Self-Efficacy with Educational Purpose on Consuming Nanogold and Nanosilver as Medication for Cancer

Najlatun Naqiyah, Muhammad Farid Ilhamuddin,
Sumarlik
Department of Guidance and Counseling
Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Surabaya, Indonesia
najlatunnaqiyah@unesa.ac.id

Titik Taufikurohmah
Department of Chemistry
Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Surabaya, Indonesia

Ananto Sudihutomo
Indonesian Cancer Museum
Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to analyse self-efficacy for cancer patients and volunteers who consumed nanogold and nanosilver medication. The self-efficacy I consider here includes intention to obtain information, persistence, and results of performance. In this paper, self-efficacy means a person's determination to success to overcome cancer by consuming nanogold and nanosilver. This self-efficacy influences a feeling of their determination to success. This research employs method of qualitative, along with collecting data through interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted on volunteers in the cancer museum with 10 people, which consist of 1 doctor, 7 volunteers and 1 cancer patient. Collecting data is undertaken through two stages. The first is a focused interview. The second is to provide questionnaires. Following data collection, subsequently the questionnaire was revised to complete their explanation with documents collected from the literature and cancer museum. The results of the snowball sampling analysis employed in this process shows that the characteristics of people who have highly confidence are indicated by their readiness to find out information from doctors, internet sources, and information from the cancer museum, as well as persistence in consuming nanogold and nanosilver. Moreover, mental readiness is required to bring a cancer patient to accept the live whatsoever. Spirituality and religiosity sway the patient to belief in the success during the treatment consuming nanogold and nanosilver. By such a mental, the medication is considered as an effort with strong belief on God’s assistance and blessing during which it strengthen the mental of the patient.

Keywords—self-efficacy; nanogold; nanosilver

I. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a frightening disease for some individuals. The development of cancer continues to grow along with the density of the population and lifestyle. In order to keep cancers in control, it needs educational efforts to enhance and to strengthen self-efficacy that consists of teaching how to consume healthy foods and halal (kosher) in which brings people into better quality of life and keep the cancer at bay. Moreover, proper education for cancer patient could reduce pains that contains gratitude and positive thinking.

For cancer sufferers, they need to accept the situation and the cancer. However, successful beliefs in taking nanogold and nanosilver medication need to be investigated. To receive the disease is self-regulated [1]. This self-regulated deals with quality of life, functional status, and health care. If they perceive it as painful and negative way of thinking, it causes an increase in depression and stress. Negative quality of life is closely related to low self-efficacy [2]. A research on nanogold and nanosilver as cancer medication to reduce pain needs to be done. Nanogold and nanosilver have the element to reduce that is needed by the body. So a research on nanomaterial medicine indeed is required.

The consumption of nanogold and nanosilver has an impact on psychology and that of self-efficacy. A self-efficacy toward health is a key in acceptance to treatment and medication in regular basis [3]. Self-efficacy encourages patients toward a better live, to able to control emotions and endure pain, and to believe in God’s help. All of those strengthens one’s motivation. Patients with self-efficacy attempt to look for cancer-related information. Cancer patients experience uncertainty in undergoing treatment [4]. The results of the study explain that women with breast cancer experience uncertainty that is connected with health and the effects of chemotherapy. Women who have high self-efficacy will find more information from doctors about the chemotherapy they take [5].

So far, institutions for counselling remained serve a few cancer patients. The patients put their trust largely to the medical staff to obtain information regarding their health rather than to counsellor. Therefore, to develop counselling services for cancer patients, it is necessary to know the
psychological and physiological needs of cancer patients, complaints that are often encountered and efforts that need to be given so that cancer patients are more confident and independent for treatment with nanogold and nanosilver.

Physiological and mental reactions appear in therapeutic [6]. Moreover, in addition to physiological reactions, also appear diarrhea, flue, dizziness, and physical weakness to those patients who perceive their cancer as a serious disease. On the other hands those have positive quality of life have positive emotional perceptions, and have a feelings of success [7]. Cognitive behavioral counseling can change individuals towards positive thinking. Likewise, using nanogold and nanosilver drugs in cancer patients will have an impact on the quality of life of patients.

