

## ABSTRAK

Judul : Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Sikap Siswi SMA Sutomo 2 Medan terhadap Vaksinasi HPV  
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Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan, termasuk remaja, dengan Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) sebagai penyebab utamanya. Infeksi HPV berisiko tinggi, khususnya tipe 16 dan 18, dapat memicu transformasi sel abnormal yang berkembang menjadi kanker serviks. Vaksinasi HPV terbukti efektif hingga 100% dalam mencegah kanker serviks akibat HPV tipe 16/18, dan dianjurkan diberikan pada remaja perempuan usia 9–13 tahun. Namun, tingkat pengetahuan remaja mengenai HPV dan vaksinasi masih rendah, sehingga berdampak pada rendahnya cakupan vaksinasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap siswi SMA Sutomo 2 Medan jurusan IPA dan IPS terhadap vaksinasi HPV. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 60 siswi yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, diperoleh melalui metode sensus. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner berbasis Google Form dan dianalisis secara univariat dengan SPSS versi 27. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas siswi memiliki pengetahuan kategori sedang (51,7%), sedangkan 31,7% memiliki pengetahuan tinggi dan 16,7% rendah. Sikap terhadap vaksinasi HPV cenderung positif, dengan 43,3% responden sangat setuju bahwa vaksin penting dilakukan. Meski demikian, hanya 10% siswi yang telah divaksinasi, sementara 57,4% siswi yang belum divaksin menyatakan niat untuk menerima vaksin. Temuan ini menunjukkan adanya peluang peningkatan cakupan vaksinasi melalui edukasi yang lebih intensif, penyediaan informasi yang mudah diakses, serta dukungan kebijakan untuk memperluas akses vaksinasi.

**Kata kunci:** kanker serviks, HPV, vaksinasi HPV, pengetahuan, sikap remaja

## ABSTRACT

*Title* : *Overview Of Knowledge And Attitude Of Senior High School Students Of Sutomo 2 Medan Towards HPV Vaccination*  
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*Cervical cancer remains a major health issue among women, including adolescents, with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) identified as the leading cause. High-risk HPV types, particularly 16 and 18, are strongly associated with cervical cancer through persistent infection that triggers abnormal cell transformation. HPV vaccination has been proven up to 100% effective in preventing cervical cancer caused by HPV types 16/18 and is recommended for girls aged 9–13 years. However, the level of knowledge among adolescents regarding HPV and vaccination remains limited, resulting in low vaccination coverage. This study aims to describe the knowledge and attitudes of Sutomo 2 Senior High School students in Medan, majoring in Science and Social Studies, toward HPV vaccination. A quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional design was employed, involving 60 students who met the inclusion criteria, selected through a census method. Data were collected using an online questionnaire via Google Form and analyzed using univariate analysis with SPSS version 27. Results showed that most students had moderate knowledge (51.7%), while 31.7% had high knowledge and 16.7% low knowledge. Attitudes toward HPV vaccination were generally positive, with 43.3% strongly agreeing that the vaccine is important. Despite this, only 10% had received the vaccine, whereas 57.4% of unvaccinated students expressed willingness to be vaccinated. These findings highlight the need for enhanced education, accessible information dissemination, and stronger policy support to increase HPV vaccination coverage among adolescents, thereby contributing to cervical cancer prevention.*

**Keywords:** *cervical cancer, HPV, HPV vaccination, knowledge, adolescent attitudes*