

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-related illness among women in Indonesia, with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) as the main risk factor. Although HPV vaccination is effective, coverage in Indonesia remains low, specifically in urban areas such as South Tangerang City where the program has not been fully implemented. Assessing community knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance of HPV vaccination is therefore important to guide public health strategies.

This study used a cross-sectional, descriptive-quantitative design involving women aged 18 years and above in South Tangerang City. Data was collected through an online questionnaire distributed via Google Forms, adapted from validated instruments and tested for validity and reliability. Variables include sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge of HPV and vaccination, attitudes, and willingness to receive the vaccine. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests were applied to further analyse the data.

The findings of this study were to identify factors that influence vaccine acceptance and look at the barriers such as cost, misinformation, or cultural beliefs. The results serve as evidence for healthcare providers and policymakers in improving communication strategies and increasing HPV vaccine uptake to reduce the burden of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Human Papillomavirus (HPV), cervical cancer, acceptance, vaccination, South Tangerang City.