

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIPI) VAKSIN SINOVAC DOSIS PERTAMA DAN DOSIS KEDUA ANTARA PENYINTAS DAN NON PENYINTAS COVID-19 PADA SELURUH CIVITAS AKADEMIK UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Vaksinasi Covid-19 adalah upaya dalam menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian yang diakibatkan oleh COVID-19. Vaksinasi sinovac memiliki efikasi vaksin sebesar 65,3% di Indonesia dipilih karena masyarakat yang mengalami Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) cenderung sedikit.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran KIPI vaksin sinovac dosis pertama dan dosis kedua antara penyintas dan non penyintas di Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik kuantitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik Sampling sebanyak 294 responden yang meliputi mahasiswa, dosen, dan karyawan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta. Data penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dengan cara pengisian kuesioner efek samping KIPI vaksin sinovac.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan mayoritas responden mengalami reaksi sistemik pada dosis I dan II. Dari hasil uji Mann-Whitney didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,882 ($p>0,05$) yang berarti tidak ada perbedaan pada reaksi KIPI dosis I. Sedangkan pada Uji Chi-Square didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,498 ($p>0,05$) yang berarti tidak ada perbedaan pada reaksi KIPI dosis II.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna KIPI dosis I dan dosis II vaksin sinovac antara penyintas dan non penyintas di Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, Vaksinasi COVID-19, KIPI Vaksin Sinovac Dosis 1 dan 2

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF ADVERSE EVENTS
FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) OF THE FIRST
AND SECOND DOSES OF SINOVAC VACCINE
BETWEEN THE COVID-19 SURVIVORS AND NON-
SURVIVORS IN THE WHOLE ACADEMIC
COMMUNITY OF UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL
ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 vaccination has been an effort to reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by COVID-19. Sinovac vaccination has a vaccine efficacy of 65.3% in Indonesia. It was chosen because those who experienced the Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) tend to be few.

Objective: To describe the AEFI description of the first and second doses of Sinovac vaccine between survivors and non-survivors at Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Research Method: The type of this research is quantitative analytic descriptive using a cross sectional approach. The sample was taken using the sampling technique as many as 294 respondents including students, lecturers, and employees of Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta. The data of this research used primary data in the form of questionnaire responses of Sinovac vaccine AEFI side effect.

Results: The results of this research show that the majority of respondents experienced systemic reactions at doses I and II. Based on the results of the Mann-Whitney test, a significance value of 0.882 ($p>0.05$) is obtained, which means that there is no difference in the AEFI dose I reaction. Meanwhile, the Chi-Square test obtains a significance value of 0.498 ($p>0.05$), which means there is no difference in reaction to AEFI dose II.

Conclusion: There is no significant difference of the dose I and dose II of Sinovac vaccine AEFI between survivors and non-survivors at Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Keywords: COVID-19, COVID-19 Vaccination, AEFI Sinovac Vaccines Doses 1 and 2

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