutions as many as 11 people (23.9%) and the lowest few who were elementary schooled were 1 person (2, 2%). Compliance with breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy compliance at Jayapura Regional Hospital based on the education of most respondents having 57.7% of high school and 50% of junior high schools and the lowest was 45.5% of a college education. The results of this study found that breast cancer patients who did not comply underwent the most chemotherapy in higher education. This is due to respondents with higher education from the reasons cited for seeking other therapies. Whereas in patients with primary and secondary education tend to be more receptive to the therapy provided.

Low education due to lack of knowledge possessed and lack of experience, so it tends not to be able to do activities during treatment until completion. Patients who have less activity supported by higher education will carry out activities in accordance with current knowledge and abilities [10].

Work

Breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Hospital from 46 respondents mostly did not work as many as 27 people (58.3%). Breast cancer patients who adhered to chemotherapy were found more in respondents who worked 73.7% and patients who worked as many as 40.7%.

More breast cancer patients who work more obediently follow chemotherapy because women who work have a different mindset than women who do not work because women who work have higher independence than women who do not work. Women who work do not have to depend on men in terms of income. This independence is able to influence one's self-concept. A woman who has a job will be trained to be more independent in generating self-confidence and positive self-concept [11].

Patients who did not work were mostly found to be disobedient in undergoing chemotherapy adherence. Housemother chemotherapy patients tend to have higher anxiety because they are still thinking about the condition of the house so they are less focused when implementing chemotherapy.

Pain

Breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy at Jayapura Hospital from 46 respondents mostly with a duration of illness> 1 year were 23 people (50%) and few with a length of illness <6 months were 5 people (10.9%) and 6-12 months as many as 18 people (39.1%). Patient adherence in adherence to undergoing chemotherapy was higher in patients with a length of illness between 6-12 months by 61.1%, then> 1 year by 56.5% and lowest with a length of illness <6 months by 20%.

The duration of illness can affect motivation in undergoing treatment, as in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, they need time to be able to adjust to the chemotherapy they are undergoing. If they have had chemotherapy several times, then they are familiar with the side effects. Unlike the first time men

V. CONCLUSION

Characteristics of breast cancer patients in Jayapura Hospital at the most age 46-55 years as many as 16 people (34.8%), high school education as many as 26 people (56.5%), not working as many as 27 people (58.7%), long illness> 1 year as many as 23 people (50%) and socio-economic well (> Rp. 3,000,000) as many as 29 people (63%). Breast cancer patients in Jayapura Regional Hospital who adhered to chemotherapy were 25 people (54.3%) and 21 non-adherent to chemotherapy (45.7%).

Instrumental support for families who support those who adhere to chemotherapy as many as 12 people (60%) and non-adherents undergo chemotherapy as many as 8 people (40%). Family instrumental support does not support there are 13 people (50%) who are obedient to undergo chemotherapy and not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 13 people (50%).

Informational support for families who support those who adhere to chemotherapy as many as 11 people (55%) and those who do not comply with chemotherapy as many as 9 people (45%). Family informational support did not support there were 14 people (53.8%) who were obedient to undergo chemotherapy and 12 non-adherent to undergo chemotherapy (46.2%). Support family assessment supports 11 people who adhere to chemotherapy (55%) and 9 people who do not comply with chemotherapy (45%). Support for family assessment that does not support there are 14 people (53.8%) who are compliant to undergo chemotherapy and not compliant to undergo chemotherapy as many as 12 people (46.2%).

Emotional support of families to support those who adhere to chemotherapy as many as 10 people (55.6%) and do not comply with chemotherapy as many as 8 people (44.4%). Emotional support for families who did not support there were 15 people (53.6%) who adhered to chemotherapy and not adhered to chemotherapy as many as 13 people (46.4%). There is a relationship between family support for breast cancer patients in adherence to undergo chemotherapy in Jayapura Regional Hospital (p = 0.046 <□ 0.05).

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