

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP MAHASISWI FK UPN VETERAN JAKARTA TERHADAP MINAT VAKSINASI HPV SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCEGAHAN KANKER SERVIKS

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ABSTRAK

Angka kejadian kanker serviks di Indonesia menduduki urutan kedua tertinggi di Indonesia. Faktor kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat dapat menjadi penyebab tingginya angka kanker serviks. Strategi pencegahan yang sempurna dapat memudahkan turunnya angka kanker serviks. Salah satu upaya pencegahan kanker serviks dapat dilakukan dengan pemberian vaksin HPV. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap mahasiswa FK UPN Veteran Jakarta terhadap minat vaksinasi HPV sebagai upaya pencegahan kanker serviks. Jenis penelitian menggunakan studi analitik observasional dengan desain potong lintang. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 97 pada mahasiswa FK UPN Veteran Jakarta yang diambil menggunakan teknik *Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling*. Analisis data diolah dengan regresi logistik. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan ($p\text{-value} < 0,05$) dengan minat vaksinasi HPV sebagai upaya pencegahan kanker serviks adalah tingkat pengetahuan kanker serviks ($p\text{-value}$ 0,006; CI 1,438–10,595), tingkat pengetahuan vaksin HPV ($p\text{-value}$ 0,023; CI 1,127–5,875), dan sikap terhadap vaksinasi HPV ($p\text{-value}$ 0,000; CI 11,597–121,906). Faktor paling dominan adalah sikap terhadap vaksinasi HPV (OR 45,047; CI 12,491–162,460). Mahasiswa dengan sikap yang baik mempunyai peluang paling tinggi meningkatkan minat vaksinasi HPV. Hal ini sejalan dengan teori yang menjelaskan tentang minat yaitu *Theory of Planned Behavior*. Kesimpulan penelitian adalah terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap mahasiswa FK UPN Veteran Jakarta dengan minat vaksinasi HPV sebagai upaya pencegahan kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : Kanker Serviks, Vaksin HPV, Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, Minat

***THE RELATIONSHIP LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE
OF FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS OF UPN
VETERAN JAKARTA TOWARDS INTEREST ON HPV
VACCINATION AS A PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER***

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia ranks second highest in Indonesia. The factor of lack of public awareness can be the cause of the high rate of cervical cancer. The perfect prevention strategy can facilitate the decline in cervical cancer rates. One of the efforts to prevent cervical cancer can be done by giving the HPV vaccine. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of female medical college students of UPN Veteran Jakarta to the interest in HPV vaccination as an effort to prevent cervical cancer. This type of research uses an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. The number of samples as many as 97 students of the Faculty of Medicine UPN Veteran Jakarta were taken using the Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique. Data analysis was processed by logistic regression. There was a significant relationship ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) with interest in HPV vaccination as an effort to prevent cervical cancer, namely the level of knowledge of cervical cancer ($p\text{-value} 0.006$; CI 1.438–10.595), the level of knowledge of HPV vaccine ($p\text{-value} 0.023$; CI 1,127–5,875), and attitudes toward HPV vaccination ($p\text{-value} 0,000$; CI 11,597–121,906). The most dominant factor was attitude towards HPV vaccination (OR 45,047; CI 12,491–162,460). Students with good attitudes have the highest chance of increasing interest in HPV vaccination. The conclusion of the study is that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of female medical college students of UPN Veteran Jakarta with interest in HPV vaccination as an effort to prevent cervical cancer.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, HPV Vaccine, Knowledge Level, Attitude, Interest