

**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHEMOTHERAPY
TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER
(CA MAMMAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in Indonesia, requiring patients's adherence to chemotherapy treatment to achieve optimal therapeutic outcomes. However, non-adherence remains a significant challenge in oncology services. This study aimed to analyze the quality-of-life factors associated with adherence to chemotherapy among breast cancer patients and to identify the most influential determinant. The research design was an analytical quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach. A total sampling technique was used, involving 49 breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy at Lavalette Hospital Malang and Malang Breast Cancer Community (MBCC). Data were collected using a quality-of-life questionnaire and a chemotherapy adherence scale. Data were analyzed using the simple multiple regression logistic method test for bivariate analysis and backward stepwise logistic regression for multivariate analysis. The results showed that among the six dimensions of quality of life examined (physical, role, psychological, social, economic, and cognitive), only the role factor was significantly associated with treatment adherence ($p = 0.003$; OR = 1.113; 95% CI: 1.036–1.196). These findings highlight that patient's role plays the most dominant role in influencing chemotherapy adherence. The study contributes theoretically to the biopsychosocial model of cancer care and provides practical implications for developing structured role-centered interventions for patients. It is recommended that role support services be integrated as part of comprehensive cancer treatment. Future research should consider broader role and psychosocial variables using expanded sample sizes and mixed-method approaches.

Keywords: Adherence, Breast cancer, Chemotherapy, Quality of life, Role.