

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIP) VAKSIN ASTRAZENECA ANTARA PENYINTAS DAN NON PENYINTAS DI UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pandemi Covid-19 merupakan virus jenis baru yang sebelumnya tidak ditemukan pada manusia. Pemberian vaksin diharapkan memungkinkan sistem kekebalan terhadap infeksi. Salah satu vaksin yang dapat diberikan yaitu AstraZeneca. Vaksinasi Covid-19 dapat menimbulkan Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIP).

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIP) vaksin AstraZeneca antara penyintas dan non penyintas Di Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Metode: Kuantitatif Deskriptif (*Cross Sectional*). Sampel seluruh Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta yang vaksinasi AstraZeneca 128 orang dengan *total sampling*. Analisa menggunakan Uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Mayoritas usia yaitu Remaja Akhir (18-25 tahun) (94,5%), jenis kelamin perempuan (73,4%) dan riwayat terkonfirmasi non penyintas (82%). KIP dosis 1 penyintas yaitu reaksi Sistemik (17,2%), KIP dosis 1 non penyintas yaitu reaksi Sistemik (75%), KIP dosis 2 penyintas yaitu reaksi Sistemik (13,3%), KIP dosis 2 non penyintas yaitu reaksi Sistemik (55,5%). Uji perbedaan KIP dosis 1 antara penyintas dan non penyintas dengan *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,859 ($p>0,05$) yang berarti bahwa tidak ada perbedaan, Uji beda dosis 2 antara penyintas dan non penyintas dengan *Chi-Square* didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,599 ($p>0,05$) yang berarti bahwa tidak ada perbedaan.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada perbedaan KIP dosis 1, 2 penyintas dan non penyintas.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, AstraZeneca, Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIP).

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AN OVERVIEW OF ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION OF ASTRAZENECA VACCINE BETWEEN SURVIVORS AND NON-SURVIVORS IN UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 is a new type of virus that was not previously found in humans. Vaccine administration is expected to enable the immune system to work against infection. One of the vaccines given is AstraZeneca. Covid-19 vaccination can cause Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) or *Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi* (KIPI)

Objective: Finding out the overview of Adverse Events Following Immunization of the AstraZeneca vaccine between non-survivors and non-survivors in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Method: Descriptive Quantitative (Cross Sectional). All of the sample in Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta vaccinated with AstraZeneca was 128 people taken with total sampling. The analysis used Chi-Square Test.

Results: The majority of the ages were Late Adolescence (18-25 years) (94.5%), female (73.4%) and a confirmed history of non-survivor (82%). AEFI of dose 1 of non-survivors, namely Systemic reactions (17.2%), AEFI of dose 1 of non-survivors, namely Systemic reactions (75%), AEFI of dose 2 of survivors, namely Systemic reactions (13.3%), AEFI of dose 2 of non survivors, namely Systemic reactions (55.5%). The test of difference for AEFI dose 1 between survivors and non survivors with Chi-Square obtained a significance value of 0.859 ($p>0.05$) meaning that there was no difference. The test of difference for dose 2 between survivors and non survivors with Chi-Square obtained value significance 0.599 ($p>0.05$) meaning that there was no difference.

Conclusion: There is no difference in AEFI of doses 1 and 2 between survivors and non survivors.

Keywords: Covid-19, AstraZeneca, Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI).

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