

# HUBUNGAN VAKSINASI DENGAN HOSPITALISASI COVID-19 DI DKI JAKARTA

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## Abstrak

COVID-19 ialah penyakit menular yang menyerang sistem pernapasan. Kasus COVID-19 yang mengalami rawat inap atau isoman disebut status hospitalisasi. Vaksinasi pada COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta masih ke kategori rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan vaksinasi dengan hospitalisasi COVID-19. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross-sectional* yang menggunakan data sekunder Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah warga DKI Jakarta yang berumur diatas 6 tahun. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak . Berdasarkan hasil bivariante ditemukan hubungan dengan hospitalisasi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta adalah status vaksinasi, jenis kelamin, usia. Sedangkan hasil multivariat menunjukkan bahwa faktor usia pada lansia merupakan faktor yang dominan dalam hospitalisasi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta. Responden yang berusia lansia (>60 tahun) berpeluang 85,939 kali lebih resiko hospitalisasi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta dibanding dengan usia anak-anak. Terdapat interaksi antara status vaksinasi dengan usia

**Kata kunci:** COVID-19, status hospitalisasi, vaksinasi

# **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION AND VACCINATION AT DKI JAKARTA**

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## **Abstract**

An viral disease that affects the respiratory system is COVID-19. Hospitalization status refers to COVID-19 cases who experience hospitalization or isoman. The level of COVID-19 vaccination in DKI Jakarta is still considered low. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the association between COVID-19 hospitalization and immunization. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office provided secondary data for this cross-sectional quantitative investigation. The participants in this study were DKI Jakarta citizens who were over 6 years old. The sample used in this study is. Vaccination status, gender, and age were found to be associated with COVID-19 hospitalization in DKI Jakarta based on bivariate data. According to the multivariate findings, elderly age is the main contributing factor to COVID-19 hospitalization in DKI Jakarta. Compared to minors, respondents who are older than 60 years have an 85,939 times higher chance of being hospitalized for COVID-19 in DKI Jakarta. There is a relationship between age and immunization history.

**Key words** COVID-19, hospitalization situation, and immunization