

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE ATTITUDES OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE TOWARD HPV DNA SCREENING IN GEBANGMALANG VILLAGE, MOJOANYAR DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY**

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HPV DNA screening is an early detection method for high-risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection as an effort to prevent cervical cancer. Women's knowledge of reproductive age (WRA) regarding HPV DNA screening plays an important role in shaping their attitudes toward undergoing the screening. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and the attitudes of women of reproductive age regarding HPV DNA screening in Gebangmalang Village, Mojoanyar District, Mojokerto Regency. This study employed an analytical correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of 329 women of reproductive age (WRA), while the research sample included 46 respondents selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using knowledge and attitude questionnaires and analyzed using the Spearman Rank test with a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The results showed that most respondents had good knowledge (84.8%) and positive attitudes toward HPV DNA screening (89.1%). The Spearman Rank test showed a  $p$ -value of 0.000 and a correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of 0.545, indicating a statistically significant positive relationship with moderate correlation strength between the level of knowledge and the attitudes of women of reproductive age regarding HPV DNA screening. It can be concluded that a higher level of knowledge is associated with a more positive attitude toward HPV DNA screening. Therefore, education regarding HPV DNA screening needs to be enhanced through outreach by village midwives and educational media to improve knowledge and foster positive attitudes among women of reproductive age.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, women of reproductive age, HPV DNA screening, cervical cancer.

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DENGAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG SKRINING HPV DNA DI DESA GEBANGMALANG MOJOANYAR MOJOKERTO

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Skrining HPV DNA merupakan metode deteksi dini infeksi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) berisiko tinggi sebagai upaya pencegahan kanker serviks. Pengetahuan wanita usia subur (WUS) tentang skrining HPV DNA berperan dalam membentuk sikap terhadap pelaksanaan pemeriksaan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap wanita usia subur tentang skrining HPV DNA di Desa Gebangmalang, Kecamatan Mojoanyar, Kabupaten Mojokerto. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam Penelitian ini sebanyak 329 wanita usia subur (WUS), dengan sampel berjumlah 46 responden yang di pilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan *uji Spearman Rank* ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik (84,8%) dan sikap positif (89,1%). Hasil *uji Spearman Rank* menunjukkan nilai  $p = 0,000$  dengan koefisien korelasi  $r = 0,545$ , yang berarti terdapat hubungan signifikan dengan kekuatan sedang dan arah positif antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap wanita usia subur tentang skrining HPV DNA. Disimpulkan bahwa semakin baik tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur, semakin positif sikap terhadap pelaksanaan skrining HPV DNA. Oleh karena itu, Edukasi skrining HPV DNA perlu ditingkatkan melalui penyuluhan bidan desa dan media edukatif untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan serta membentuk sikap positif WUS.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, sikap, wanita usia subur, skrining HPV DNA, kanker serviks