

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

This chapter describes the conclusions of the research results from the discussion of the previous chapters regarding knowledge of sexual reproduction, openness in discussing sexual topics and awareness of the HPV infection towards willingness for HPV infection vaccination. Furthermore, it offers suggestions that could be useful for parties with an interest in the topic as well as for research that will be carried out in the future.

5.1 Conclusions

According to the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapters, the conclusions that can be drawn in this study are:

1. In this study, the results showed that there is a correlation between knowledge of sexual reproduction and awareness of the HPV infection towards openness in discussing sexual topics. This is proven by the results of the Kendall's W test obtained in the form of a Asymp. Sig of 0.006, so it can be seen that there is a correlation and the research hypothesis is accepted. In addition, the resulting coefficient of correlation is 0.017 which means that the correlation is in a weak positive.
2. In this study, the results showed that there is a correlation between openness in discussing sexual topics towards willingness for HPV Infection vaccination.

This is proven by the results of the Chi-Square test obtained in the form of a Asymp. Sig of 0.000, so it can be seen that there is a correlation and the research hypothesis is accepted.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the research results and conclusions that have been explained, there are several suggestions that will be presented by researchers related to this research. These suggestions are divided into theoretical, practical and social suggestions.

5.2.1 Theoretical Suggestion

Based on the finding, researchers suggest sexual comprehensive education to increase knowledge of sexual reproduction which leads to awareness of sexually transmitted infection and it may improve attitudes in discussing sexual topics. Increasing openness in discussing sexual topics may then encourage willingness to take preventive measures. In addition, future research is recommended to examine the role of contextual factors that may affect the correlation between knowledge of sexual reproduction, openness in discussing sexual topics, awareness of the HPV infection, and willingness for HPV Infection Vaccination. Future research may also consider the effectiveness of intervention programs that aim to increase knowledge and awareness about sexual health, as well as increase openness in discussing sexual topics.

5.2.2 Practical Suggestion

Practical suggestion that can be drawn from this study is the importance of enhancing knowledge of sexual reproduction and awareness of the HPV infection as an effort to encourage the willingness for HPV infection vaccination. Therefore, it is recommended to develop educational programs and awareness campaigns that can be carried out by healthcare institutions, community health center and health-focused NGOs that are more focused on increasing public understanding of sexually transmitted infection, thereby increasing willingness for HPV infection vaccination.

5.2.3 Social Suggestion

In this study, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a high awareness of the HPV infection followed by a willingness for HPV infection vaccination which can also be considered as high. However, there were still some who stated that they were not willing to be vaccinated. Based on these findings, the researcher offers social suggestion for the community organizations that are concerned with the issue of HPV, by developing a comprehensive educational program on sexual reproduction and HPV, including an explanation of how HPV is transmitted, the risks caused, and the benefits of vaccination. These programs may be implemented in schools, universities, and within local societies.

5.3 Recommendation

For future research, it is recommended to conduct research with other variables in examining the variable of willingness for HPV infection vaccination. Other variables that can affect a person's will to vaccinate such as knowledge about HPV, social influence and other factors that make people willing to be vaccinated. In addition, future research may use other populations to be studied.