

FAKTOR RISIKO TERJADINYA KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI (KIPI) PADA PENERIMA VAKSIN COVID-19 DOSIS PERTAMA DI KECAMATAN CIMANGGIS KOTA DEPOK TAHUN 2021

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Abstrak

Kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi (KIPI) serius setelah vaksinasi COVID-19 dapat menimbulkan kekhawatiran pada masyarakat dan mempengaruhi minat masyarakat untuk berpartisipasi dalam mengikuti vaksinasi, sehingga pengendalian COVID-19 dapat terhambat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui faktor risiko terjadinya KIPI setelah menerima vaksin COVID-19 dosis pertama di Kecamatan Cimanggis Kota Depok. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebesar 304 responden yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Responden mengisi kuesioner secara online dengan *google form*. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga variabel yang berhubungan dengan KIPI. Variabel yang paling berhubungan dengan KIPI adalah jenis vaksin (POR:9,687, 95% CI:5,368-17,478). Selain itu, ditemukan adanya hubungan antara jenis kelamin (POR:0,497, 95% CI:0,286-0,864) dan riwayat pernah terinfeksi COVID-19 sebelum menerima vaksin (POR:0,497, 95% CI:1,175-4,088) terhadap terjadinya KIPI. Diharapkan pemerintah dapat mensosialisasikan KIPI pada masyarakat sebelum dan sesudah masyarakat menerima vaksin. Masyarakat juga diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesehatannya agar memiliki sistem imun yang baik.

Kata Kunci: Vaksin, KIPI, COVID-19, Faktor Risiko

RISK FACTORS FOR ADVERSE EVENTS FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI) IN THE FIRST DOSAGE OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE RECIPIENT CIMANGGIS DEPOK CITY IN 2021

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Abstract

Serious adverse events following immunization (AEFI) after COVID-19 vaccination can cause concern in the community and affect public interest in participating in vaccination, so that COVID-19 control can be obstructed. The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors for the occurrence of AEFI after receiving the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine in Cimanggis District, Depok City. The study design used was cross-sectional. The number of samples was 304 respondents who were taken by purposive sampling technique. Respondents filled out an online questionnaire with google forms. Multivariate analysis showed that there were three variables related to AEFI. The most related variable with AEFI was the type of vaccine (POR:9,687, 95% CI:5,368-17,478). In addition, there was an association between gender (POR: 0.497, 95% CI: 0.286-0.864) and a history of having been infected with COVID-19 before receiving the vaccine (POR: 0.497, 95% CI: 1.175-4.088) on the occurrence of AEFI. It is hoped that the government can socialize AEFI to the public before and after the community receives the vaccine. The community is also expected to improve their health in order to have a good immune system.

Keywords: Vaccine, AEFI, COVID-19, Risk Factors