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- Peningkatan Nutrisi Ibu Hamil di Indonesia: Pentingnya Peran Bidan di Desa dan Kader
- Produksi ASI Ibu dengan Intervensi *Acupressure Point for Lactation* dan Pijat Oksitosin
- Paket Dukungan terhadap *Breastfeeding Self Efficacy* dan Keberhasilan Menyusui pada Ibu Postpartum
- Efektivitas *Dzikralin* terhadap Penurunan Kecemasan dan Nyeri Persalinan Kula I Fase Aktif Ibu Primigravida
- Perubahan Keluhan Gejala Prahaid dengan Senam Aerobik
- Respons dan Koping Pasien Penderita Kanker Servik terhadap Efek Kemoterapi
- Pengalaman Orang Tua dalam Penggunaan Pengobatan Alternatif pada Anak yang Menderita Kanker di Jakarta
- GFR dan Kadar Timbal dalam Darah pada Pekerja POM Bensin Berdasarkan *β-α1ad Gene Polymorphisms*
- Sistem Diagnosa Level Asma Menggunakan *Fuzzy Inference System*
- *Prototype* Bangku Ergonomis untuk Memperbaiki Posisi Duduk Siswa SMAN di Kabupaten Gresik
- Modifikasi Pompa ASI sebagai Terapi Luka Bertekanan Negatif untuk Mempercepat Penyembuhan Luka Diabetes
- Penggunaan Teknik *Z-Track Air Lock* untuk Menurunkan Nyeri pada Prosedur Injeksi Intra Muskular
- *Cognitive Support* Meningkatkan Kadar CD4 pada Pasien HIV di Kota Kediri
- Pengalaman Keputusan *Stroke Survivor* di Kota Semarang
- Teknik Perawatan Luka Modern dan Konvensional terhadap Kadar Interleukin 1 dan Interleukin 6 pada Pasien Luka Diabetik
- Intervensi *VAP Bundle* dalam Pencegahan *Ventilator Associated Pneumonia* (VAP) pada Pasien dengan Ventilasi Mekanis
- Analisis Faktor Pelaksanaan *Trage* di Instalasi Gawat Darurat
- Model Peningkatan Perilaku *Caring* terhadap Pencapaian Kompetensi Mahasiswa pada Keperawatan Kritis
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- Efektivitas Implementasi Asuhan Keperawatan Isolasi Sosial dalam MPKP Jiwa terhadap Kemampuan Klien
- Pembedayaan Kesehatan dan Ekonomi Perempuan Penderita HIV/AIDS Melalui *Life Skill Education*
- Model Manajemen Perawatan untuk Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Minum Obat dan Status Gizi Pasien TB Paru

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## ***Response and Coping on Physically to Side Effect Cemotherapy in Women Suffered Cervic Cancer***

### **RESPON DAN KOPING PASIEN PENDERITA KANKER SERVIK TERHADAP EFEK SAMPING KEMOTERAPI SECARA FISIK**

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#### **Abstract**

Introduction : The Cervical cancer is a cancer that causes most deaths especially in developing countries. The management for most cancer is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy has many impacts in many areas of life, among others, the impact lays on the physical and psychological. Lack of information about the side effects of chemotherapy treatments cause the quality of life of patients continued to decline. The Objective of the research: It is to develop the concept of responses and coping physically of the cervical cancer patients who received the chemotherapy. Methods: The study design was designed using qualitative methods. The approach used was qualitative research of the Phenomenology Study. The subjects of the research were the women with cervical cancer treated by chemotherapy in Hospital of Dr. Moewardi of Surakarta. The sampling technique was the purposive sampling. The research instruments were interview guidelines, observation guidelines, stationery and recording devices, and field notes. The data analysis would be conducted by using qualitative analysis. Result: The physical response of cervical cancer patients on chemotherapy include nausea, vomiting, constipation, peripheral neuropathy, fatigue, weight loss, alopecia, skin toxicity, decreased appetite, pain, change in taste on the tongue. The coping of the patients generally use traditional ways or leave it, and very few pharmacological were used to resolve the problem. Discussion: Chemotherapy give real effect to the physical. Patients in general were coping by traditional and non-pharmacological means. Suggestion: the results of the research can be used as evidence-based research in the treatment of cervical cancer patients with chemotherapy and used as the basis for the development of interventions to improve the life quality of the patients.

Keyword : response, coping, physical, chemotherapy, ,

#### **Daftar Pustaka :**

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