

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP ORANG TUA TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN PENERIMAAN VAKSINASI HPV (*HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS*) DI DESA KEMUTUG KIDUL DAN KEMUTUG LOR KECAMATAN BATURRADEN

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Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks adalah penyakit kanker kedua terbanyak di Indonesia yang disebabkan oleh infeksi *human papillomavirus* (HPV) dan faktor risiko seperti seks bebas. *World Health Organization* (WHO) mendorong vaksinasi HPV sebagai pencegahan kanker serviks, tetapi cakupannya di Indonesia terhambat oleh kekhawatiran orang tua terkait vaksin HPV. Pengetahuan dan sikap orang tua menjadi kunci dalam pencegahan kanker serviks melalui vaksinasi HPV.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan dan sikap orang tua terhadap keputusan penerimaan vaksinasi HPV di Desa Kemutug Kidul dan Desa Kemutug Lor Kecamatan Baturraden

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan kepada 193 responden orang tua perempuan di Desa Kemutug Kidul dan Kemutug Lor dengan teknik *cluster sampling* pada Februari-Maret 2024. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square* atau uji *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil penelitian: Sebanyak 64,8% responden memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, 31,6% memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup dan 3,6% memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang terhadap keputusan penerimaan vaksinasi HPV. Kemudian, sebanyak 96,9% responden memiliki sikap positif dan 3,1% memiliki sikap negatif terhadap keputusan penerimaan vaksinasi HPV. Sementara untuk keputusan penerimaan orang tua terhadap vaksinasi HPV sebanyak 96,9% orang tua menerima dan 3,1% lainnya menolak. Pengetahuan dan sikap orang tua berhubungan dengan keputusan penerimaan vaksinasi HPV pada anak perempuan dengan masing-masing *p-value* <0,001.

Kesimpulan: Orang tua di Desa Kemutug Kidul dan Kemutug Lor sebagian besar memiliki pengetahuan yang baik dan sikap yang positif terhadap keputusan penerimaan vaksinasi HPV.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Penerimaan, Vaksin HPV, Orang Tua

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ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE DECISION TO ACCEPT HPV (*HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS*) VACCINATION IN THE VILLAGES OF KEMUTUG KIDUL AND KEMUTUG LOR, BATURRADEN DISTRICT

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Background: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in Indonesia caused by *human papillomavirus* (HPV) infection and risk factors such as free sex. World Health Organization (WHO) encourages HPV vaccination as a prevention of cervical cancer, but coverage in Indonesia is hampered by parental concerns regarding the HPV vaccine. Parents' knowledge and attitudes are key in preventing cervical cancer through HPV vaccination.

Objective: To determine the description of parents' knowledge and attitudes towards the decision to accept HPV vaccination in Kemutug Kidul Village and Kemutug Lor Village, Baturraden District.

Methodology: This research uses a cross-sectional design. Data were collected from 193 female parent respondents in Kemutug Kidul and Kemutug Lor Villages using cluster sampling techniques in February-March 2024. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi-square test or Fisher's Exact test.

Results: A total of 64.8% of respondents had good knowledge, 31.6% had sufficient knowledge and 3.6% had poor knowledge regarding the decision to accept HPV vaccination. Then, 96.9% of respondents had a positive attitude and 3.1% had a negative attitude towards the decision to receive HPV vaccination. Meanwhile, regarding parents' decision to accept HPV vaccination, 96.9% of parents accepted and 3.1% refused. Parents' knowledge and attitudes are associated with the decision to accept HPV vaccination in girls with each p-value <0.001.

Conclusion: Most parents in Kemutug Kidul and Kemutug Lor Villages have good knowledge and positive attitudes towards the decision to accept HPV vaccination.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Acceptance, HPV Vaccine, Parents

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