

INTISARI

KORSA SANDRINA P.U, 2022, ANALISIS ADE (*ADVERSE DRUG EVENT*) *POST* VAKSINASI BOOSTER KE-2 COVID-19 PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI RSUD IBU FATMAWATI SOEKARNO SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Covid-19 adalah sebuah penyakit pernafasan dikarenakan SARS-CoV-2. Dilakukan upaya vaksinasi secara nasional. Vaksinasi akan menimbulkan *Adverse Drug Event*. *Adverse Drug Event* adalah kejadian medis yang tidak diinginkan selama penggunaan obat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kejadian ADE (*Adverse Drug Event*) *post* vaksinasi booster kedua Covid-19 dan hubungan ADE (*Adverse Drug Event*) dengan jenis vaksin, usia dan jenis kelamin pada tenaga kesehatan.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Data penelitian diambil menggunakan kuesioner yang telah di uji validitas dan reabilitas kuesioner dan diisi oleh tenaga kesehatan yang sudah divaksinasi booster kedua di RSUD Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno pada bulan Agustus-Oktober 2022, kemudian data akan dianalisis dengan SPSS menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persentase kejadian efek samping lokal berupa nyeri (94,3%), bengkak (30,0%), kemerahan (4,3%). Efek samping sistemik berupa demam (27,1%), sakit kepala (8,6%), pusing (10,0%), tidak enak badan (45,7%), mual muntah (2,9%), nyeri otot (60%), kelelahan (23,4%), menggigil (4,3%), mengantuk (31,4%), dan perubahan nafsu makan (11,4%). Diperoleh hasil uji *Chi Square* tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan jenis vaksin Covid-19 dengan efek samping lokal berupa nyeri, bengkak. Tidak terdapat hubungan jenis vaksin Covid-19 dengan efek samping sistemik berupa demam, pusing, tidak enak badan, mual muntah, nyeri otot, kelelahan, menggigil, mengantuk, perubahan nafsu. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara efek samping sistemik berupa sakit kepala dengan jenis vaksin Covid-19. Secara garis besar yang mengalami efek samping lokal (95,7%), efek samping sistemik (75,7%). Diperoleh hasil uji *Chi Square* tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia, jenis kelamin dengan efek samping lokal dan sistemik Covid-19.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, Efek samping, Vaksin booster.

ABSTRACT

KORSA SANDRINA P.U, 2022, ADE (*ADVERSE DRUG EVENT*) ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND BOOSTER POST VACCINATION OF COVID-19 IN HEALTH PERSONNEL AT IBU FATMAWATI SOEKARNO HOSPITAL SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Covid-19 is a respiratory disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. A national vaccination effort was carried out. Vaccination will cause Adverse Drug Event. Adverse Drug Event is an unwanted medical event during drug use. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of ADE (Adverse Drug Event) after the second Covid-19 booster vaccination and the relationship of ADE (Adverse Drug Event) with the type of vaccine, age and sex in health workers.

This research method uses a cross-sectional design. Research data were taken using a questionnaire that had been tested for the validity and reliability of the questionnaire and filled in by health workers who had been vaccinated with the second booster at Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno Hospital in August-October 2022, then the data would be analyzed with the SPSS using the Chi Square test.

The results showed that the percentage of local side effects was pain (94.3%), swelling (30.0%), redness (4.3%). Systemic side effects such as fever (27.1%), headache (8.6%), dizziness (10.0%), feeling unwell (45.7%), nausea, vomiting (2.9%), muscle aches (60%), fatigue (23.4%), chills (4.3%), drowsiness (31.4%), and changes in appetite (11.4%). The results of the Chi Square test showed that there was no significant relationship between the type of Covid-19 vaccine and local side effects in the form of pain, swelling. There is no relationship between the type of Covid-19 vaccine and systemic side effects in the form of fever, dizziness, feeling unwell, nausea, vomiting, muscle aches, fatigue, chills, drowsiness, changes in appetite. There is a significant relationship between systemic side effects in the form of headaches and the type of Covid-19 vaccine. In general, those who experienced local side effects (95.7%), systemic side effects (75.7%). The results of the Chi Square test showed that there was no significant relationship between age, gender and the local and systemic side effects of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Side effects, Booster vaccine.