

ABSTRAK

Mila Nuraeni

HUBUNGAN STADIUM KANKER DENGAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN DI RUMAH SAKIT DAERAH K.R.M.T WONGSONEGORO KOTA SEMARANG

XIV+102+2 Tabel +3 Gambar +7 Lampiran

Latar Belakang: Kanker adalah penyakit yang dapat menyerang yang disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan sel yang tidak normal yang mengakibatkan kerusakan jaringan tubuh yang normal dan perkembangan sel kanker yang tidak terkendali. Berdasarkan derajat perbedaan dan jumlah gambaran mitosis perlapan pandang besar dibawah mikroskop, ada empat stadium kanker: stadium I, II, III, dan IV. Stadium I memiliki defisiensi paling tinggi, dan stadium IV memiliki defisiensi paling buruk yang nantinya akan merasa cemas karena merasa takut akan penyakitnya yang akan mengganggu kesehatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui Hubungan Stadium Kanker dengan Tingkat Kecemasan di Rumah Sakit Daerah K.R.M.T Wongsonegoro Kota Semarang

Desain Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain non-experiment dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang termasuk dalam jenis penelitian *descriptive correlational*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 38 responden. Analisis data bivariat menggunakan uji *Rank Sparman*

Hasil: Didapatkan hasil hubungan stadium kanker dengan tingkat kecemasan pada pasien kanker dengan 38 responden didapatkan hasil tertinggi 28 responden stadium 4 dan 26 responden kecemasan berat dengan hasil analisis bivariat dengan hasil perhitungan sebesar p value $0,000 < (0,05)$, dengan nilai r 0,909 yang artinya keeratan sangat tinggi / sangat kuat dengan arahan hubungan positif yang artinya semakin tinggi stadium kanker maka semakin tinggi tingkat kecemasannya.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara Hubungan Stadium Kanker dengan Tingkat Kecemasan di Rumah Sakit Daerah K.R.M.T Wongsonegoro Kota Semarang

Saran: Penelitian ini dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan masukan bagi tenaga kesehatan dan organisasi profesi terutama institusi untuk meningkatkan pelayanan Kesehatan baik dalam upaya *promotive* dan *preventif*

Kata Kunci: **Stadium Kanker, Kecemasan, Kanker**

*Nursing Science Program
Widya Husada University Semarang
February 2025*

ABSTRACT

Mila Nuraeni

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANCER STAGE AND ANXIETY LEVEL
AT K.R.M.T WONGSONEGORO REGIONAL HOSPITAL, SEMARANG CITY
XIV+102+2 Table +3 Figures +7 Appendices***

Background: Cancer is an invasive disease caused by abnormal cell growth that results in the destruction of normal body tissues and the uncontrolled development of cancer cells. Based on the degree of difference and the number of mitotic images of large fields of vision under the microscope, there are four stages of cancer: stages I, II, III, and IV. Stage I has the highest deficiency, and stage IV has the worst deficiency, which will cause anxiety due to fear of the disease that will interfere with health

Research Objectives: Knowing the Relationship between Cancer Stage and Anxiety Level at K.R.M.T Wongsonegoro Regional Hospital, Semarang City

Research Design: This research uses a non-experiment design with a cross sectional approach which is included in the type of descriptive correlational research. The sample in this study were 38 respondents. Bivariate data analysis using the Sparman Rank test

Results: The results of the relationship between cancer stages and anxiety levels in cancer patients with 38 respondents, the highest results were obtained 28 respondents stage 4 and 26 respondents with severe anxiety with the results of bivariate analysis with the calculation of p value $0.000 < (0.05)$, with an r value of 0.909 which means that the closeness is very high / very strong with a positive relationship direction which means that the higher the stage of cancer, the higher the anxiety level

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the stage of cancer and the level of anxiety at the K.R.M.T Wongsonegoro Regional Hospital, Semarang City.

Suggestion: This research can be used as input for health workers and professional organizations, especially institutions to improve health services both in promotive and preventive efforts

Keywords: *Stage of Cancer, Anxiety*