ABSTRAK

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FAKTOR RISIKO TIMBULNYA KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI COVID-19 PADA MASYARAKAT UMUM DI JABODETABEK

(xxii + 166 halaman: 3 bagan; 64 tabel; 2 lampiran)

Wabah Penyakit Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) yang telah menyebar dengan cepat secara global merupakan penyakit pernapasan yang disebabkan oleh sindrom pernapasan akut Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko dengan KIPI COVID-19. Penelitian ini juga dilakukan untuk mengetahui data mengenai KIPI COVID-19 di Jabodetabek. Data yang akan diperoleh diakhir penelitian bertujuan untuk memberikan wawasan pada masyarakat tentang keamanan vaksin yang telah diberikan izin oleh Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan Republik Indonesia (BPOM-RI). Serta digunakan sebagai acuan dalam proses pengembangan vaksin untuk meningkatkan kualitas keamanan vaksin.

Penelitian ini menggunakan studi potong lintang yang dilakukan pada 1186 masyarakat Jabodetabek. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner CoVaST dan hasil dari penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan analisa kai kuadrat serta diskriminan regresi logistik dengan SPSS versi 26.0. Terdapat 1186 sampel pada penelitian ini dengan mayoritas responden berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 647 orang (54,55%) dan berdomisili di Jakarta sebanyak 451 orang (38,03%). Pada penelitian ini terdapat 331 responden (27,9%) yang memiliki komorbid dengan responden paling banyak mengidap hipertensi sebanyak 74 orang (6,23%). Terdapat 106 responden (8,94%) yang memiliki riwayat infeksi dengan responden paling banyak memiliki riwayat demam berdarah dan influenza sebanyak 24 orang (2%). Terdapat 381 responden (32,1%) yang sedang mengonsumsi obat dengan responden paling banyak mengonsumi obat antihipertensi sebanyak 91 orang (7,67%). Dari data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini, mayoritas responden mendapatkan vaksin Sinovac sebanyak 286 orang (24,12%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia (<0,001), jenis kelamin (0,015), alergi (0,001), alkohol (<0,001), COVID-19 (<0,001), jenis vaksin (<0,001), riwayat infeksi (<0,001) dan KIPI COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, KIPI, Jabodetabek, faktor risiko, vaksin

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ABSTRACT

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RISK FACTORS OF ADVERSE EVENT FOLLOWING COVID-19 IMMUNIZATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN GREATER JAKARTA

(*xxii + 166 pages: 3 charts; 64 tables; 2 attachments*)

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak that has spread rapidly and globally is a respiratory disease caused by acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). This study was conducted to determine the relationship between risk factors and COVID-19 AEFI. Moreover this study was also conducted to find out data regarding the COVID-19 AEFI in Greater Jakarta. The data to be obtained at the end of the study aims to provide insight to the public about the safety of vaccines that have been approved by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPOM-RI). And is used as a reference in the vaccine development process to improve quality of vaccines safety.

This study used a cross-sectional study conducted on 1186 general population of Jabodetabek. This study used a purposive sampling method. Data were collected using the CoVaST questionnaire and the results of this study was analysed using Chi-square analysis and logistic regression discriminant with SPSS version 26.0. There were 1186 samples in this study with the majority of male respondents as many as 647 (54.55%) and domiciled in Jakarta as many as 451 respondents (38.03%). There were 331 respondents (27.9%) who had comorbidities with the most respondents suffering from hypertension as many as 74 respondents (6.23%). There were 106 respondents (8.94%) who had a history of infection with the most respondents having influenza 24 (2%). There were 381 respondents (32.1%) who are currently taking medication with the respondents taking antihypertensive drugs as many as 91 respondents (7.67%). The majority of respondents received Sinovac vaccine as many as 286 respondents (24.12%). The results showed a significant relationship between age (<0.001), gender ($0,015$), allergies (<0.001), Alcohol (<0.001), COVID-19 (<0.001), type of vaccine (<0.001), history of infection (<0.001) and AEFI COVID-19.

Keywords: *COVID-19, AEFI, Greater Jakarta, risk factors*, vaccine

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