

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan jenis kanker kedua terbanyak yang menyerang wanita di seluruh dunia setelah kanker payudara. Kanker serviks masih menjadi masalah kesehatan perempuan di Indonesia sehubungan dengan angka kejadian dan angka kematian yang tertinggi. Promosi kesehatan dari pemerintah Indonesia ini telah banyak dikeluarkan guna mengajak masyarakat untuk mengetahui cara pencegahan dan pengobatan akan kanker serviks. Vaksin sebagai suatu program pencegahan sangatlah penting karena dinegara berkembang tidak dapat melakukan skrining terhadap kanker serviks secara luas, kurangnya akses terhadap pelayanan kesehatan menjadi penyebab hal ini. **Metode:** Metode penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 124 mahasiswi yang sudah melakukan vaksinasi HPV dan yang belum melakukan vaksinasi HPV di wilayah Program Studi Kebidanan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Variabel independen adalah pengetahuan mahasiswi tentang kanker serviks dan vaksin HPV. Variabel dependen adalah tindakan vaksinasi HPV terhadap pencegahan kanker serviks. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan *chi square* ($p < 0,05$). **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 92,5 % mahasiswi memiliki pengetahuan cukup hanya sebagian kecil yang melakukan vaksinasi HPV dan 2,4% mahasiswi yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang seluruhnya tidak melakukan vaksinasi HPV. Hasil uji *chi square* tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan mahasiswi dengan tindakan vaksinasi HPV ($p=0,803$). **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan tindakan vaksinasi HPV pada mahasiswi Program Studi Kebidanan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Kanker serviks, Vaksinasi HPV

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most popular type of cancer attacking women around the world after breast cancer. Cervical cancer is still a problem of women's health in relation to the highest incidence and mortality rate in Indonesia. The health promotion of the Indonesian Government has been widely issued to encourage people to know how to prevent and cure the cervical cancer. This health promotion is addressed in women aged 35-55 years, but also to women with younger age because cervical cancer not only affects elderly women, but also Middle-aged women. Primary prevention is now increasingly encouraged consisting of two efforts, namely by avoiding risk factors such as healthy sexual behavior, circumcision of sexual partner, healthy lifestyle and HPV vaccination. Vaccines as a preventive program are very important because in the development country cannot be screened against cervical cancer broadly, the lack of access to health services is the cause of this. **Method:** This method of research is observational analytic with cross sectional research draft. The number of samples of 124 students who have been vaccinated with HPV and who have not been vaccinated in the area of midwifery study Program in Universitas Airlangga University with using total sampling techniques. Independent variables are sorority knowledge about cervical cancer and HPV vaccine. Dependent variables are the action of HPV vaccination against cervical cancer prevention. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data analysis using Chi Square ($P < 0.05$). **Results:** The results showed 92.5% of the students had enough knowledge of only a small one that did HPV vaccination and 2.4% of the students who had less knowledge of the total did not vaccinate HPV. Chi Square Test Results There is no relationship between sorority knowledge with HPV vaccination action ($p = 0,803$). **Conclusion:** There is no relationship between knowledge with HPV vaccination action on student of midwifery studies Program at Airlangga University Faculty of Medicine.

Keywords: knowledge, cervical cancer, HPV vaccination