

**ABSTRAK**

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEPUTUSAN  
IBU DALAM PEMBERIAN VAKSIN HPV PADA PUTRINYA**

**Penelitian *Cross-Sectional***

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**Pendahuluan:** Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu kasus terbesar di dunia khususnya di Indonesia. Vaksin HPV yang belum memenuhi target menjadi salah satu faktor meningkatnya kasus kanker serviks. Pemberian Vaksin HPV pada anak dipengaruhi oleh keputusan ibu. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, norma subjektif, PBC, niat dengan keputusan ibu dalam pemberian vaksin HPV. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mulyorejo Surabaya. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 responden dimana pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Analisis menggunakan uji statistik *chi square* dan *spearman's rho test*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap ( $r=0,646$ ) dengan korelasi kuat, pengetahuan dengan norma subjektif ( $r=0,481$ ) dengan korelasi sangat kuat, pengetahuan dengan PBC ( $r=0,587$ ) dengan korelasi sedang, sikap dengan niat ( $r=0,383$ ) dengan korelasi lemah, norma subjektif dengan niat ( $r=0,416$ ) dengan korelasi sedang, PBC dengan niat ( $r=0,263$ ) dengan korelasi lemah, niat dengan keputusan ( $r=0,630$ ) dengan korelasi tinggi. Sedangkan faktor lain tidak memiliki hubungan dengan sikap, norma subjektif, PBC ibu. **Kesimpulan:** Keputusan ibu dalam pemberian vaksin HPV dapat dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan, sikap, norma subjektif, PBC dan niat yang positif. Semakin baik pengetahuan, semakin positif sikap, semakin baik norma subjektif, semakin tinggi PBC, semakin tinggi niat maka keputusan ibu dalam pemberian Vaksin HPV akan sesuai.

**Kata Kunci:** Keputusan Ibu, Vaksin HPV, Putrinya, *Theory of Planned Behavior*.

**ABSTRACT**

**ANALYTICAL FACTORS AFFECTING MOTHER'S DECISION TO  
MAKE HER DAUGHTER GET THE HPV VACCINE**

**Cross-Sectional Study**

**By: Ni Putu Neni Indriyani**

**Introduction:** Cervical cancer is the most frequent cancer among women worldwide, especially in Indonesia. HPV vaccination that has not reached the target was one of the factors that increasing cervical cancer cases. HPV Vaccination for young girl is influenced by the mother's decision. The study aims to analyze the correlation of knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, PBC, and intentions with the mother's decision to vaccinate her daughter with HPV vaccine. **Methods:** This study used descriptive-analytical with a cross-sectional approach. Respondents were mothers (N = 110) who were living in the Mulyorejo Surabaya health care region, and chose with a total population sampling method. The data were collected by questionnaires and analyzed using Chi-Square and Spearman's Rho statistical test. **Result:** The result of statistical test showed a strong correlation between knowledge with attitude ( $r = 0,646$ ), a very strong correlation between knowledge with subjective norms ( $r = 0,481$ ), a moderate correlation between knowledge with PBC ( $r = 0.587$ ), a weak correlation between attitude with intention ( $r = 0,383$ ), a moderate correlation between subjective norms with intention ( $r = 0.416$ ), a weak correlation between PBC with intention ( $r = 0.263$ ), a high correlation between intention with decision ( $r = 0,630$ ). However, other factors did not have correlation with attitudes, subjective norms, maternal PBC. **Conclusion:** The mother's decision to vaccinate her daughter with the HPV vaccine can be affected by knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, PBC, and positive intentions. The better mothers' knowledge, the more positive mother's attitude, the better mothers' subjective norms, the higher mother's PBC, the higher mother's intention, the more properly the mother's decision to make her daughter get the HPV vaccine.

**Keywords:** Decision of Mother, HPV Vaccine, Daughter, Theory of Planned Behavior