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The Influence of The Edufun Cervix Care Package on The Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Regarding The Human Papillomavirus Vaccine and Cervical Cancer among Elementary School Female Students

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a disease caused by the Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection that affects the cervix. The government has made efforts in the primary prevention of cervical cancer through HPV vaccination as a national immunization program aimed at girls aged 9-14 years. The provision of education related to HPV vaccination is often focused solely on parents, resulting in a lack of knowledge among children about HPV vaccination, which will influence their attitudes and practices regarding HPV vaccination and cervical cancer. This study examines the effects of the Edufun Cervix Care package on the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Regarding Human Papillomavirus Vaccination and Cervical Cancer among elementary school female students in Bekasi. This quantitative study uses a Quasi-Experimental One-Group Pretest-Posttest design. The study sample consists of 70 respondents selected through a total sampling technique. The results of the Wilcoxon test on the knowledge variable (CI 95% = 13.000-16.000, P-value 0.000), attitude (CI 95% = 3.000-5.000, P-value 0.000), and practice (CI 95% = 1.500-2.500, P-value 0.000). The research findings indicate a significant effect of the Edufun Cervix Care package on knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding Human Papillomavirus and Cervical Cancer among elementary school female students in Bekasi, marked by a P-value <0.05. It is hoped that future researchers will utilize different research designs and include parents as respondents in the study.

Keywords: Edufun Cervix Care; Knowledge; Practice; Attitud; HPV Vaccine

Introduction

Cervical cancer, or cancer of the cervix, is a disease that occurs in the cervical part of the uterus, which serves as the initial entry point to the uterus, located between the uterus and the vagina. According to World Health Organization (WHO) states that the majority of cervical cancer cases, 99%, are caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is typically transmitted through sexual intercourse with an infected individual. [1]. The Global Cancer Observatory (GCO) indicates data that cervical cancer ranks fourth, accounting for 6.9% of the total cancer cases worldwide. [2]. In Indonesia, cervical cancer ranks second as the most common cancer, with a total of 36,633 cases or 9.2% of all reported cancer incidents [3]. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency of West Java Province, there were 279 cases of women aged 30-50 suspected of having cervical cancer in 2023. This number represents an increase of 21 cases from 258 cases in 2022 [4]. In addition, according to data from the West Java provincial health office, it is known that there are 80 cases of women suspected of suffering from cervical cancer in Bekasi City. [4].

The government is committed to building a stronger and more innovative system, which is the main objective of the Ministry of Health in improving healthcare services in Indonesia by strengthening

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and expanding health services that are more focused on health promotion and prevention efforts that can be achieved by adding a list of vaccines to the national immunization program [5]. The Ministry of Health has stated that the primary target in implementing this HPV vaccination is aimed at girls aged 9-14 years. This program involves various implementation levels from the center to field execution through the UKS Guidance Team [6]. The administration of the HPV vaccination to elementary school female students is essential as a prevention against cervical cancer. However, based on preliminary study results conducted at SDN Cimuning V through brief interviews, it was found that 70% of the female students had not been specifically educated beforehand about the HPV vaccination and cervical cancer by the health center or school teachers before receiving the vaccination.

The vaccination program will be less effective if female students have insufficient knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding cervical cancer and the HPV vaccine. [7]. If the knowledge is inadequate, attitudes and practices towards the vaccine will diminish. Therefore, a practical scheme is needed to provide health education to children in the school environment regarding cervical cancer and the HPV vaccine to promote and support government programs in administering the vaccination. [8]. Some tools that can be used to provide education are animated videos, Small Group Discussions (SGD), and crossword puzzles. Along with the increasing number of developing media and learning methods, it provides the latest innovations in delivering enjoyable education to students according to their learning capacities. [9]. According to [10]Learning media can make it easier for teachers to communicate knowledge to students during the teaching and learning process.

Video is one of the media in the form of audiovisuals often used for educational purposes as it has been proven to enhance learning outcomes. [11]. In addition to providing animated videos as a learning medium, another method that can be used is through Small Group Discussion and Crossword Puzzle games. Small Group Discussion is a learning method that employs discussion techniques to solve problems or understand specific material. [12]. Meanwhile, using crossword puzzles in education can positively enhance knowledge and performance. This game also helps to foster creativity, increase learning motivation, improve memory, and make learning more enjoyable. [13].

Although several studies have shown the impact of education provided through educational videos or other methods regarding the HPV vaccine, there is still a lack of similar research specifically focused on providing education to elementary school children. This study offers a new approach to education through the Edufun Cervix Care package, which consists of several educational delivery methods such as animated videos, Small Group Discussions (SGD), and crossword puzzles. It focuses on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of elementary school girls regarding the HPV vaccine and cervical cancer. This study aims to examine the impact of the Edufun Cervix care package on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding HPV vaccination and cervical cancer among elementary school female students in Bekasi.

