THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT ACCORDING TO FRIEDMAN'S THEORY AND THE BODY IMAGE OF POST-MASTECTOMY BREAST CANCER PATIENTS AT LAVALETTE HOSPITAL, MALANG

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cancer affecting women and often requires mastectomy as the main treatment. This procedure can lead to psychological impacts, including negative body image, making family support crucial for patient recovery. This study aims to analyze the relationship between family support based on Friedman's theory and the body image of post-mastectomy breast cancer patients. A correlational quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach was used. The sample consisted of 30 post-mastectomy patients at Lavalette Hospital Malang, selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires on family support and body image, then analyzed with the Spearman Rank test. The results of the study showed that the highest score for family support was 63.3%, a positive body image was 70%, and the Spearman Rank test results indicated $p = 0.000$; $r = 0.814$. The results showed an extremely strong and significant positive relationship between family support and patients' body image. This study highlights the importance of involving families in nursing interventions for breast cancer patients' psychological recovery. Future studies are recommended to explore other psychosocial factors influencing body image.

Keywords: Family support, Friedman theory, Body image, Breast cancer, Mastectomy