The focus of this study, what are the physiological characteristics of cancer patients who consume nanogold and nanosilver medications? What are the psychological characteristics of those who have a successful belief in consuming nanogold and nanosilver? What is the spirituality and religiosity beliefs of cancer patients in order to increase self-efficacy? The purpose of this study is to describe the physical characteristics of cancer patients, as well as volunteers, who consume nanogold and nanosilver drugs and to determine the characteristics of people who have high self-efficacy by taking nanogold and nanosilver medications, and explain the spirituality and religiosity beliefs of cancer patients and volunteers in increasing their self-efficacy.

II. METHOD

The research method employed in this paper is a qualitative approach. Data collecting comes from interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted on 10 volunteer subjects at the Surabaya Cancer Museum. Volunteers consist of 14 respondents. However, only 10 volunteers out of the analyzed data. 4 respondents have not returned the questionnaire. Data collection was carried out for 6 months from February to July 2019. Data was collected every two weeks at the Surabaya Cancer Museum. The self-efficacy questionnaire also employs material on user testing. An ISENN (Inventory Self-efficacy Nanogold-Nanosilver) questionnaire was arranged, subsequently offered to patients. The trial afterward obtains feedback and come to be refined. After obtaining input from respondents, the questionnaire was revised. The questionnaire was supplemented by explanations from interviews and documents collected from the cancer museum. The results of the data triangulation analysis were conducted to learn the consistency of the answers of the respondents. The snowball sampling results are narrated in the findings.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Physiological Features of Cancer Patients in Taking Nanogold Medications

Data collection was carried out by researchers at the Indonesian Cancer Museum in Surabaya City. The Cancer Museum is an institution that is engaged in educating the public about cancer. The cancer museum is managed by a social institution that provides humanitarian assistance. The data was obtained from volunteers with in-depth interviews, indirect observations, and filling out questionnaires. The three data were analysed, and a description of the results of the interview was made.

The questionnaire data given to patients and cancer volunteers is to explain a determination of volunteers into carry out trials of nanogold and nanosilver medications. Direct experience of taking nanogold medicine and nanosilver was analyzed, afterward the results that experienced by volunteers were described. At first the reaction was physical changes with which they perceived fitter and healthy on those as many as 9 volunteers. 2 respondents perceived in lost weight to 3 kg. 10 people experienced an increased endurance, and 1 respondent had experience through spraying nanosilver in their eye pain, and he concludes getting well.

Cancer volunteers experienced an increase in their self-efficacy by consuming nanogold and nanosilver. This is seen from the perception of their quality of a healthy life. They stated that the nanogold medicine was to make the body fresh, and make them feel younger. Some respondents perceive the nanogold medications can treat cancer sores within three days, and feel being healed faster from a cold-cough. This perception is obtained from every two-week meeting for 4 months between March-June 2019. In each given nanogold and nanosilver medications, the respondents looked enthusiastic. Even cancer patients volunteered to help as a test of the success for the medication with great enthusiasm. Positive perceptions on nanogold nanomaterial technology and nanosilver make the medication as pleasurable experiences, patients are able to control themselves and accept themselves.

B. Characteristics of People Who Have self-efficacy by Taking Nanogold and Nanosilver Medications

People who have self-efficacy indicated by mental readiness, which they are ready to try to take nanogold and nanosilver medications in regular basis for 6 months. Every two weeks they are given 600 ml nanogold and nanosilver, and taken according to the instructions in vendanmicum nanogold and nanosilver. They are ready to regularly consume the medications. Self-efficacy is shown by their attitude in accepting risk, such as weight loss for cancer patients—to name a few. Interestingly enough, they are looking for ways in responding to weight loss to eat more, so they are able to keep their stamina. This is indicated by the strong efforts made by cancer patients by increasing their eating foods before going to bed, and drinking more milk and fruits in order to increase body weight while undergoing nanogold and nanosilver treatment.

C. Spiritual beliefs and religiosity of cancer volunteers

The religious beliefs on patients and cancer volunteers at the Indonesian Cancer Museum explain that their belief in the fate of God Almighty declared that life is a gift from God. The fact has it that for 28 years they survive until now. Belief to recover with tawakal (surrender) to God's will can cure the pain and suffering. Prayer and effort can increase self-efficacy
Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 387

317

[8]. Prayer enhances confidence of cancer patients in addition to seek regular treatment.