Methods

This research employs a quasi-experimental One-group pretest-posttest design (conducted in November 2024). The research sample consists of 70 fourth-grade elementary school female students selected using the total sampling method. The instrument used is a modified Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Questionnaire regarding HPV Infection, Cervical Cancer, and HPV Vaccination, which was adopted and modified from the research questionnaire by Winarto et al. in 2022.[14]. The researchers adapted and modified the research instruments by adjusting the content and language to be used in accordance with the age of the research respondents. The knowledge questionnaire contains 16 items divided into two domains. The domain of HPV infection and cervical cancer consists of 6 items, and the HPV vaccine domain consists of 10 items (r calculated = 0.383-0.691, Cronbach Alpha = 0.818). The attitude questionnaire consists of 12 items, with the HPV infection and cervical cancer domain consisting of 5 items and the HPV vaccine domain consisting of 7 items (r calculated = 0.414-0.709, Cronbach Alpha = 0.813). The practice questionnaire contains the HPV vaccine domain, comprising six items (r calculated = 0.495-0.735, Cronbach Alpha = 0.681). Validity and reliability tests were conducted on 30 respondents. This study has obtained an ethical approval letter with No.486/XI/2024/KEP.

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Table 1.
Validity and Reliability Test Results (n=30)

Variables	Item	r Table	r Count	Validity Result	Cronbach's Alpha	Interpretation
Knowledge (K)	K1	0,374	0,722	Valid	0,786	Reliable
	K2		0,604	Valid		
	K3		0,427	Valid		
	K4		0,405	Valid		
	K5		0,374	Valid		
	K6		0,421	Valid		
	K7		0,515	Valid		
	K8		0,475	Valid		
	K9		0,420	Valid		
	K10		0,498	Valid		
	K11		0,443	Valid		
	K12		0,443	Valid		
	K13		0,631	Valid		
	K14		0,595	Valid		
	K15		0,477	Valid		
	K16		0,440	Valid		
Attitude (A)	A1	0,374	0,648	Valid	0,813	Reliable
	A2		0,617	Valid		
	A3		0,617	Valid		
	A4		0,562	Valid		
	A5		0,414	Valid		
	A6		0,648	Valid		
	A7		0,648	Valid		
	A8		0,626	Valid		
	A9		0,709	Valid		
	A10		0,448	Valid		
	A11		0,665	Valid		
	A12		0,554	Valid		
Practice (P)	P1	0,374	0,698	Valid	0,662	Reliable
	P2		0,495	Valid		
	P3		0,576	Valid		
	P4		0,553	Valid		
	P5		0,724	Valid		
	P6		0,735	Valid		

Results And Discussion

Table 2.
Characteristics of Respondents by Age (n=70)

Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
9,84	10	0,555	9	11

In this study, the researcher selected fourth-grade elementary school female students aged between 9 and 11 years to take initial steps to prepare the respondents to receive the HPV vaccine in the future. This is because, according to the Ministry of Health, the primary target for implementing the HPV vaccination is aimed at girls aged 9-14 years. [6]. Implementing HPV vaccination in school-aged children is chosen because the immune system in children aged 9-14 years is generally still powerful and responsive to vaccines, as well as the minimal possibility of them being exposed to HPV. [15].

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Table 3.
Characteristics of respondents based on Parental Education (n=70)

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Parental Education		
Elementary School	1	1,4%
Junior High School	7	10%
Senior High School	34	48,6%
Diploma or Bachelor's degree	28	40%

As shown in (table 2), it can be observed that most of the respondents' parents have a high school education, followed by parents with a diploma or bachelor's degree in the second position. This means that most respondents come from families with secondary education or higher levels of education. [16]. Parents with higher education will have better access to health information, particularly regarding HPV vaccines and cervical cancer. This aligns with the research findings. [17], which indicates that the trust of the surrounding community in the parents' decision to allow their children to receive the HPV vaccine significantly influences their acceptance of the vaccine.

Table 4.
Characteristics of respondents based on Parental Income (n=70)

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Parental Income		
< Regional Minimum Wage (5.343.430)	36	51,4%
≥ Regional Minimum Wage (5.343.430)	34	48,6%

Based on the research results regarding parental income in (table 3), it can be observed that most respondents have parents with incomes below the minimum wage. The research [18] Reveals a relationship between parental income and parental acceptance of HPV vaccination for children. Furthermore, it was also found in Singapore that cost factors are a barrier to the acceptance of HPV vaccination [19]. However, the study [20] indicates that acceptance of the HPV vaccine can increase if the program is implemented for free or subsidized by the government.

