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Adolescent Behavior Overview About Vaccine HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru Year 2017

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ABSTRACT

The HPV vaccine is one method of prevention by providing vaccines that can stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies that can prevent Human Papilloma Virus to infect cells that can cause cervical cancer and several other types of cancer. This study aims to determine the behavior (knowledge, attitude and practice) young women about HPV vaccine (Human Papilloma Virus) for the prevention of cervical cancer in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018. This study is a quantitative analytic design with cross sectional approach. Held on February 15, 2018 at SMAN 5 Pekanbaru using primary data. A sample of 82 respondents using accidental sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire, univariate data processing is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. The survey results revealed that the majority of adolescents knowledgeable lower as much as 53.7% (44 respondents) have a negative attitude as much as 65.9% (54 respondents), and not willing to make the HPV vaccine 80.5% (66 respondents). Through this research is expected to respondent can continue to add information from various sources that HPV vaccination in adolescents can be accomplished.

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1. Introduction

Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor whose location is located in the area of the cervix or the cervix. The main cause of cervical cancer is infection with human papilloma virus (HPV). HPV infection can affect anyone, from women aged 20 years to women who are no longer in the productive age. Some risk factors of HPV infection include women who married at the age of 18 years are at risk 5-fold infected with HPV, women with sexual activity is high and changing partners, smokers, have a history of venereal disease, parity (number of births), usage oral contraceptives for long periods (Rachmani et al, 2012).

Conditions in Indonesia, according to data Globocan or the International Agency for Research on Cancer Fund (IARC) in 2002, the estimated incidence of cervical cancer ranks first in the amount of 17.2%, with the incidence of 16 per 100,000 women, whereas according to data from the Hospital Information System (SIRS) in 2005 amounted to 13% (Rachmani, et al 2012).

Prevention of cervical cancer using HPV vaccination should be obtained and an unknown woman as a teenager in the educational process both within schools and colleges as well as through print and electronic media. Adolescent girls at the college level with a background in health is one of the movers of preventive measures for cervical cancer, for girls with a background in health information and education more deeply about reproductive health, especially cancer of the cervix so that when the teenager knows reproductive health problems experienced, teens the treatment can take action on the reproductive organs, disease prevention or treatment of disease (Rachmani et al, 2012).

2. Method

This type of research that is used is quantitative. The research design used in this study is an analytic with cross sectional approach. Research has been conducted in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru in February 2018. The population in this study were students of class X and XI SMAN 5. Thus, the sample in this study is 82 people. The sampling technique was accidental sampling. Measuring instrument using a questionnaire, Analysis channeled through SPSS Software Version 20.0

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3. Results and Analysis

3.1. Univariate analysis

a. General data

1) Information

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution Based on the Young Women Getting Information on HPV vaccine (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018

No.	Get information	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	16	19.5
2	No	66	80.5
Total		82	100

2) Resources

Table 2.
Young Women Frequency Distribution Based Sources of Information on HPV vaccine (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018

No.	Resources	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Friend	0	0
2	Mass media	10	62.5
3	Health workers	6	37.5
Total		16	100

b. Custom Data

1) Knowledge

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Young Women on Vaccines HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018

No.	Knowledge	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	High	38	46.3
2	Low	44	53.7
Total		82	100

2) Attitude

Table 4.
Young Women Attitude Frequency distribution of vaccine HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018

No.	Attitude	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	28	34.1
2	Negative	54	65.9
Total		82	100

3) Action

Table 5.
Measures Frequency Distribution of Young Women on Vaccines HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) for Cervical Cancer Prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru 2018

No.	Action	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	16	19.5
2	No	66	80.5
Total		82	100

3.2. Analysis

a. Respondents knowledge

From the results of research on the frequency distribution of young women knowledge about the HPV vaccine for cervical cancer prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru showed that 44 respondents (53.7%) had low knowledge.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary quoted Andenbagoes (2010), knowledge is defined as the expertise and skills acquired through experience or education person, understanding of a subject.

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One of the factors that affect a person's knowledge is information. Information gained from both formal and non formal education can provide short-term impact (immediate impact) resulting in a change or an increase in knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

Researchers had assumed the majority of respondents had little knowledge about the HPV vaccine in because most respondents lack information about cervical cancer and its prevention vaccine is the HPV vaccine. Dikerenakan this lack of socialization of health workers about cervical cancer and its prevention, especially with the HPV vaccine to school, so that the respondents lack of such information.

b. Attitudes of Respondents

The results showed that most respondents have a negative attitude as much as 54 respondents (65.9%) of the HPV vaccine for cervical cancer prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru.

According to Sunaryo (2004), the attitude is the opinion of one's beliefs about the object or situation that is accompanied by a certain feeling and provide a basis that person to make the respondent or berprerilaku way it chooses.

Researchers had assumed a negative attitude of the respondents are influenced by many factors, one of which is the lack of motivation for the respondents because teens have never given counseling about the HPV vaccine. Factor those around, in this case the adolescent closer to peers. The attitude of a friend in the face of something that happens they can also affect the attitude of what will these teens do. The ease of information obtained from both the print and electronic media today are very supportive. The media has an important role in disseminating information, new information on a matter which provides for the formation of new cognitive landassan attitude towards it (Saifuddin, 2008).

According to the researcher should the information that has come to the respondents is information about the dangers of cervical cancer. So that respondents would be more receptive to new information, especially if you have found a vaccine to prevent cervical cancer. And awareness of the importance of prevention of respondents in treating a disease mainly of cervical cancer

1) Respondents Action

The results showed that most respondents are not willing to make the HPV vaccine were 66 respondents (80.5%). Actions respondents are not willing to do the HPV vaccine is influenced by the attitude of the respondents in a negative HPV vaccine, it isin accordance with the theory of Lawrence Green in Soekidjo (2003), a person's health is influenced by the behavior of (non behavior causes). According Kartono (1994, in Istiarti 2000), the practice of an individual to an object is affected by the individual's perception of the gravity of the object, vulnerability, sosiopsikologi factors, sociodemographic factors, the influence of mass media, the advice of others and calculating the costs and benefits of the practice. According to the theory in Notoatmodjo Lewin (2007), a person acts to treat and prevent disease, he must feel that he is susceptible to the disease (susceptible) which meant that a precaution against a disease occurs when a person feels vulnerable to the disease. The kind of action that will be done to benefit or even harm themselves.

4. Conclusion

An overview of research on teen behavior HPV vaccine for cervical cancer prevention in SMAN 5 Pekanbaru in 2018, it can be concluded that of 82 respondents mostly had low knowledge of as many as 44 respondents (53.7%), had a negative attitude towards the HPV vaccine for prevention of cervical cancer, as many as 54 respondents (65.9%), and who are willing to do the HPV vaccine as many as 16 people (19.5%)

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