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Cervical cancer caused by infection with the human papillomavirus is the second most common malignancy among women worldwide. According to data from WHO (information center on HPV and cervical cancer) 2 from 10.000 women in Indonesia suffer from cervical cancer and 26 died everyday because of that. Prevention of cervical cancer can be done since teenage period with knowledge, attitude and action like delaying sexual activity, HPV vaccination and not smoking.

Methods this research used observational analytic study and cross sectional approach. Samples technique in this study used simple random sampling. Knowledge of cervical cancer is independent variables and attitude, action of prevention cervical cancer is dependent variable. The instrument used is questionnaire. The analyze correlation between variables used chi-square and coefficient contingency test.

The Result is from 80 teenage girls, 31(38,8%) have good knowledge about cervical cancer. Most respondents, 49 (61,2%) have positive attitude toward prevention of cervical cancer and 48 (60%) have good action for prevention cervical cancer. Result of knowledge-attitude toward prevention of cervical cancer with p value $<0,05$ (0,001), coefficient contingency (0,381). Knowledge-prevention of cervical cancer result with p value $<0,005$ (0,187) and coefficient contingency (0,201).

Knowledge have relation with attitude toward prevention of cervical cancer. Knowledge have no relation with preventon of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, action, prevention, cervical cancer, teenage girls