**ABSRTAK**

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP ORANG TUA DALAM PENTINGNYA VAKSINASI HPV PADA ANAK DI KECAMATAN BANTARKAWUNG TAHUN 2023**

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*Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV) adalah virus yang menular akibat kontak seksual yang menyebabkan terjadinya kanker serviks pada wanita. Pada tahun 2020 kanker serviks menjadi kanker urutan no 4 di dunia sebanyak 604.000 kasus. Di Indonesia kanker serviks menjadi urutan no 2 sebanyak 36.633 kasus, serta menjadi faktor kematian ke 3 pada wanita. Kemenkes RI menetapkan vaksinasi HPV sebagai vaksin rutin pada program bulan imunisasi anak sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskrispsi kuantitatif dengan kuisioner sebanyak 300 sampel responden. Dengan metode univariat, bivariat, serta multivariat yang dibantu aplikasi SPSS. Setelah dilakukan penelitian mayoritas pengetahuan responden baik sebanyak 59,7%. Sikap responden mayoritas positif sebanyak 167 responden (55,7%). Dalam hal pentingnya vaksinasi HPV mayoritas responden menganggap vaksin HPV tidak penting sebanyak 168 responden (56%). Hasil menunjukkan adanya hubungan pengetahuan dengan pentingnya vaksinasi HPV dengan nilai *chi* hitung 33,562 > *chi* tabel 5,991. Serta adanya hubungan sikap dengan pentingnya vaksinasi HPV dengan nilai *chi* hitung 65,321 > *chi* tabel 3,841. Kekuatan hubungan pengetahuan dengan pentingnya vaksinasi HPV lemah dengan nilai koefisien – 0,320, sedangkan kekuatan hubungan sikap dengan pentingnya vaksinasi HPV cukup kuat dengan nilai koefisien 0,467. Kekuatan hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap secara simultan terhadap pentingnya vaksinasi HPV saling berhubungan dengan nilai Sig. F*change* 0,000 < 0,05, sedangkan kekuatan hubungan cukup kuat dengan nilai koefisien 0,507.

**Kata kunci :** HPV, vaksin, pengetahuan, sikap

***ABSTRACT***

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PARENTS IN THE IMPORTANCE OF HPV VACCINATION IN CHILDREN IN BANTARKAWUNG DISTRICT IN 2023***

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*Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is a virus transmitted due to sexual contact that causes cervical cancer in women. In 2020, cervical cancer became the No. 4 cancer in the world with 604,000 cases. In Indonesia, cervical cancer is number 2 with 36,633 cases, and is the 3rd death factor in women. The Indonesian Ministry of Health stipulates HPV vaccination as a routine vaccine in the immunization month program for school children. This study used quantitative description method with questionnaires of 300 sample respondents. With univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods assisted by SPSS applications. After conducting research, the majority of respondents' knowledge was good as much as 59.7%. The attitude of the majority of respondents was positive as many as 167 respondents (55.7%). In terms of the importance of HPV vaccination, the majority of respondents considered the HPV vaccine unimportant, as many as 168 respondents (56%). The results showed a relationship between knowledge and the importance of HPV vaccination with a calculated chi value of 33,562 > chi table of 5,991. As well as the relationship between attitudes and the importance of HPV vaccination with a calculated chi value of 65,321 > chi table 3,841. The strength of the knowledge relationship with the importance of HPV vaccination is weak with a coefficient value of -0.320, while the strength of the attitude relationship with the importance of HPV vaccination is quite strong with a coefficient value of 0.467.The strength of the relationship between knowledge and attitudes simultaneously towards the importance of HPV vaccination is interconnected with the value of Sig. Fchange 0.000 < 0.05, while the strength of the relationship is quite strong with a coefficient value of 0.507.*

***Keywords:*** *HPV, vaccine, knowledge, attitude*