

ABSTRAK

Nama : Arlya Mahayani Putri
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Hubungan Antara Jenis Vaksin COVID-19 Terhadap Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi Pada Warga RW 007 Desa Wanajaya Kecamatan Cibitung Kabupaten Bekasi Jawa Barat

Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) pada vaksinasi COVID-19 merupakan kejadian yang diduga berkaitan dengan vaksin COVID-19. Adapun tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jenis vaksin COVID-19 terhadap kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi (KIPI) pada warga RW 007 di Desa Wanajaya, Kec. Cibitung Kab. Bekasi, Jawa Barat. Metode penelitian ini deskriptif dan survey yang bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini berupa kuesioner tertutup melalui *google form*. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini adalah *probability sampling* dengan metode *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Berdasarkan hasil dari 93 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi pada jenis vaksin Sinovac/CoronaVac sebanyak 56 responden (81,2%) mengalami reaksi KIPI berupa nyeri pada tempat suntik, begitu hal nya dengan jenis vaksin AstraZeneca sebanyak 16 responden (84,2%) mengalami nyeri pada tempat suntik, sedangkan jenis vaksin Pfizer mengalami gejala KIPI terbanyak yaitu demam, badan lemah dan nyeri pada tempat suntik. Hubungan antara keduanya dengan menggunakan uji *Chi-square* adalah H_0 diterima, sehingga hasil yang diperoleh adalah tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis vaksin COVID-19 terhadap kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi (KIPI) pada warga RW 007 Desa Wanajaya Kec. Cibitung Kab. Bekasi Jawa Barat.

Kata kunci: Vaksin, COVID-19, Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI).

ABSTRACT

Name : Arlya Mahayani Putri
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : *The Relation Between Between Types of COVID-19 Vaccines and Adverse Events Following Immunization on RW 007 Residents of Wanajaya Village in Cibitung District of Bekasi Regency West Java*

Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) on COVID-19 vaccines is an event thought to be related to the COVID-19 vaccines. This study aims to identify the relation between kinds of COVID-19 vaccines and adverse events following immunization (AEFI) on RW 007 Residents of Wanajaya Village in Cibitung District of Bekasi Regency, West Java. The researcher uses a Descriptive and Analytical Survey for the research method, along with the Cross-Sectional Approach. The instrument of this study is in the form of a close-ended questionnaire in Google Form. For the sample collection technique, the researcher conducted Probability Sampling using the Propotionate Stratified Random Sampling Method. Based on the results of the 93 respondents who met the inclusion criteria, 56 respondents (81.2%) who used the Sinovac/CoronaVac vaccine experienced AEFI reactions in the form of soreness at their injection site. It is the same with the AstraZeneca vaccine, with 16 respondents (84.2) who also experienced soreness at their injection site. However, the Pfizer vaccine has the most AEFI symptoms, namely fever, weakness, and soreness on the injection site. Using the Chi-square test, the relation between the two is H_0 is accepted. Therefore, the results obtained from this study show that there is no relation between the types of COVID-19 vaccines and adverse events following immunization (AEFI) on RW 007 Residents of Wanajaya Village in Cibitung District of Bekasi Regency, West Java..

Keywords: Vaccine, COVID-19, Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI).