

ABSTRAK**GAMBARAN PENERIMAAN DIRI PADA WANITA PENDERITA KANKER
PAYUDARA PASCA MASTEKTOMI**

Putri Oktavia Wulandari

Program Studi Psikologi

Pada wanita pasca mastektomi dapat menimbulkan perasaan yang negatif seperti malu bertemu dengan orang lain, merasa rendah diri dan kurang memiliki rasa percaya diri. Penerimaan diri adalah kemampuan individu dalam sikap menilai diri secara rasional, dan dapat menerima kekurangan dan kelebihan yang ada pada dirinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran penerimaan diri berdasarkan tinggi rendahnya tingkat penerimaan diri pada wanita penderita kanker payudara pasca mastektomi. Rancangan penelitian ini berjenis kuantitatif deskriptif. Pupulasi penelitian ini yaitu 68.858 dengan menggunakan rumus slovin dengan tingkat kesalahan 10% menjadi 99.85. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *nonprobability* yaitu teknik *purposive sampling*. Skala penerimaan diri dengan nilai koefisien reliabilitas (α) 0.957. Hasil penelitian penerimaan diri pada wanita penderita kanker payudara pasca mastektomi lebih banyak memiliki penerimaan diri tinggi sebanyak 59 responden 59%, sedangkan penerimaan diri rendah sebanyak 41 responden 41%. Hasil tabulasi silang penerimaan diri dengan pasca mastektomi selama di 7-9 tahun 7 responden (77.8%), 10-12 tahun sebanyak 8 responden (47.1), 13 tahun sebanyak 17 responden (65.4%), dan 14 tahun sebanyak 18 responden (52.9%) lebih banyak memiliki tingkat penerimaan diri yang tinggi. Hasil tabulasi silang penerimaan diri dengan sumber dukungan di dukungan keluarga sebanyak 42 responden (60.0%) dan dukungan pasangan sebanyak 16 responden (40.0%) memiliki tingkat penerimaan diri yang tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Penerimaan Diri, wanita, Pasca Mastektomi.

ABSTRACT

***DESCRIPTION OF SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN WOMEN BREAST CANCER POST
MASTECTOMY***

Putri Oktavia Wulandari

Psychology Study Program

In post-mastectomy women can cause negative feelings such as embarrassment to meet other people, feeling inferior and lack of self-confidence. Self-acceptance is an individual's ability to assess themselves rationally, and be able to accept the shortcomings and advantages that exist in his life. This study aims to determine the picture of self-acceptance based on the high and low level of self-acceptance in women with breast cancer after mastectomy. This research design is quantitative descriptive. The pupulation of this study was 68,858 using the slovin formula with an error rate of 10% to 99.85. The sampling technique uses nonprobability, namely purposive sampling techniques. Self-acceptance scale with a coefficient of reliability (α) value of 0.957. The results of self-acceptance research in women with breast cancer after mastectomy had more high self-acceptance as many as 59 respondents 59%, while low self-acceptance as many as 41 respondents 41%. The results of cross-tabulation of self-acceptance with post-mastectomy for 7-9 years 7 respondents (77.8%), 10-12 years as many as 8 respondents (47.1), 13 years as many as 17 respondents (65.4%), and 14 years as many as 18 respondents (52.9%) had a high level of self-acceptance. The results of cross-tabulating self-acceptance with sources of support in family support as many as 42 respondents (60.0%) and partner support as many as 16 respondents (40.0%) had a high level of self-acceptance.

Keywords: self-acceptance, woman, post mastectomy.