

RINGKASAN

Latar belakang : Vaksinasi HPV telah dipatenkan pada tahun 2006 untuk mencegah kanker serviks. Berdasarkan yang telah dilakukan oleh penelitian sebelumnya, praktik vaksinasi HPV masih tergolong rendah. **Tujuan** : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan orang tua dan teman sebaya terhadap praktik vaksinasi HPV. **Metode** : Pada penelitian ini menggunakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah remaja perempuan pada salah satu SMA di Jember. Pada kelas 11, terdapat 6 kelas dipilih sebagai sampel menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dan vaksinasi HPV, sikap remaja perempuan, dukungan orang tua, dukungan teman sebaya, dan praktik vaksinasi HPV dianalisis menggunakan *Chi Square*. **Hasil** : Dari 96 siswi masing-masing 73,96% dan 59,37% berpengetahuan baik tentang kanker serviks dan vaksinasi HPV, sikap setuju remaja perempuan 90,62%, orang tua responden yang tidak mendukung terhadap vaksinasi HPV 75%, teman sebaya yang tidak mendukung terhadap praktik vaksinasi HPV 80,21% dan yang akan melakukan praktik vaksinasi HPV 78,13%. Penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan kanker serviks terhadap praktik vaksinasi HPV. Sedangkan variabel lainnya tidak berhubungan terhadap praktik vaksinasi HPV. **Kesimpulan** : Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan praktik vaksinasi HPV.

Kata kunci : praktik, kanker serviks, vaksinasi HPV, remaja perempuan.

ABSTRACT

Background : The HPV vaccination has been used since 2006 to prevent cervical cancer. Based on previous study, practice of HPV vaccination still low. **Purpose** : The purpose of this study was to analyze association between knowledge; attitude; parental support; peer support and willingly to get practice of HPV vaccination. **Method** : This study was analytics observational using cross sectional approach. The sample of this study is students in one of state high school in Jember. out of 11th grade classes, 6 were chosen as selected clusters for the sample by randomly. Knowledge of cervical cancer and HPV vaccination; attitude of adolescent girl; parental support; peer support and willingly to get practice of HPV vaccination were collected and analyzed by chi square. **Results** : Among 96 students, 73.96% and 59.37% were categorized having good knowledge of cervical cancer and HPV vaccination respectively. While approval attitude of adolescent girls was 90.62%, parents of respondents who did not support to HPV vaccination 75%, peers of respondents who did not support to HPV vaccination 80.21%, and willingly practice of HPV vaccination was 78.13%. Knowledge of cervical cancer was associated to willingly to get practice, while the others factors did not associate. **Conclusions** : The results of this study there are associated between knowledge of cervical cancer and willingly to get practice HPV vaccination.

Keywords : practice, cervical cancer, HPV vaccination, adolescent girls