

# **PENGARUH *EDUTOONLAB* TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN, INTENSI DAN SIKAP TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DAN VAKSINASI *HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS* SEBAGAI PENCEGAHAN KANKER SERVIKS PADA REMAJA DI SMA NEGERI 101 JAKARTA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan yang dapat dicegah melalui vaksinasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV). Namun, tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan niat remaja putri terhadap vaksin HPV masih tergolong rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *EduToonLab*, yaitu program edukasi kesehatan berbasis media interaktif yang mengkombinasikan video animasi, *Small Group Discussion* (SGD), dan *Word Search Puzzle*, terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan niat siswi SMA terkait pencegahan kanker serviks melalui vaksin HPV. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *quasi eksperiment* dengan pendekatan *one group pretest-posttest*. Jumlah sampel penelitian terdiri dari 89 responden siswi SMA yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis dengan uji *Wilcoxon*. Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* pada variabel pengetahuan (CI 95% = 6.000-8.000, *P-value* <0,001), sikap (CI 95% = 3.000-4.500, *P-value* <0,001), dan niat (CI 95% = 7.500-9.500, *P-value* <0,001). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan antara pemberian *EduToonLab* terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan niat siswi mengenai kanker serviks dan vaksin HPV siswi SMA di Jakarta yang ditandai dengan nilai *P-value* < 0,05. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, *EduToonLab* direkomendasikan sebagai intervensi edukasi kesehatan yang efektif untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap, dan niat remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks melalui vaksinasi HPV, sehingga dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam program promosi kesehatan di sekolah dan pelayanan kesehatan remaja.

**Kata Kunci:** *EduToonLab*, Kanker Serviks, Niat, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Vaksin HPV

***The Influence of EduToonLab on Knowledge, Intention, and Attitudes Toward Cervical Cancer and Human Papillomavirus Vaccination as Prevention of Cervical Cancer Among Adolescents at State Senior High School 101 Jakarta***

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***ABSTRACT***

*Cervical cancer is one of the major health problems in women that can be prevented through Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination. However, the level of knowledge, attitude, and intention of adolescent girls towards HPV vaccination is still relatively low. This study aims to determine the effect of EduToonLab, an interactive media-based health education program that combines animated videos, Small Group Discussions (SGDs), and Word Search Puzzles, on the knowledge, attitudes, and intentions of high school students regarding cervical cancer prevention through HPV vaccination. This study uses a quasi-experimental design with a one-group pretest–posttest approach. The sample consisted of 89 high school female students selected using stratified random sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using the Wilcoxon test. The results of the Wilcoxon test on the variables of knowledge (CI 95% = 6,000-8,000, P-value <0.001), attitude (CI 95% = 3,000-4,500, P-value <0.001), and intention (CI 95% = 7,500-9,500, P-value <0.001). The results of the study indicate a significant effect of EduToonLab on the knowledge, attitudes, and intentions of female high school students in Jakarta regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccination, as indicated by a P-value < 0.05. Based on the research results, EduToonLab is recommended as an effective health education intervention to increase adolescent girls' knowledge, attitudes, and intentions in preventing cervical cancer through HPV vaccination, so that it can be integrated into health promotion programs in schools and adolescent health services.*

***Keywords:*** Attitude, Cervical Cancer, EduToonLab, HPV Vaccine, Intentions, Knowledge