

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN MENGENAI KANKER SERVIKS TERHADAP SIKAP DAN PERILAKU VAKSINASI HPV

(xiii + 46 halaman: 4 gambar; 10 tabel; 8 lampiran)

Latar belakang

Pada tahun 2014, terdapat lebih dari 92 ribu kasus kematian pada penduduk perempuan akibat penyakit kanker, dan 10,3% dari jumlah tersebut disebabkan oleh kanker serviks. Kanker serviks dapat dicegah dengan vaksinasi HPV, namun pada tahun 2016, banyak dari perempuan yang melakukan vaksinasi HPV tidak melaksanakan dengan lengkap.

Tujuan

Mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks dengan sikap dan perilaku vaksinasi HPV.

Metode

Desain studi analitik dengan studi potong lintang yang menghubungkan antara pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks terhadap sikap dan perilaku vaksinasi HPV, menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks, HPV, dan vaksinasi HPV. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan sampel *convenience* dimana siapapun yang setuju untuk menjadi sampel dapat dipilih. Cara penelitian dilakukan dengan meminta persetujuan kepada populasi penelitian untuk mengisi kuesioner dan kemudian menganalisa hasil dari kuesioner dengan menggunakan korelasi parsial. Data yang didapatkan kemudian diolah menggunakan program SPSS versi 23.

Hasil

Penelitian terhadap 83 responden menunjukkan 40 responden dengan pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks baik-cukup, 38 diantaranya menerima vaksinasi HPV. 43 responden dengan pengetahuan kurang. 73 responden (88%) bersikap menerima vaksinasi HPV.

Simpulan

Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks dengan perilaku vaksinasi HPV, dan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks dengan sikap vaksinasi HPV, pendapatan dengan perilaku vaksinasi HPV, dan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan sikap terhadap vaksinasi HPV.

Kata kunci : HPV, *Human Papillomavirus*, Kanker Serviks, Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Sikap, Vaksinasi

Referensi : 31 (2003 - 2017)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL CANCER ON ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR TOWARDS HPV VACCINATION

(xiii + 46 pages: 4 pictures; 10 tables; 8 appendix)

Background

In the year 2014, 92 thousand cases of mortalities in the female population has been recorded as a result of cancer, 10.3% of which are from cervix cancer. Cervical cancer can be prevented by HPV vaccination. However, in the year 2016, many females who had an HPV vaccination did not complete them.

Objective

To determine the relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and attitude and behavior towards HPV vaccination.

Method

This is a cross sectional study with an analytic design that relates between knowledge of cervical cancer and attitude and behavior towards HPV vaccination. This study uses a questionnaire to analyze knowledge of cervical cancer, HPV and HPV vaccinations. Sample collection is done with sample convenience, where anyone who agrees to be a subject can be chosen. The study is carried out by asking for consent from the subject to fill in the questionnaire and then analyze the results from these questionnaires by using partial correlation. Data that is collected is then processed using SPSS program version 23.

Result

The results show that from 83 respondents, 40 (48%) respondents had adequate knowledge of cervical cancer and 38 of them had received HPV vaccinations. The other 43 (52%) respondents had inadequate knowledge of cervical cancer and 35 of them had received HPV vaccinations. From the total 80 respondents, 73 (88%) showed a positive attitude towards HPV vaccinations.

Conclusion

There is a significant relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and behavior towards HPV vaccinations. There is no significant relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and attitude towards HPV vaccinations, between income and behavior towards HPV vaccinations, and between level of education and attitude towards HPV vaccinations.

Keywords: HPV, Human Papillomavirus, Cervical Cancer, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Vaccination

References : 31 (2003 – 2017)