The findings confirm that taking nanogold and nanosilver medications in patients and cancer volunteers provides benefits. The nanogold and nanosilver medications have a positive effect, and can reduce the pain suffering and sores. However, weight loss in some volunteers needs to take into account. Some resort to optimally food intake and nutrition to prevent weight loss. In addition, individuals who take nanogold and nanosilver medications should be corroborated by the power of spirituality and religiosity. There is a deep relationship between religiosity and self-efficacy [9], counseling toward cancer patients [10], and employing ACT counseling to make the patients aware of their empirical situation [11]. Questions to lead patients to accept the illness is “how do you accept the current situation? What is the commitment to take nanogold and nanosilver medications?” The counselor ensures that commitment can be taken seriously, through question “How do counselees maintain commitment?” The counselor in helping patients is to ensure that they are committed to health through a question, “what efforts will be made in the future?”

This finding brings counseling education into advancement and assists counsellors in bringing patients’ communication skill and concerns into betterment [12]. The counselor should sophisticate their skill in guide and counseling efforts in which he/she helps patients to reduce cancer pains through self-efficacy, self-management, spirituality, religiosity, and healthy living and exercises.

IV. CONCLUSION

Physiological characteristics of people who consume nanogold and nanosilver fell fit, energetic, recover faster from flu, and lose weight 3 kg. The characteristics of volunteers’ self-efficacy and cancer patients who have high self-efficacy are show by mental readiness, perseverance trying to under all treatments, seeking information from doctors, internet sources, information from the cancer museum, perseverance and persistence in consuming nanogold and nanosilver and patience in undergo treatment. Aspects of spirituality and religiosity add to the self-efficacy in undergoing treatment. Confidence in receiving the best destiny is helped by prayer to invoke the strength.

REFERENCES

[1] L. L. White, M. Z. Cohen, A. M. Berger, K. A. Kupzyk, B. A. Swore-Fletcher, and P. J. Bierman, “Perceived Self-Efficacy: A concept analysis for symptom management in patients with cancer,” Clin. J. Oncol. Nurs., vol. 21, no. 6, 2017.

[2] T. Haugland, A. K. Wahl, D. Hofoss, and H. A. DeVon, “Association between general self-efficacy, social support, cancer-related stress and physical health-related quality of life: a path model study in patients with neuroendocrine tumors,” Health Qual. Life Outcomes, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 11, 2016.

[3] C. Keinki et al., “Information needs of cancer patients and perception of impact of the disease, of self-efficacy, and locus of control,” J. Cancer Educ., vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 610–616, 2016.

[4] A. Downing et al., “Health-related quality of life after colorectal cancer in England: a patient-reported outcomes study of individuals 12 to 36 months after diagnosis,” J. Clin. Oncol., vol. 33, no. 6, pp. 616–624, 2015.

[5] Y. Zhang, K. Kwekkeboom, and M. Petrini, “Uncertainty, self-efficacy, and self-care behavior in patients with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in China,” Cancer Nurs., vol. 38, no. 3, pp. E19–E26, 2015.

[6] E. Demirdis, “The Analysis of the Guidance and Psychological Counselling Needs of Older People in Terms of Several Variables,” Procedia - Soc. Behav. Sci., vol. 84, pp. 1078–1083, 2013.

[7] K. A. Phillips and J. Rogers, “Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Youth with Body Dysmorphic Disorder: Current Status and Future Directions,” Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 2011.

[8] M. Bolghan-Abadi, F. Ghofrani, and M. S. Abde-Khodaei, “Study of the Spiritual Intelligence Role in Predicting University Students’ Quality of Life,” J. Relig. Health, 2014.

[9] C. L. Holt, T. A. Wynn, M. S. Litaker, P. Southward, S. E. Jeames, and E. K. Schulz, “A comparison of a spiritually based and non-spiritually based educational intervention for informed decision making for prostate cancer screening among church-attending African-American men,” Urol. Nurs., vol. 29, no. 4, p. 249, 2009.

[10] S. Wilhelm et al., “Modular cognitive-behavioral therapy for body dysmorphic disorder: A randomized controlled trial,” Behav. Ther., 2014.

[11] J. Northover et al., “Chemoradiation for the treatment of epidermoid anal cancer: 13-year follow-up of the first randomised UKCCCR Anal Cancer Trial (ACT I),” Br. J. Cancer, vol. 102, no. 7, p. 1123, 2010.

[12] Marie, N., Luckett, T., Davidson, P.M. et al. “Optimal patient education for cancer pain: a systematic review and theory-based meta-analysis”. Support Care Cancer, Vol. 21, p. 3529, 2013.