

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Vaksinasi HPV sebagai tindakan pencegahan primer kanker serviks belum banyak dilakukan di Indonesia. Pemerintah mulai mempertimbangkan vaksinasi HPV masuk ke dalam program Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS) pada tahun 2016. Guru mempunyai peran besar dalam pelaksanaan BIAS, sehingga diharapkan mempunyai pengetahuan, sikap, dan penerimaan yang baik terhadap vaksin HPV.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan penerimaan guru terhadap vaksinasi HPV di Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) Kota Yogyakarta berdasarkan karakteristik demografi.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif survei dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* yang dilakukan secara daring di 23 SMP Yogyakarta. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 279 responden. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap, dan penerimaan terhadap vaksinasi HPV yang telah melalui uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis menggunakan univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi Square*; *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil: Lebih dari setengah guru (55,6%) mempunyai pengetahuan baik tentang vaksinasi HPV dan menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan terhadap variabel jenis kelamin, jenis instansi, dan informasi sebelumnya. Sikap positif terhadap vaksinasi HPV ditunjukkan oleh sebagian guru (50,5%) dan memiliki hasil signifikan terhadap pengetahuan dan informasi sebelumnya. Kesanggupan guru dalam mengedukasi vaksinasi HPV kepada orang tua baik dan menunjukkan hasil yang signifikan pada variabel usia, riwayat kanker, dan informasi sebelumnya. Kesanggupan menyarankan masih rendah, dan memiliki hasil signifikan terhadap informasi sebelumnya.

Kesimpulan: Responden guru mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik dan sikap yang positif terhadap vaksinasi HPV. Kesanggupan untuk mengedukasi orang tua mengenai vaksinasi HPV baik, namun kesanggupan dalam menyarankan orang tua memberikan vaksin HPV kepada putra/putrinya masih rendah.

Kata Kunci: guru, penerimaan, pengetahuan, sikap, vaksinasi hpv

ABSTRACT

Background: In Indonesia, HPV vaccination as a cervical cancer primary preventive measure is not widely used. In 2016, the government started thinking about incorporating HPV vaccination into the School Children Immunization Month (BIAS) program. Teachers are expected to have good knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of the HPV vaccine because they play a significant role in the implementation of BIAS

Objective: To reveal the description of the knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of teachers towards HPV vaccination based on demographic characteristics in Junior High Schools, Yogyakarta City.

Method: A descriptive survey with a cross-sectional design was used in the study, which was conducted online in 23 junior high schools, Yogyakarta. There are 279 respondents who were used as samples. Data were collected using a questionnaire of knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance for HPV vaccination which had passed the validity and reliability test. Univariate and bivariate was used to analyse data (*Chi Square; Fisher Exact*).

Result: More than half of the teachers (55.6%) had good knowledge on HPV vaccination and showed significant results toward the variables of gender, type of agency, and previous information. Some teachers (50.5 %) had a positive attitude toward HPV vaccination, which had a massive effect on prior knowledge and information. The teacher's ability to educate HPV vaccination to parents are good and had a significant effect on age, history of cancer, and previous information. Teacher's ability to recommend are low and had a significant effect on previous information.

Conclusion: Teacher respondents have good knowledge and a positive attitude towards HPV vaccination. Although the ability to educate parents about HPV vaccination is good, the ability to advise parents to give the HPV vaccine to their children remains low.

Kata Kunci: acceptance, attitude, hpv vaccination, knowledge, teacher