

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA MENGENAI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN PENERIMAAN VAKSIN HPV PADA ANAK DI SDIT NURUL AMAL TAHUN 2024

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Abstrak

Kanker serviks merupakan penyakit kanker urutan keempat yang menyebabkan kematian pada wanita di dunia. Indonesia merupakan negara keempat di Asia tenggara yang memiliki kasus kanker serviks terbanyak. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan orang tua mengenai kanker serviks dengan penerimaan vaksin HPV pada anak kelas 5 dan 6 di SDIT Nurul Amal tahun 2024. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 90 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *Cross Sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *non purposive sampling* pada 69 orang tua dari siswi kelas 5 dan 6 SDIT Nurul Amal. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan responden yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang tentang kanker serviks sebanyak 18 responden (72%), pengetahuan cukup (65,5%), dan pengetahuan baik (60%) yang belum mendapatkan vaksin HPV dosis 1. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan pengetahuan orang tua mengenai kanker serviks dengan penerimaan vaksin HPV memiliki *p-value* 0,727. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan orang tua mengenai kanker serviks dengan penerimaan vaksin HPV. Diperlukan peningkatan pengetahuan pada orang tua dengan cara mencari informasi dan mengikuti penyuluhan agar anak perempuan mendapatkan vaksinasi HPV sejak dini dan terhindar dari kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, pengetahuan, vaksin HPV anak

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF HPV VACCINE IN CHILDREN AT SDIT NURUL AMAL IN 2024

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is the fourth-leading cancer that causes death in women in the world. Indonesia is the fourth country in Southeast Asia that has the most cases of cervical cancer. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of parental knowledge about cervical cancer and the acceptance of the HPV vaccine in 5th and 6th grade children at SDIT Nurul Amal in 2024. The study population amounted to 90 people. This study used a cross-sectional design. Sampling using the non-purposive sampling technique was done on 69 parents of 5th and 6th grade students at SDIT Nurul Amal. Data analysis using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The results showed that respondents who had insufficient knowledge about cervical cancer were 18 respondents (72%), those with sufficient knowledge (65.5%), and those with good knowledge (60%) who had not received HPV vaccine dose 1. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that parents' knowledge of cervical cancer and HPV vaccine acceptance had a p-value of 0.727. Based on these results, there is no relationship between the level of parental knowledge about cervical cancer and HPV vaccine acceptance. It is necessary to increase knowledge among parents by seeking information and attending counseling so that girls get HPV vaccinations early and avoid cervical cancer.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, knowledge, pediatric HPV vaccine