

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang** : Pandemi COVID-19 memberi tantangan besar dalam upaya peningkatan derajat kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia dan berdampak terhadap sistem kesehatan Indonesia yang dalam penanganannya perlu dilakukan intervensi lain selain penerapan protokol kesehatan seperti melalui vaksinasi yang dapat menimbulkan kekebalan spesifik secara aktif terhadap suatu penyakit. Tidak ada vaksin yang 100% aman dan tanpa risiko yang juga memiliki reaksi simpang yang dikenal dengan istilah kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi (KIPI).

**Tujuan** : Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi vaksin COVID-19 jenis Pfizer di Puskesmas Namorambe Tahun 2021.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan metode *cross-sectional*, dengan sampel berjumlah 96 orang yang diambil secara *purposive sampling* dan pengambilan data secara observasi.

**Hasil Penelitian** : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, proporsi kejadian KIPI Vaksin COVID-19 jenis Pfizer adalah 64,58%. Karakteristik KIPI bervariasi dari reaksi lokal dengan gejala terbanyak adalah bengkak disertai nyeri berjumlah 9 orang (9,4%), reaksi sistemik dengan gejala terbanyak adalah nyeri otot berjumlah 7 orang (7,3%) dan reaksi lain dengan gejala terbanyak adalah kebas berjumlah 2 orang (2,1%), serta ada yang mengalami kombinasi dari semua jenis KIPI.

**Kesimpulan** : Berdasarkan jumlah responden, yang mengalami KIPI Vaksin COVID-19 jenis Pfizer sebanyak 62 orang (64,6%) sedangkan tidak mengalami KIPI sebanyak 34 orang (35,4%) dengan karakteristik yang bervariasi dari reaksi lokal, reaksi sistemik dan reaksi lainnya.

**Kata Kunci** : Vaksin COVID-19, Proporsi, KIPI.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background** : The COVID-19 pandemic poses a major challenge in efforts to improve the health status of the Indonesian people and has an impact on the Indonesian health system, which requires intervention other than the implementation of health protocols, such as through vaccination, which can actively generate specific immunity against a disease. There is no vaccine that is 100% safe and without risk which also has adverse reactions known as adverse events following immunization (AEFI).

**Objective** : To determine the proportion and characteristics of adverse events following immunization with the Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine at the Namorambe Health Center in 2021.

**Methods** : This study was descriptive with a cross-sectional, with a sample of 96 people taken by purposive sampling and data collection by observation.

**Research Results** : Based on the results of this study, the proportion of the incidence of the Pfizer type of COVID-19 AEFI Vaccine was 64.58%. Characteristics of AEFIs varied from local reactions with the most symptoms being swelling and pain in 9 people (9.4%), systemic reactions with the most symptoms being muscle pain in 7 people (7,3%) and other reactions with the most symptoms being numbness in 2 people (2.1%), and some experienced a combination of all types of AEFIs.

**Conclusion** : Based on the number of respondents, 62 people (64.6%) had experienced AEFI COVID-19 vaccine, while 34 people (35.4%) did not experience AEFI with varying characteristics from local reactions, systemic reactions and other reactions.

**Keywords** : COVID-19 Vaccine, Proportion, AEFI.