Table 5.
Characteristics of respondents based on Family History of Cervical Cancer (n=70)

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Family history of cervical cancer		
There is	3	4,3%
There is not	67	95,7%

Based on the research results in (table 4), it can be observed that 4.3% of them have family members with a history of cervical cancer. Genes are a form of genetic information that is passed down through generations, which means that women with a family history of cancer have a higher risk of developing cancer, than women without family members who have a history of cervical cancer. [21].

Table 6.
The influence of the Edufun Cervix Care package on knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding HPV vaccination and cervical cancer (n=70)

Variable	Mean (SD)	*Δ Mean*	P-value	CI 95%
Knowledge				
Pre-test	12,83 (4,53)	14,43	0,00	13.000-16.000
Post-test	27,26 (2,10)			
Attitude				
Pre-test	14,31 (3,95)	4,15	0,00	3.000-5.000
Post-test	18,46 (2,22)			

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Practice				
Pre-test	6,53 (1,90)	1,67	0,00	1.500-2.500
Post-test	8,20 (1,67)			

Based on the data in Table 5, it can be observed that the three variables in the pre-test and post-test conditions have the same P-value of 0.00. When tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, it is found that the P-value <0.05, indicates a significant effect. Therefore, it can be concluded that the provision of the edufun cervix care package has an impact on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding HPV vaccination and cervical cancer among elementary school students. Thus, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.

The analysis of elementary school students' knowledge regarding HPV vaccines and cervical cancer before and after being provided education through the Edufun Cervix Care package

Based on the research results presented in (table 5), it is known that the knowledge variable before the intervention (pre-test) had insufficient values. This is influenced by the limited access of students to reproductive health information appropriate for their age, a lack of education from family, school, or nearby health services, and the complexity of knowledge regarding cervical cancer, which makes it difficult for students to understand if not approached correctly. However, after the intervention (post-test), there was a significant increase in the average score. Comparative analysis shows a significant difference in knowledge levels before and after the intervention. Before the intervention, most students only understood the basic concepts of cervical cancer without knowing specific preventive measures. However, after the intervention through the Edufun Cervix Care package, the students were able to explain various aspects related to HPV vaccination and cervical cancer prevention well.

The results of this study align with the research conducted by [22], which indicates that animated videos with appealing visuals and interactive stories have proven to be very effective in enhancing children's understanding of the learning material intended to be conveyed. Previous research also shows that the learning model using Small Group Discussion (SGD) has an impact on the cognitive improvement of students, as evidenced by the results of the Paired T-Test, which indicates a significance value (p) of 0.00 < 0.05 [23]. In addition, in another study, there was an increase in the respondents' knowledge after being provided education through animated video media and crossword puzzles, reaching 81.82% [13].

Analysis of elementary school students' attitudes regarding HPV vaccines and cervical cancer before and after being educated through the Edufun Cervix Care package

Based on the research results presented in (table 5), it is known that the knowledge variable before the intervention (pre-test) had insufficient values. Several factors that may influence this attitude include the students' lack of understanding regarding the importance of the HPV vaccine as a preventive measure, fear of side effects from the vaccine due to insufficient information, and low exposure to information about cervical cancer and its prevention. After the intervention (post-test), there was an increase in the average attitude score. Before the education was provided, most students tended to be hesitant about HPV vaccination. However, after the intervention, the majority of female students showed a more positive attitude, such as a willingness to receive vaccination, confidence in the benefits of the HPV vaccine in preventing cervical cancer, and a willingness to disseminate reproductive health information to friends or family. This change indicates that providing education with a holistic approach tailored to the characteristics of the respondents can influence affective aspects, thereby encouraging a more positive attitude.

The results of this study are also in line with previous research conducted by [24]. It is known that providing education through animated videos can enhance positive attitudes in children. The Small Group Discussion educational method is also known to influence motivation, which can assist in developing students' attitudes in the learning process. [25]. In addition, according to the research by [26], the results indicate the influence of education through promotional media on nutrition puzzles regarding the increase in knowledge, attitudes, and actions of fifth-grade elementary school students about balanced nutrition. However, despite the respondents' attitudes improving towards the HPV

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vaccine and cervical cancer, the decision to accept the HPV vaccination remains in the hands of the respondents' parents. [27].

