

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the most common diseases among women in the world, and the high-risk of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is the major precursor of cervical cancer. The HPV Vaccination was the part of the primary prevention which effective to against HPV infection. This study aims to determine the relation between the individual perception of cervical cancer prevention with HPV vaccination by using a theoretical approach to Health Belief Model.

Design of the study is observational analytic by using case control approach with 54 respondents sample for each group. There are two groups in this study, the women who took HPV vaccination in the Rumah Vaksinasi Surabaya and Haji General Hospital Surabaya as the case group, and the women who didn't take HPV vaccination as the control group. Data was collected by interviews the respondents using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by chi-square with a significant level 95%.

The result showed that there is a relationship between the perception (perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived barriers, cues to action, and self efficacy) of cervical cancer prevention with HPV vaccination. Based on the result, this study can be concluded that the perception of cervical cancer prevention, is the factor that influenced women to take the HPV vaccination to prevent herself from the HPV infection.

Keywords:

Perception, Cervical Cancer Prevention , Human Papilloma Virus Vaccination, Health Belief Model.