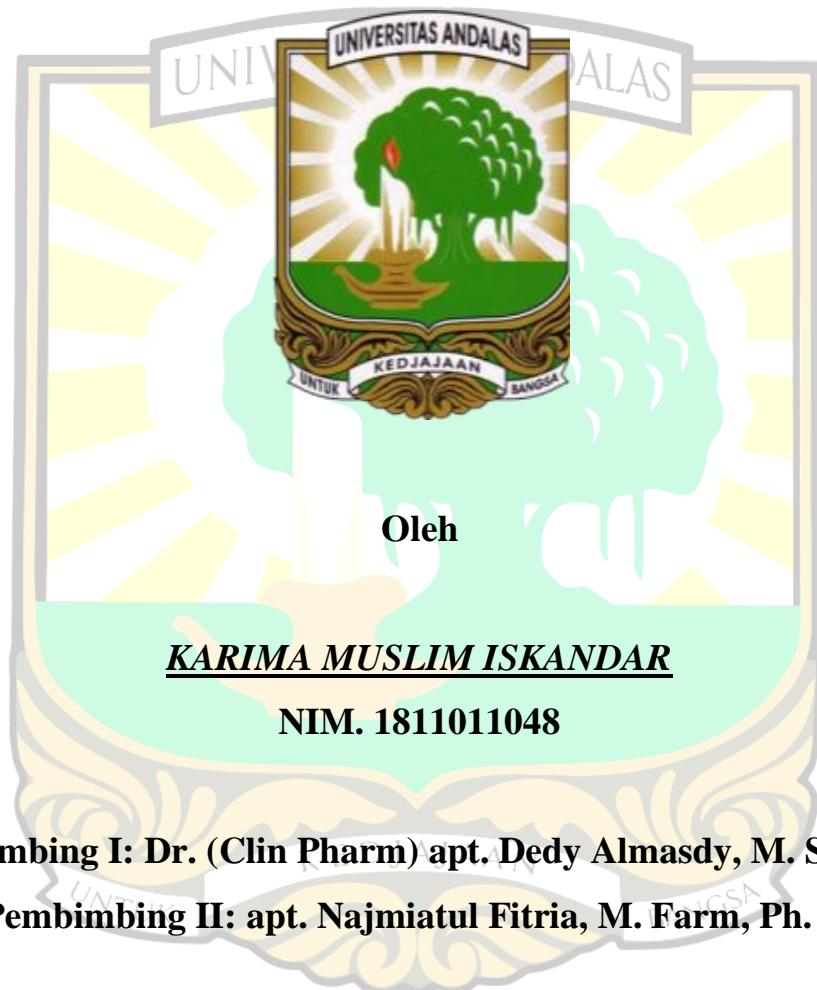


## **SKRIPSI SARJANA FARMASI**

### **GAMBARAN DUGAAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIP) VAKSIN COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS ANDALAS KOTA PADANG**



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**FAKULTAS FARMASI  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
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**Oleh**



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UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
2022**

## **ABSTRAK**

### **GAMBARAN DUGAAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIPI) VAKSIN COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS ANDALAS KOTA PADANG**

Oleh:  
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Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) adalah kejadian medik yang diduga berhubungan dengan vaksinasi. Vaksinasi aman dan efektif untuk mencegah penyakit, namun dapat menghasilkan beberapa efek samping yang tidak diinginkan yang dapat mempengaruhi individu yang sehat. Oleh karena itu, pemantauan KIPI perlu dilakukan. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran serta hubungan jenis kelamin, usia, dan beberapa jenis vaksin dengan reaksi KIPI. Penelitian dilakukan secara prospektif dengan teknik wawancara melalui telepon kepada masyarakat yang telah melaksanakan vaksinasi minimal dosis pertama vaksin COVID-19 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas pada bulan Januari 2022. Data penelitian dikaji secara deskriptif kemudian dianalisis menggunakan SPSS. Dari total populasi sebesar 1134 didapatkan sampel sebesar 328 orang yang dipilih secara acak. Dari penelitian didapatkan hasil bahwa 76,8% berusia 18-44 tahun, 59,9% berjenis kelamin perempuan serta sebanyak total 624 dosis didapatkan dari vaksin Sinovac, vaksin Pfizer, dan vaksin Moderna. Hanya sebesar 45,2% dosis vaksin menyebabkan reaksi KIPI dengan mayoritas gejala nyeri pada lokasi penyuntikan, pegal pada lokasi penyuntikan, mengantuk, bengkak pada lokasi penyuntikan, dan demam; yang merupakan beberapa gejala umum yang terjadi setelah pemberian vaksin COVID-19. Tidak ada efek samping serius yang dilaporkan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian menunjukkan hasil bahwa reaksi KIPI paling sering dilaporkan pada wanita, individu yang lebih muda dan setelah vaksin Moderna.

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

## **ABSTRACT**

### **DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTED ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) OF COVID-19 VACCINE AT THE ANDALAS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN PADANG CITY**

By:

**KARIMA MUSLIM ISKANDAR**

**Student ID Number: 1811011048**

**(Bachelor of Pharmacy)**

Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) is any untoward medical occurrence that follows immunization. Vaccination is a safe and effective way to prevent disease, but they may also produce some undesirable side effects which may affect the healthy individuals. Therefore, the monitoring of adverse events following immunization is necessary. This study aims to determine the description and to determine the relationship between gender, age, and the type of vaccine with adverse events following immunization (AEFI). A prospective study was conducted by telephone interview with people vaccinated at least the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine in Andalas Health Center working area in January 2022. The data were analyzed descriptively using SPSS. From a total population of 1134, a sample of 328 people was randomly selected. The results of the study showed that 76,8% respondents were between 18-44 years of age, 59.9% were female and a total of 624 vaccine doses from a Sinovac vaccine, Pfizer vaccine, and Moderna vaccine were obtained. Our survey revealed that only 45.2% vaccine doses were reported in various side-effects with pain at the injection site, sore aches at the injection site, sleepiness, swelling at the injection site, and fever; these were some of the common symptoms after the COVID-19 vaccine administration. No serious adverse event was reported in this study. The study showed that adverse reactions were more frequently reported in females, younger individuals and after the Moderna vaccine.

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