

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo  
Program Studi S1 Keperawatan, Fakultas Kesehatan  
Skripsi, Februari 2022  
Pujiyana Amaliya  
012201005

**“Perbedaan Tingkat Kecemasan Sebelum dan Sesudah Vaksinasi COVID-19  
pada Anak Usia Sekolah di Puskesmas Pabelan Kab. Semarang”**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Angka covid-19 pada anak di Indonesia jauh lebih tinggi dibanding negara lain seperti Amerika dan Eropa. Sehingga vaksinasi covid-19 dapat diberikan pada anak usia 6-11 tahun untuk mengurangi penularan covid-19, menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian akibat covid-19, mencapai kekebalan kelompok masyarakat (*Herd Immunity*) dan melindungi masyarakat dari penularan covid-19. Masyarakat yang akan vaksinasi mengalami kecemasan, kecemasan adalah gangguan perasaan yang disertai dengan perasaan takut atau khawatir yang mendalam dan berkelanjutan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan tingkat kecemasan sebelum dan sesudah vaksinasi covid-19 pada anak usia sekolah di Puskesmas Pabelan Kab. Semarang.

**Metode:** Desain penelitian ini adalah *Pre-Eksperimen* design dengan *one group pretest and posttest desain*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah anak usia sekolah berumur 6-12 tahun yang akan melakukan vaksinasi covid-19 di Puskesmas Pabelan Kab. Semarang. Sample penelitian dilakukan dengan teknik *accidental sampling* didapatkan sejumlah 333 responden. Pengambilan data dilakukan tanggal 14-20 Januari 2022 menggunakan instrumen *Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale* (HARS) pengukuran tingkat kecemasan dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah vaksinasi covid-19.

**Hasil:** Hasil yang didapat dari tingkat kecemasan sebelum vaksinasi covid-19 12,9 % mengalami kecemasan berat, 35,7% mengalami kecemasan sedang, 31,8% kecemasan ringan dan 19,5% tidak mengalami kecemasan. Sedangkan pada tingkat kecemasan sesudah vaksinasi 13,8% mengalami kecemasan ringan dan 86,2% tidak mengalami kecemasan. Terdapat perbedaan nilai median tingkat kecemasan sebelum dan sesudah vaksinasi sebesar 10,90. Berdasarkan uji *Wilcoxon* didapatkan nilai signifikan  $p = 0,000$  yang artinya terdapat perbedaan tingkat kecemasan sebelum dan sesudah vaksinasi covid-19 pada anak usia sekolah di Puskesmas Pabelan Kab. Semarang.

**Saran:** Diharapkan untuk peneliti selanjutnya adanya upaya untuk menurunkan kecemasan sebelum dan sesudah anak melakukan vaksinasi covid-19.

**Kata kunci:** Kecemasan, Anak Usia Sekolah, Vaksinasi

**Ngudi Waluyo University**  
**Nursing S1 Study Program, Faculty of Health**  
**Thesis, February 2022**  
**Pujiyana Amaliya**  
**012201005**

**“Differences in Anxiety Levels Before and After COVID-19 Vaccination in School-Age Children at the Pabelan Health Center, Kab. Semarang”**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The number of covid-19 in children in Indonesia is much higher than other countries such as America and Europe. So that the covid-19 vaccination can be given to children aged 6-11 years to reduce the transmission of covid-19, reduce morbidity and mortality due to covid-19, achieve community group immunity (Herd Immunity) and protect the community from Covid-19 transmission. People who will be vaccinated experience anxiety, anxiety is a feeling disorder accompanied by feelings of fear or worry that are deep and ongoing. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference in anxiety levels before and after covid-19 vaccination in school-age children at the Pabelan Health Center, Kab. Semarang.

**Methods:** The design of this study was a pre-experimental design with one group pretest and posttest design. The population of this study is school-aged children aged 6-12 years who will be vaccinated against COVID-19 at the Pabelan Health Center, Kab. Semarang. The sample of the study was carried out by using the accidental sampling technique, which resulted in a total of 333 respondents. Data collection was carried out on January 14-20 2022 using the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) instrument to measure anxiety levels before and after the covid-19 vaccination.

**Results:** The results obtained from the level of anxiety before the covid-19 vaccination 12.9% experienced severe anxiety, 35.7% experienced moderate anxiety, 31.8% mild anxiety and 19.5% did not experience anxiety. While at the level of anxiety after vaccination 13.8% experienced mild anxiety and 86.2% did not experience anxiety. There is a difference in the median anxiety level before and after vaccination of 10.90. Based on the Wilcoxon test, a significant value of  $p = 0.000$  was obtained, which means that there are differences in the level of anxiety before and after the covid-19 vaccination in school-age children at the Pabelan Health Center, Kab. Semarang.

**Suggestion:** It is hoped that future researchers will make efforts to reduce anxiety before and after children are vaccinated against COVID-19.

**Keywords:** Anxiety, School Age Children, Vaccination