Analysis of the practice of elementary school students regarding HPV and cervical cancer vaccines before and after being educated through the Edufun Cervix Care package

Before the intervention was provided, the majority of female students demonstrated minimal practices regarding the steps to maintain cleanliness in the reproductive area, cervical cancer prevention, including the HPV vaccine, such as a lack of awareness about the importance of HPV vaccination as protection against cervical cancer and a low desire to receive the HPV vaccine. This was also marked by the respondents' practice scores in (table 5) which indicated an average score (pretest) still lacking. However, after being provided with the Edufun Cervic Care package, there was a significant increase in the students' practices related to the HPV vaccine, indicated by an increase in the average score. The provision of this intervention provides an opportunity for female students to participate in observing the vaccination process, engage in small group discussions that encourage them to share perspectives and discuss questions regarding the HPV vaccine, as well as conduct a demonstration on how to maintain hygiene in the genital area as a preliminary step to safeguarding reproductive health.

Based on the results of previous research that has been conducted [28], the results are consistent with this research, namely that the provision of animated videos has been proven to influence the improvement of health practices among fourth and fifth-grade elementary school female students, as evidenced by a P-value of 0.000 <0.05. Another study conducted by [29] In grade V students of MIN 4 Bone also showed results that align with this study, namely, the provision of education using the SGD model can affect the improvement of practice and student activity in the learning process. In addition, the provision of education through the media of Crossword Puzzles (TTS) has been proven to increase the active practice of students. This can be seen from implementing learning that encourages students to be active and explore themselves [30].

Analysis of the influence of the Edufun Cervix Care package on knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccine for elementary school students

The Edufun Cervix Care package is an educational package consisting of animated videos, Small Group Discussions (SGD), and Crossword Puzzles designed to specifically address the material related to HPV vaccination and Cervical Cancer in a language that is easy to understand according to the age of the respondents. The increase in knowledge, attitudes, and practices among respondents indicates that the provision of education through this Edufun Cervix Care package has proven to influence the respondents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The animated videos within this package serve as a medium that conveys all information related to HPV vaccination and cervical cancer education. These animated videos are presented within 5 minutes, accompanied by visually appealing components that illustrate the material. The concept of creating the animation video aligns with previous research conducted by [22], this suggests that engaging animation movies with interactive stories and eye-catching graphics are very successful in improving kids' comprehension of the lesson content.

In addition to providing animated videos, the researchers also offer an educational method in the form of Small Group Discussion (SGD) by dividing the total number of respondents into small groups, each consisting of 7 members. In this SGD, respondents discuss with each group member to address the material presented in the animated video, accompanied by a research facilitator. Furthermore, respondents are provided with another educational method, namely Crossword Puzzles, which serve as a recap of the content covered in the animated film. The Crossword Puzzle contains six questions from several topics that were shown in the previous animated video. The Crossword Puzzle is completed together with each member present in the SGD. The selection of this educational method has proven to enhance students' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding HPV vaccination and cervical cancer.

This is in line with the research conducted by [23], where the selection of the Small Group Discussion (SGD) method has been proven to enhance students' intellectual learning outcomes. SGD aims to train students to use a problem as a starting point for discussion to conduct analysis and assessment to determine answers [31]. The method conducted through discussion can enhance students' thinking patterns and communication skills and improve collaboration among group members [32].

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Providing health education for elementary school-aged children requires a creative and engaging approach [33]. The combination of animated video presentations, SGD, and Crossword Puzzles specifically addressing HPV vaccines and cervical cancer is a strategy developed by researchers to enhance knowledge, shift attitudes to be more positive, and encourage healthy practices regarding HPV vaccines and cervical cancer.

This study has several limitations. In this study, the researcher only employed one intervention group without utilizing a control group for comparison, thus the results of this research cannot measure the comparison between the influence of the Edufun Cervix Care package on the intervention group and the control group concerning knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the Human Papillomavirus vaccine and cervical cancer among elementary school female students. In addition, the focus of the respondents in this study exclusively involves elementary school girls, while the final decision regarding the acceptance of the HPV vaccination is entirely in the hands of the parents. Therefore, it is hoped that future researchers will be able to use control and intervention groups as comparisons and involve parents as research respondents with evidence-based interventions. This is expected to enhance parents' understanding and awareness of the importance of the HPV vaccine and encourage more parents to support the administration of the vaccine to their children.

Conclusion

This study concluded that the Edufun Cervix Care package has a significant influence on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the Human Papillomavirus vaccine and cervical cancer among elementary school girls. Subsequent research should use a different design and involve parents as respondents. This research is expected to serve as a reference and input for the school authorities to collaborate with health services in preparing appropriate education regarding HPV vaccines and cervical cancer before the implementation of the Bulan Imunisasi Anak Sekolah (BIAS).

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