

## INTISARI

**Wilopo, Polikarpus R. 2019. Hubungan Umur, Obesitas Dan Lama Terakhir Vaksinasi Dengan Status *Hepatitis B Surface Antibody* (Anti Hbs) Pada Tenaga Kesehatan di Puskesmas Suko Binangun Lampung Tengah. Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.**

Hepatitis B merupakan penyakit yang dapat menimbulkan sirosis, kanker hati sampai kematian. Tenaga kesehatan berisiko terinfeksi sekitar 10 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan populasi umum. Cara pencegahan infeksi Hepatitis B salah satunya yaitu dilakukan vaksinasi. Vaksinasi hepatitis B merangsang pembentukan Anti Hbs dalam tubuh. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap Anti Hbs antara lain yaitu umur, obesitas dan lama terakhir vaksinasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan umur, obesitas, dan lama terakhir vaksinasi dengan status Anti Hbs.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 30 serum tenaga kesehatan. Data penelitian diperoleh dari kuesioner dan pemeriksaan Anti Hbs dilakukan dengan metode *ELISA*. Hubungan umur, obesitas dan lama terakhir vaksinasi dengan status Anti Hbs dianalisa dengan uji *Chi square* dengan derajat kemaknaan ( $\alpha = 0,05$ ).

Hasil uji *Chi square* untuk hubungan umur dengan status Anti Hbs diperoleh  $p = 0,025 (< 0,05)$ , hubungan obesitas dengan status Anti Hbs diperoleh  $p = 0,014 (< 0,05)$ , dan hubungan lama terakhir vaksinasi dengan Anti Hbs diperoleh  $p = 0,000 (< 0,05)$ . Kesimpulan hasil analisa terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara umur, obesitas dan lama terakhir vaksinasi dengan Anti Hbs. Titer Anti Hbs dalam tubuh menurun seiring dengan bertambahnya umur, obesitas, dan lamanya terakhir melakukan vaksinasi.

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**Kata kunci :** Hepatitis B, Umur, Obesitas, Lama Terakhir Vaksinasi, Anti Hbs.

## ABSTRACT

**Wilopo, Polikarpus R. 2019. The Relationship Between Age, Obesity and Latest Vaccination with *Hepatitis B Surface Antibody (Anti Hbs)* status upon the Health Care Workers of Suko Binangun Public Health Center, Lampung Tengah. Bachelor of Applied Sciences in Medical Laboratory Technology Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.**

Hepatitis B is a disease that may cause cirrhosis, liver cancer until death. Health care workers have infection risks around 10 times higher compare to general population. One way to prevent the infection of Hepatitis B is by conducting vaccination. Hepatitis B vaccine stimulates the formation of Anti Hbs in the body. Factors affecting Anti Hbs are age, obesity and latest vaccination. The purpose of this research is to find out the relationship between age, obesity and latest vaccination with anti Hbs status.

This research used descriptive design. Samples in this research were 30 serums of health care workers. Research data were obtained from questionnaires Anti Hbs examination conducted using *ELISA* method. The relationship of age, obesity and latest vaccination with anti Hbs status was analyzed using *Chi square* with significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

The results of *Chi square* test for the relationship between age with Anti Hbs status was  $p = 0.025 (< 0.05)$ , the relationship between obesity and Anti Hbs status was  $p = 0.014 (< 0.05)$ , and the relationship between the last vaccination with Anti Hbs status was  $p = 0.000 (< 0.05)$ . Based on the results analysis, it can be concluded that there are positive and significant relationship between age, obesity and latest vaccination with Anti Hbs status. The titer of Anti Hbs in the body decreases along with the increases in age, obesity and the latest vaccination time.

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**Key words :** Hepatitis B, Age, Obesity, Latest Vaccination, Anti Hbs.