

Abstrak

Latar Belakang : HPV menjadi penyebab utama kejadian kanker serviks. Prevalensi tertinggi kanker serviks di Indonesia yaitu dikota Yogyakarta. Pencegahan primer pengendalian kanker serviks berupa vaksinasi HPV pada remaja. Namun terdapat beberapa hambatan untuk melakukan vaksinasi HPV diantaranya kurangnya pengetahuan remaja. Sehingga pemberian edukasi Smart-HPV diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan kesediaan melakukan vaksinasi HPV.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh Smart-HPV terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan kesediaan remaja melakukan vaksinasi dalam upaya pencegahan kanker serviks.

Metode : *quasi experiment* dengan rancangan *nonequivalent control group design*. Pemilihan tempat penelitian dengan *purposive sampling*. Kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi dipilih dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Kemudian pemilihan sampel penelitian menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Analisis *bivariat* menggunakan uji *paired t test* dan *Wilcoxon*. Skrining minggu pertama, pretest minggu kedua pada kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol, minggu ketiga dan empat mendownload aplikasi Smart-HPV kelompok intervensi di *google playstore* dan leaflet kelompok kontrol di whatsapp yang diberikan selama dua minggu dan dilakukan posttest pada kedua kelompok.

Hasil : Terdapat perbedaan rata-rata hasil peningkatan pengetahuan antara aplikasi Smart-HPV dengan leaflet $p=0,000$. Pemberian aplikasi Smart-HPV lebih efektif dari pada leaflet untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa. Aplikasi Smart-HPV tidak berpengaruh terhadap sikap dan kesediaan siswa melakukan vaksinasi HPV $p>0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Aplikasi Smart-HPV berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan sikap dan kesediaan siswa melakukan vaksinasi HPV. Aplikasi Smart-HPV mudah dan bermanfaat untuk digunakan oleh siswa.

Kata Kunci : Vaksin HPV, Remaja, Mobile Application Smart-HPV, Pengetahuan.

Abstract

Background: HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer. The highest prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is in the city of Yogyakarta. Primary prevention of cervical cancer is HPV vaccination to adolescents. However, there are several obstacles to vaccinating HPV, including the lack of knowledge adolescents. Smart-HPV education is expected to increase knowledge, attitudes and willingness to carry out HPV vaccination.

Objective: to determine the effect of Smart-HPV on the knowledge, attitudes and willingness of adolescents to vaccinate in an effort to prevent cervical cancer.

Method: quasi-experimental design with nonequivalent control group design. The selection of research sites by purposive sampling. Control group and intervention group were selected using simple random sampling technique. The research sample was selected using consecutive sampling technique. Bivariate analysis using paired t test and Wilcoxon. The first week of screening, the second week of pretest intervention group and control group, the third and fourth weeks downloading smart-HPV application for intervention group on google playstore and control group leaflet on whatsapp was given for two weeks and posttest was carried out on both groups.

Results: there is a difference in the average results of increasing knowledge between Smart-HPV application and leaflet $p= 0,000$. Giving Smart-HPV applications is more effective than leaflet to increase students knowledge. Smart-HPV application has no effect on students attitudes and willingness to vaccinate HPV $p>0,05$.

Conclusion: Smart-HPV application has an effect on increasing knowledge but has no effect on increasing students attitudes and willingness to doing HPV vaccination. Smart-HPV application is easy and useful for students to use.

Keyword: HPV vaccine, Vaccination, Adolescents, Smart-HPV mobile application, Cervical cancer, Knowledge.