

OVERVIEW OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION AMONG EIGHT GRADE FEMALE STUDENTS AT SMPN 1 SEYEGAN SLEMAN IN 2026

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer caused by infection with Human Papillomavirus Infection remains a major public health problem in Indonesia. Special Region of Yogyakarta, including Sleman Regency, has a high prevalence of cervical cancer cases; however, the coverage of early detection remains low. Low levels of adolescents' knowledge and attitudes regarding cervical cancer prevention are considered risk factors, highlighting the need for early health education on cervical cancer prevention efforts.

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge and attitudes toward cervical cancer prevention among eighth-grade female students at SMPN 1 Seyegan, Sleman, in 2026.

Method: This descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach was conducted on April 24, 2026, at SMPN 1 Seyegan, Sleman Regency. The study population consisted of 126 eighth-grade female students, with 112 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed descriptively.

Results: Most respondents were 14 years old (86.6%), with social media as the primary source of information. The majority had good knowledge (75.9%), while 22.3% had moderate and 1.8% had low knowledge. Attitudes toward prevention were almost evenly distributed between positive (51.8%) and negative (48.2%).

Conclusion: Most students at SMPN 1 Seyegan had good knowledge regarding Cervical Cancer prevention; however, attitudes toward prevention were still not optimal because positive and negative attitudes were almost balanced. Age and sources of information played a role in shaping knowledge and attitudes.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, prevention, HPV

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TENTANG PENCEGAHAN KANKER SERVIKS PADA SISWI KELAS VIII DI SMPN 1 SEYEGAN SLEMAN TAHUN 2026

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks akibat infeksi Human Papillomavirus (HPV) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia. Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), termasuk Kabupaten Sleman, memiliki prevalensi kasus kanker serviks yang tinggi, namun, cakupan deteksi dini masih rendah. Rendahnya pengetahuan dan sikap remaja mengenai pencegahan kanker serviks menjadi salah satu faktor risiko sehingga diperlukan pendidikan kesehatan sejak dini mengenai upaya pencegahan kanker serviks.

Tujuan: Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pencegahan kanker serviks pada siswi kelas VIII di SMPN 1 Seyegan Sleman tahun 2026.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross sectional dilakukan pada 24 April 2026 di SMPN 1 Seyegan, Sleman. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 126 siswi kelas VIII dengan 112 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden berusia 14 tahun (86,6%) dengan sumber informasi utama berasal dari media sosial. Tingkat pengetahuan responden sebagian besar berada pada kategori baik (75,9%), namun masih terdapat pengetahuan cukup (22,3%) dan kurang (1,8%). Sikap responden menunjukkan hasil hampir seimbang antara positif (51,8%) dan negatif (48,2%).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar siswi di SMPN 1 Seyegan memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang pencegahan kanker serviks, namun sikap terhadap pencegahan masih belum optimal karena sikap positif dan negatif hampir seimbang. Usia dan sumber informasi berperan dalam membentuk pengetahuan dan sikap.

Kata kunci: Kanker serviks, pengetahuan, sikap, pencegahan, HPV