

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Fakultas Kedokteran Umum
Judul Skripsi : Gambaran Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara ditinjau dari Kedokteran dan Islam

Latar Belakang: Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) adalah semua kejadian sakit dan kematian yang terjadi dalam masa satu bulan setelah imunisasi, yang diduga ada hubungannya dengan pemberian imunisasi. Menurut WHO (World Health Organization) angka kematian balita akibat penyakit infeksi yang seharusnya dapat dicegah dengan imunisasi masih tinggi. Terdapat kematian balita sebesar 1,4 juta jiwa per tahun. Sementara itu data WHO ini diperkirakan setidaknya 50% angka kematian di Indonesia bisa dicegah dengan imunisasi dan Indonesia termasuk sepuluh besar negara dengan jumlah terbesar anak tidak tervaksinasi. Data Riskesdas tahun 2013, menunjukkan bahwa masih ada anak usia 12-23 bulan yang tidak mendapatkan imunisasi dasar lengkap.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran mengenai kejadian ikutan pasca imunisasi di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional deskriptif. Dalam penelitiannya akan diteliti data sekunder, kegiatan utama yang dilakukan dalam melaksanakan kegiatan ini yaitu studi dokumen dan kepustakaan untuk menunjang data sekunder dengan mencari data selengkap mungkin.

Hasil: Data kasus KIPI di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara dari tahun 2014 sampai dengan bulan maret 2018. Didapatkan Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) dari tahun 2014 sampai dengan bulan maret 2018 yaitu sebanyak 17 kasus Abses dan Demam sedangkan kasus Abses, Demam dan Badan ke Kuning-Kuningan hanya 1 kasus.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil dari penelitian yang dilakukan di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara didapatkan Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi (KIPI) dari tahun 2014 sampai dengan bulan maret 2018 yaitu sebanyak 17 kasus Abses dan Demam sedangkan kasus Abses, Demam dan Badan ke Kuning-Kuningan hanya 1 kasus. Presentase data tersebut ternyata jauh lebih kecil dari Penelitian Nur Asnah (2012) yang menunjukkan hampir semua anak mengalami KIPI yaitu 26 orang (86,6%) dari 30 responden. Menurut ajaran Islam menganut asas lebih baik mencegah dari pada mengobati. Dengan demikian, hukum pencegahan terhadap suatu penyakit atau penularannya melalui imunisasi hukumnya wajib karena termasuk memelihara jiwa. "Imunisasi terhadap bayi dianjurkan oleh Nabi Muhammad SAW dalam hadits agar manusia berobat dari penyakitnya", imunisasi pertama pada anak adalah air susu ibu (ASI).

Kata Kunci: *Gambaran KIPI, Imunisasi, Vaksin, Anak, Pandangan Islam*

ABSTRACT

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Title : The Description Of Adverse Event Following
Immunization (Aefi) In Southeast Sulawesi Province Review From Medical And
Islamic View

Background: Adverse Event following Immunization (AEFI) are all incidents of illness and death that occur within one month after immunization, which are thought to be related to immunization. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) the under-five mortality due to infectious diseases which should be prevented by immunization is still high. There are under-five deaths of 1.4 million per year. Meanwhile this WHO data is estimated to be at least 50% of the mortality rate in Indonesia can be prevented by immunization and Indonesia is among the top 10 countries with the largest number of children not vaccinated. The report data from RISKESDAS (Basic Health Research) 2013 showed that there were still children aged 12-23 months who did not get complete basic immunization.

Objective: To find out the description of Adverse Event following Immunization (AEFI) in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Methods: This study is a descriptive observational study. In his research secondary data will be examined, the main activities carried out in carrying out this activity are the study of documents and literature to support secondary data by looking for data as complete as possible.

Results: AEFI case data in Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2014 to March 2018, there were 17 cases of abscesses and fever while cases of abscesses, fever and bodies jaundice were only one case.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the research conducted in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Adverse Event following Immunization (AEFI) was obtained from 2014 to March 2018, 17 cases of abscesses and fever while cases of abscesses, fever and bodies jaundice were only 1 case. The percentage of the data turned out to be much smaller than the Nur Asnah Research (2012) which showed that almost all children experienced AEFI, namely 26 people (86.6%) from 30 respondents. According to Islamic studies is better to prevent than to treatment. Therefore, the law of prevention of an illness or its transmission through legal immunization is mandatory because it includes maintaining the soul. "Immunization of infants is recommended by our Prophet Muhammad SAW in the hadith so that people seek treatment from their illness", the first immunization in children is breast milk (ASI).

Keywords: AEFI, Immunization, Vaccines, Children, Islamic Views