

ABSTRACT

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(Resiliency and Stress in Women with Cervix Cancer Post-Hysterectomy. Sandi Kartasasmita, M. Psi.; Bachelor Degree in Psychology of Tarumanagara University)

Cancer with the highest death rate to a woman is a cervix cancer. The purpose of this research is to find resiliency and stress image to woman with cervix cancer post hysterectomy. The theories that used in this research is resiliency theory from Grotberg (1999) and stress theory from Sarafino (2000/1998). The method being used in this research is depth interview and observation. There are 3 subjects in this research, and all are cervix cancer patient and already done hysterectomy surgery. The result of this research shows that two subject feel stress because of the diagnose and one subject not too stress because of the diagnose. The three subject have resiliency factors in themselves. They feel optimist that they gonna be heal and can overcome all treatment process. This optimistic attitude according to Reivich & Shatte (2002) is one attitude that resilient person has according to that belief. These three subjects have resiliency in themselves which make them capable to overcome their illness (in this research is cervix cancer).

Keywords: Stress, Resiliency, Hysterectomy, Cervix Cancer.