

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
JURUSAN FARMASI
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**Gambaran Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) Vaksinasi Covid-19
Pada Mahasiswa Jurusan Farmasi Politeknik Kesehatan Tanjungpur**

xvi + 61 halaman, 11 gambar, 10 tabel, dan 6 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) merupakan jenis penyakit baru yang belum pernah diidentifikasi sebelumnya pada manusia. Virus penyebab COVID-19 ini dinamakan SARS-CoV-2. Salah satu upaya pemerintah untuk mengendalikan pandemi COVID-19 yaitu dengan mengadakan program vaksinasi secara masal yang dimulai sejak awal tahun 2021. Pemberian vaksin ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi penyebaran COVID-19 serta mencapai kekebalan kelompok. Sama seperti jenis vaksin lainnya, vaksin COVID-19 dapat menimbulkan reaksi yang biasa disebut dengan Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI). Pada umumnya KIPI bersifat ringan dan sementara. Reaksi yang biasanya muncul meliputi nyeri dibagian suntikan, nyeri sendi, menggigil, mual dan muntah, kelelahan, dan demam.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran KIPI COVID-19 pada mahasiswa Jurusan Farmasi Politeknik Kesehatan Tanjungpur. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan melakukan wawancara. Teknik pengambilan data menggunakan metode *Accidental Sampling* sebanyak 70 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Hasil penelitian didapat persentase karakteristik sosio-demografi responden meliputi usia terbanyak yaitu 21 tahun (50%), jenis kelamin terbanyak yaitu perempuan (87,1%). Karakteristik klinis mayoritas responden tidak memiliki komorbid (97,1%). Keadaan saat vaksinasi 98,6% responden dalam keadaan sehat, dan mayoritas responden tidak pernah terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 (92,8%). Persentase KIPI menunjukkan responden mengalami KIPI sebanyak 57 responden (81,4%). Jenis vaksin yang paling banyak digunakan vaksin Sinovac (95,7%). Jenis KIPI yang paling sering dirasakan oleh responden adalah nyeri di daerah suntikan (61,7%). Karakteristik dosis vaksinasi (61,4%) mengalami KIPI pada dosis ke-2. Lama KIPI yang dialami oleh responden paling adalah selama 1 hari (66,7%). Jenis terapi responden tidak melakukan terapi KIPI (82,7%). Sebanyak 10 responden yang melakukan KIPI kebanyakan melakukan terapi Farmakologi dengan mengkonsumsi Paracetamol (60%) dan 40% melakukan terapi non-farmakologi menggunakan kompres air hangat.

Kata kunci : COVID-19, vaksinasi, KIPI
Daftar bacaan : 34 (2011-2021)

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPUR
JURUSAN FARMASI
Final Project Report, June 2022

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***An overview of the COVID-19 vaccination's Adverse Events After
Immunization (AEFI) on Pharmacy Students at Tanjungpur Health
Polytechnic***

xvii + 61 pages, 11 pictures, 10 tables, and 6 attachments

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been identified in humans. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called SARS-CoV-2. One of the government's efforts to control the COVID-19 pandemic is to hold a mass vaccination program that began in early 2021. The administration of this vaccine aims to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and achieve herd immunity. Just like the other types of vaccines, the COVID-19 vaccine can cause a reaction commonly referred to as Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFI). In general, AEFI is mild and temporary. Reactions that usually appear include pain at the injection, joint pain, chills, nausea and vomiting, fatigue, and fever.

This study aims to find out an overview of Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFI) Covid-19 Immunization in students majoring in pharmacy at the Tanjungpur Health Polytechnic. This research is a quantitative descriptive research by conducting interviews. The data collection technique uses the Accidental Sampling method of 70 samples that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of the study obtained the percentage of socio-demographic characteristics of respondents including the most age, namely 21 years (50%), the most gender, namely women (87.1%), . The clinical characteristics of the majority of respondents had no comorbidities (97.1%). At the time of vaccination, 98.6% of respondents were in good health, and the majority of respondents had never been confirmed positive for COVID-19 (92.8%). The percentage of AEFI shows that respondents experienced AEFI as many as 57 respondents (81.4%). The most widely used type of vaccine is Sinovac vaccine (95.7%). The type of AEFI most often felt by respondents was pain in the injection area (61.7%). The characteristics of the vaccination dose (61.4%) experienced AEFI at the 2nd dose. The length of AEFI experienced by respondents was most for 1 day (66.7%). The type of therapy respondents did not perform AEFI therapy (82.7%). As many as 10 respondents who did AEFI mostly did pharmacological therapy by consuming Paracetamol (60%) and 40% did non-pharmacological therapy using warm water compresses.

Keywords : COVID-19, vaccination, AEFI
Reading list : 34 (2011-2021)