

# Gambaran Kesiapan Guru Pembina UKS SD sebagai Fasilitator Vaksinasi HPV dalam Program Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS) di Jakarta Selatan = Readiness Overview of Elementary School Health Teacher (UKS) as Facilitators of HPV Vaccination in The School Children Immunization Month Program (BIAS) in South Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Vaksinasi HPV memiliki efektivitas paling tinggi bila diberikan pada anak usia 9-12 tahun. Sejak tahun 2016 Indonesia menjadi satu dari sekian banyak negara yang memberlakukan program vaksinasi HPV berbasis sekolah (BIAS), dimana saat ini program ini masih terbatas di DKI Jakarta. Penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan bahwa vaksinasi HPV berbasis sekolah memiliki angka cakupan paling tinggi. Namun, menurut data di Jakarta, vaksinasi HPV masih belum mencapai target cakupan 95%. Guru pembina UKS sebagai garda terdepan pelaksanaan vaksinasi HPV di sekolah berperan sanga penting dalam proses pengambilan keputusan orang tua untuk mengijinkan atau menolak pemberian vaksinasi bagi anak mereka. Guru adalah fasilitator yang akan berperan memfasilitasi orang tua dan petugas kesehatan dalam pelaksanaan vaksinasi HPV di sekolah.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran Kesiapan Guru Pembina UKS SD Sebagai Fasilitator Vaksinasi HPV Dalam Program Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS) Di Jakarta Selatan menurut karakteristik jenis kelamin, umur, tingkat pendidikan, lama menjabat sebagai guru Pembina UKS dan riwayat pelatihan. Pengukuran kesiapan dilihat dalam enam dimensi yaitu peran, sikap, pengetahuan, kapasitas, kapabilitas dan tanggung jawab. Penelitian dilakukan pada 50 Guru pembina UKS SD di 10 Kecamatan Jakarta Selatan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan metode cross sectional dan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan 52% Guru Pembina UKS di Jakarta Selatan memiliki kesiapan rendah dan 48% memiliki kesiapan tinggi dalam menjalankan tugas sebagai fasilitator vaksinasi HPV BIAS. Dimensi pengetahuan merupakan dimensi kesiapan yang paling rendah, dengan 70% Guru pembina UKS memiliki pengetahuan kurang tentang vaksinasi HPV dan kanker serviks. Karakteristik Individu memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kesiapan : umur ( $p= 0.036$ ), lama menjabat ( $p=0.012$ ) dan riwayat diklat ( $p= 0.010$ ). Sedangkan jenis kelamin ( $p=0.661$ ) dan tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0.502$ ) tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan terhadap kesiapan dalam penelitian ini. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, maka pelatihan tentang vaksinasi HPV dalam BIAS bagi Guru pembina UKS merupakan hal yang paling penting untuk dilaksanakan dalam rangka mendukung kesiapan Guru Pembina UKS sebagai fasilitator vaksinasi HPV BIAS di Jakarta Selatan.

.....HPV vaccination has the highest effectiveness when given to children aged 9-12 years. Since 2016 Indonesia has become one of few countries that has implemented a school-based HPV vaccination program (BIAS), which is currently limited to DKI Jakarta. Previous research has shown that school-based HPV vaccination has the highest coverage rates. However, according to data in Jakarta, HPV vaccination has not yet reached the 95% coverage target. UKS teachers as the frontline in implementing HPV vaccination in schools play an important role in the decision-making process of parents to allow or refuse vaccinations for

their children. School Health Teacher is the facilitator who will play a role in facilitating parents and health workers in carrying out HPV vaccinations in schools.

This study aims to determine the Readiness Overview of Elementary School Health Teacher (UKS) as Facilitators of HPV Vaccination in the School Children Immunization Month Program (BIAS) in South Jakarta according to the characteristics of gender, age, level of education, length of time serving as a UKS Teacher and training history. Measurement of readiness is seen in six dimensions, namely roles, attitudes, knowledge, capacity, capabilities and responsibilities. The study was conducted on 50 UKS elementary school teachers in 10 sub-districts of South Jakarta. This research is a descriptive study with cross sectional method and uses a quantitative approach.

The results showed that 52% of UKS teachers in South Jakarta had low readiness and 48% had high readiness in carrying out their duties as facilitators of BIV HPV vaccination. The knowledge dimension is the lowest readiness dimension, with 70% of UKS teachers having less knowledge about HPV vaccination and cervical cancer. Individual characteristics have a significant relationship with readiness: age ( $p = 0.036$ ), length of service ( $p = 0.012$ ) and training history ( $p = 0.010$ ). While gender ( $p = 0.661$ ) and education level ( $p = 0.502$ ) no significant relationship was found in readiness in this study. Based on the results of this study, the training on HPV vaccination in BIAS for UKS Teachers is the most important thing to do in order to support the readiness of the UKS Guidance Teacher as a facilitator for BIV HPV vaccination in South Jakarta.