

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Vaksinasi HPV merupakan salah satu program pemerintah Indonesia dalam pengendalian dan pencegahan kanker serviks secara dini. Kurangnya pengetahuan yang mempengaruhi sikap dan *self-efficacy* dari mahasiswi untuk melakukan vaksinasi HPV sehingga diperlukan kegiatan edukasi kesehatan melalui media yang tepat, salah satunya dengan menggunakan *website*.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan *website* edukasi *hapivaccine* terhadap sikap dan *self-efficacy* terkait vaksinasi HPV pada mahasiswi S1 keperawatan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah *pre-experimental* dengan menggunakan *One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design*. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 38 responden dipilih menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Kuesioner sikap merupakan kuesioner modifikasi dari penelitian Lismidati et al., (2019) yang disesuaikan dengan kuesioner Larasati (2015) dan Dethan & Suariyani (2017). Kuesioner *self-efficacy* menggunakan kuesioner dari Lismidati et al (2019). Data dianalisis menggunakan *paired sample t-test* dan uji korelasi *eta*.

Hasil: Terdapat peningkatan pada nilai *mean* sikap dan *self-efficacy* setelah diberikan *website* edukasi *hapivaccine* dengan *p-value* sikap 0,002 (*p-value* < 0,05) dan *self-efficacy* dengan *p-value* 0,001 (*p-value* < 0,05). Tidak adanya korelasi antara variabel luar dengan peningkatan sikap dan *self-efficacy* setelah diberikan intervensi *website* edukasi *hapivaccine*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan *website* edukasi *hapivaccine* terhadap sikap dan *self-efficacy* terkait vaksinasi HPV pada mahasiswi S1 keperawatan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan tidak adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara variabel luar dengan peningkatan skor sikap dan *self-efficacy* setelah diberikan intervensi menggunakan *website* edukasi *hapivaccine*.

Kata kunci : Sikap, *Self-efficacy*, *Website*, Mahasiswi S1 Keperawatan, Vaksinasi HPV

ABSTRACT

Background: HPV vaccination is one of the Indonesian government's programs in the early control and prevention of cervical cancers. However, the lack of knowledge can impact the attitudes and self-efficacy of female undergraduate students to carry out HPV vaccination. Therefore, health education activities are needed through the right media, one of which is websites.

Objective: Knowing the impact of health education using the hapivaccine educational website on attitudes and self-efficacy of HPV vaccination in female nursing undergraduate students in the DIY.

Method: The design of this research is pre-experimental using One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The sample of this study amounted to 38 respondents selected using consecutive sampling. The attitude questionnaire is a modified questionnaire from the research of Lismidiati et al (2019), Larasati (2015), and Dethan & Suariyani (2017). The self-efficacy questionnaire uses a questionnaire from Lismidiati et al (2019). Data were analyzed using paired sample t-test and eta correlation test.

Results: There was an increase in the mean of attitudes and self-efficacy after being given a hapivaccine education website with an attitude p-value of 0.002 (p-value <0.05) and self-efficacy with a p-value of 0.001 (p-value <0.05). There is no correlation between external variables with an increase in attitudes and self-efficacy after being given intervention on the hapivaccine educational website.

Conclusion: There is an effect of health education using the hapivaccine education website on attitudes and self-efficacy related to HPV vaccination in nursing undergraduate students in the DIY and there is no significant relationship between external variables with an increase in attitude and self-efficacy scores after being given an intervention using the hapivaccine education website.

Keywords: Attitude, Self-Efficacy, Website, Female Nursing Undergraduate Students, HPV Vaccine