

SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI

**GAMBARAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIPI)
VAKSIN COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS LUBUK BEGALUNG
KOTA PADANG**



Oleh:

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FAKULTAS FARMASI

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

PADANG

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ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIPI) VAKSIN COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS LUBUK BEGALUNG KOTA PADANG

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Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) diumumkan oleh WHO sebagai pandemi yang disebabkan oleh virus SARS-CoV-2 yang menyerang sistem pernapasan manusia dan telah menyebar keseluruh dunia. Untuk mengatasi situasi ini pemerintah di seluruh dunia telah mengusung program vaksinasi COVID-19 termasuk pemerintah Indonesia. Hal ini di nilai sebagai cara paling efektif untuk mengendalikan dan mengurangi pandemi, namun dalam penggunaannya dapat menimbulkan reaksi vaksinasi yang dikenal sebagai Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat gambaran KIPI dan hubungannya dengan data demografi dan jenis vaksin. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara prospektif menggunakan data vaksinasi yang dilakukan pada masyarakat yang melaksanakan vaksinasi pada bulan Januari 2022 di Puskesmas Lubuk Begalung dengan sampel sebanyak 312 orang dari populasi sebanyak 913 orang yang dipilih secara acak dan memenuhi syarat inklusi dan eksklusi dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar pengumpulan data yang dikeluarkan oleh Kemenkes RI pada tahun 2020. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan karakteristik demografi responden mayoritas responden berjenis kelamin laki-laki (51,0%) yang berusia 18-44 tahun (69%) dan jenis vaksin yang digunakan adalah Sinovac, Pfizer dan Moderna. Dalam penelitian ini, sebanyak 312 dosis (56,9%) merasakan adanya KIPI. Mayoritas responden merasakan KIPI yaitu pegal lokasi penyuntikan, mengantuk, malaise, demam dan nyeri lokasi penyuntikan. Terdapat hubungan antara KIPI dengan jenis kelamin ($p=0,000$), usia responden ($p=0,025$) jenis vaksin ($p=0,000$).

Kata kunci: Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi, KIPI, Vaksin, COVID-19, Sinovac, Pfizer, Moderna,

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE AT LUBUK BEGALUNG HEALTH CENTER IN PADANG

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Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) was announced by WHO as a pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus that attacked the human respiratory system and has spread throughout the world. To overcome this situation, governments around the world have carried out a COVID-19 vaccination program, including the Indonesian government. It was considered the most effective way to control and reduce pandemics. In fact, in terms of the use, it could cause a vaccination reaction known as Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI). The study explained in this article is aimed to see the description of AEFI and its relationship with demographic data and types of vaccines. This study was conducted prospective using vaccination data conducted on people who carried out vaccinations in January 2022 at the Lubuk Begalung Health Center with a sample of 312 people from a population of 913 people who were randomly selected and met the inclusion and exclusion requirements by simple random sampling method. Data collection used a data collection sheet issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020. The results of the study were based on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Most respondents were male with a percentage of 51.0%, people who were aged 18-44 years was 69%, and the type of vaccine used was Sinovac, Pfizer and Moderna. In this study, 312 doses (56.9%) perceived the presence of AEFIs. Most respondents perceived AEFIs, which were soreness on the injection site, drowsiness, malaise, fever, and pain on the injection site. There was a relationship between AEFI and gender ($p = 0.000$), age of respondents ($p = 0.025$), and type of vaccines ($p = 0.000$).

Keywords: Adverse Events Following Immunization, AEFI, Vaccines, COVID-19, Sinovac, Pfizer, Moderna