

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI DENGAN KESEDIAAN VAKSINASI *HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS* PADA REMAJA SMP NEGERI 242 JAKARTA

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## Abstrak

Vaksin HPV telah terbukti efektif dapat menurunkan angka kejadian kanker serviks. Program vaksin HPV gratis saat ini hanya tersedia untuk anak perempuan usia 11-12 tahun, sedangkan diluar usia tersebut harus melakukan vaksinasi mandiri di fasilitas kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan dan persepsi dengan kesediaan vaksinasi HPV. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* uji korelasi *Spearman Rank* dilakukan pada 190 siswi SMP Negeri 242 Jakarta. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan *stratified random sampling*. Didapatkan hasil rata-rata usia responden 13,97 tahun, mayoritas kelas 9, orang tua lulusan SMA/ sederajat, penghasilan dibawah UMR, dan belum pernah dapat informasi HPV. Hasil uji *spearman* menghasilkan *p value* = 0.000 dan  $r = 0.389$  pada variabel pengetahuan dengan kesediaan vaksinasi yang menandakan ada hubungan signifikan, serta *p value* = 0.036,  $r = 0.153$  pada variabel persepsi dengan kesediaan yang menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara keduanya. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan kesediaan vaksinasi HPV dan juga antara persepsi dengan kesediaan vaksinasi HPV, dimana keduanya berhubungan positif. Diharapkan pelaksanaan program vaksinasi HPV dapat terlaksana dengan optimal pada remaja perempuan agar target WHO tercapai.

**Kata Kunci:** Kesediaan Vaksinasi HPV; Pengetahuan; Persepsi; Remaja

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION  
WITH THE WILLINGNESS OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS  
VACCINATION IN ADOLESCENTS OF STATE JUNIOR HIGH  
SCHOOL 242 JAKARTA**

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***Abstract***

*The HPV vaccine has been proven effective in reducing cervical cancer. Currently, the free HPV vaccination program is accessible for 11-12-year-old girls, while those outside this age range must undergo self-funded vaccination at healthcare facilities. This quantitative cross-sectional study using Spearman Rank correlation aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge, perception, and willingness to receive HPV vaccine among 190 female students of State Junior High School 242 Jakarta. Stratified random sampling was employed. The results showed that the average age of respondents was 13.97 years, with the majority in grade 9, parents with high school/equivalent education, income below the minimum wage, and had never received information about HPV. Spearman test results a p-value = 0.000 and  $r = 0.389$  for the variable of knowledge and willingness to vaccinate indicating there is significant relationship, and a p-value = 0.036,  $r = 0.153$  for the variable of perception and willingness indicating there is relationship between the two. There is a relationship between knowledge and willingness to receive HPV vaccine, as well as between perception and willingness, with both showing a positive correlation. It is hoped that the HPV vaccination program will be optimized among adolescent girls to achieve WHO target.*

***Keywords:*** Knowledge; Perception; Willingness to Vaccinate HPV; Adolescents