

**GAMBARAN KIPI (KEJADIAN IKUTAN PASCA IMUNISASI)  
PADA MAHASISWA PRODI FARMASI UNIVERSITAS NGUDI  
WALUYO YANG MENDAPATKAN VAKSIN SINOVAC, ASTRA,  
DAN MODERNA**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Menurut *World Health Organization (WHO)*, imunisasi atau vaksinasi merupakan cara sederhana, aman, dan efektif untuk melindungi seseorang dari penyakit berbahaya, sebelum bersinggungan dengan agen penyebab penyakit. Vaksin yang sudah beredar di masyarakat relatif aman tetapi juga memiliki efek samping dan pada setiap individu memiliki efek samping yang berbeda – beda mulai dari yang ringan hingga berat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis gambaran kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi pada mahasiswa Prodi Farmasi di Universitas Ngudi Waluyo yang mendapatkan vaksin sinovac, astra dan moderna.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei yang merupakan salah satu jenis penelitian kuantitatif. Teknik penentuan sampel menggunakan teknik *Non Probability Sampling* yaitu teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner, jenis kuesioner yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah kuesioner tertutup (*Closed Quistionaire*). Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis univariat.

**Hasil :** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian pada dosis 1 KIPI yang paling banyak timbul antara lain, nyeri sebanyak 5 responden (71,4%), Nyeri Otot di tempat suntikan sebanyak 5 responden (71,4%), Bengkak di tempat suntikan sebanyak 3 responden (42,9%), Demam sebanyak 3 responden (42,9%), dan Mengantuk sebanyak 2 responden (28,6%). Pada dosis ke 2 KIPI yang paling banyak timbul antara lain, Nyeri Otot di tempat Suntikan sebanyak 31 responden (86,1%), nyeri sebanyak 28 responden (77,8%), Demam sebanyak 18 responden (50%), Mengantuk sebanyak 18 responden (50%), Badan Lemah sebanyak 17 responden (47,2%), Pusing sebanyak 15 responden (41,7%), dan Bengkak di tempat suntikan sebanyak 14 responden (38,9%). Pada dosis ke 3 KIPI yang paling banyak timbul antara lain, Nyeri Otot di tempat suntikan sebanyak 37 responden (88,1%), nyeri sebanyak 36 responden (85,7%), Mengantuk sebanyak 23 responden (54,8%), Badan Lemah sebanyak 21 responden (50%), Demam sebanyak 20 responden (47,6%), Nafsu Makan Meningkat sebanyak 19 responden (45,2%), dan Pusing sebanyak 17 responden (40,5%).

**Kesimpulan :** KIPI yang dialami oleh sebagian besar responden yaitu nyeri otot sebanyak 73 responden (85,9%), nyeri tempat suntikan sebanyak 69 responden (81,2%), mengantuk sebanyak 43 responden (50,6%), badan lemah sebanyak 42 responden (49,4%), demam sebanyak 41 responden (48,2%), pusing sebanyak 33 responden (38,8%), bengkak tempat suntikan sebanyak 29 responden (34,1%), dan nafsu makan meningkat sebanyak 28 responden (32,9%).

**Kata Kunci :** Covid-19, KIPI, Sinovac, Astra, Moderna

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** According to the World Health Organization (WHO), immunization or vaccination is a simple, safe, and effective way to protect someone from dangerous diseases, before coming into contact with disease-causing agents. Vaccines that have been circulating in the community are relatively safe but also have side effects and each individual has different side effects ranging from mild to severe. The purpose of this study was to analyze the description of post-immunization adverse events in Pharmacy Study Program students at Ngudi Waluyo University who received the sinovac, astra and moderna vaccines.

**Method :** This study uses a survey method which is one type of quantitative research. The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling, namely purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through a questionnaire, the type of questionnaire used in this study was a closed questionnaire. The data analysis used was univariate analysis.

**Result :** Based on the research results, at dose 1 the most frequent AEFIs included pain in 5 respondents (71.4%), muscle pain at the injection site in 5 respondents (71.4%), swelling at the injection site in 3 respondents (42.9%), Fever as many as 3 respondents (42.9%), and Drowsiness as many as 2 respondents (28.6%). At the 2nd dose, the most common AEFI, among others, was muscle pain at the injection site in 31 respondents (86.1%), pain in 28 respondents (77.8%), fever in 18 respondents (50%), drowsiness in 18 respondents (50%), Weak body by 17 respondents (47.2%), Dizziness by 15 respondents (41.7%), and Swelling at the injection site by 14 respondents (38.9%). At the 3rd dose, the most frequent AEFIs included muscle pain at the injection site in 37 respondents (88.1%), pain in 36 respondents (85.7%), drowsiness in 23 respondents (54.8%), body Weak 21 respondents (50%), fever 20 respondents (47.6%), increased appetite 19 respondents (45.2%), and dizziness 17 respondents (40.5%).

**Conclusion :** The KIPI experienced by most respondents was muscle pain by 73 respondents (85.9%), injection site pain by 69 respondents (81.2%), drowsiness by 43 respondents (50.6%), body weakness by 42 respondents (49.4%), fever in 41 respondents (48.2%), dizziness in 33 respondents (38.8%), injection site swelling in 29 respondents (34.1%), and appetite increased in 28 respondents (32.9%).

**Keywords :** Covid-19, AEFI, Sinovac, Astra, Moderna