INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kasus kanker serviks merupakan kasus kanker wanita tertinggi ke-4 di dunia. Maka perlu upaya pencegahan dini yakni memberikan pendidikan kesehatan di tingkat komunitas, dimulai dari sekolah. Namun masih sedikit penelitian terkait intervensi kepada guru tentang HPV, kanker serviks, dan vaksin HPV.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan aplikasi *SMART-HPV* terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan *self-efficacy* guru tentang HPV, kanker serviks, dan vaksin HPV.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif *quasi-experiment* dengan rancangan *nonequivalent* (*pretest and posttest*) *control goup design* yang dilakukan pada 33 orang pada masing-masing kelompok intervensi dan kontrol. Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Desember 2021 sampai Januari 2022. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap, dan *self-efficacy* guru yang telah valid dan reliabel. Intervensi pendidikan kesehatan dengan aplikasi *SMART-HPV* diberikan selama 2 minggu pertama dan 1 minggu terakhir. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu *unpaired t test*, *Mann-Whitney* dan *Friedman*.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan selisih pengetahuan antara *pre test – post test* 1 dan *pre test – post test* 2 lebih tinggi pada kelompok intervensi dibandingkan kelompok kontrol ($p<0,05$). Tidak ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan aplikasi *SMART-HPV* terhadap sikap dan *self-efficacy* baik pada kelompok intervensi maupun kontrol (*p value*>0,05).

Kesimpulan: Ada peningkatan pengetahuan pada guru setelah mendapatkan pendidikan kesehatan dengan aplikasi *SMART-HPV*. Namun tidak ada peningkatan sikap dan *self-efficacy* guru setelah mendapatkan pendidikan kesehatan dengan aplikasi *SMART-HPV*. Aplikasi *SMART-HPV* bisa dimanfaatkan sebagai media pembelajaran kepada guru terkait HPV, kanker serviks, dan vaksin HPV.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, *Self-Efficacy*, guru, vaksin HPV, aplikasi *SMART-HPV*

ABSTRACT

Background: *Cervical cancer cases are the 4th highest female cancer cases in the world. So early prevention efforts are needed, namely providing health education at the community level, starting from schools. But there is still little research related to interventions to teachers on HPV, cervical cancer, and HPV vaccines.*
Objective: *To determine the effect of health education with the SMART-HPV application on teachers' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy about HPV, cervical cancer, and the HPV vaccine.*
Methods: *Quasy-experimental quantitative research with nonequivalent (pretest and posttest) control group design which was conducted on 33 people in each intervention and control group. The study was conducted from December 2021 to January 2022. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire of teachers' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy that has been valid and reliable. Health education interventions with the SMART-HPV application are given during first 2 weeks and the last 1 week. The data analysis used was unpaired t test, Mann-Whitney and Friedman.*
Results: *There was a difference in knowledge between pre-test – post test 1 and pre test – post test 2 higher in the intervention group than in the control group ($p<0.05$). There was no influence health education with SMART-HPV applications on attitudes and self-efficacy in both the intervention and control groups (p value>0.05).*
Conclusion: *There is an increase in knowledge in teachers after getting health education with the SMART-HPV application. However, there is no improvement in the attitude and self-efficacy of teachers after getting health education with the SMART-HPV application. The SMART-HPV application can be used as a learning media for teachers related to HPV, cervical cancer, and the HPV vaccine.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Self-Efficacy, teacher, HPV vaccine, SMART-HPV application*