

ABSTRAK

Nama : Ismah Fauziah Mashun
NPM : 1102019098
Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum
Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Antara Kualitas Hidup Penyintas COVID-19 Usia Dewasa Awal Yang Sudah Mendapatkan Vaksin COVID-19 dan Yang Belum Mendapatkan Vaksin COVID-19.

Latar Belakang: *Coronavirus Disease 2019* (COVID-19) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2). Terdapat penurunan skor kualitas hidup pada saat pandemi COVID-19. Salah satu upaya pemerintah Indonesia dalam menangani masalah COVID-19 adalah dengan melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19. Vaksinasi COVID-19, telah mengurangi separuh kematian akibat COVID-19 secara global. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas hidup penyintas COVID-19 usia dewasa awal yang sudah mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 dan yang belum mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 dan tinjauannya menurut agama Islam.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei analitik, dilakukan dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Cara penetapan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *non random sampling* dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 60 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan penyintas COVID-19 usia dewasa awal yang sudah mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 mayoritas memiliki kualitas hidup yang baik 19 (80.0%) sedangkan untuk penyintas COVID-19 usia dewasa awal yang belum mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 mayoritas memiliki kualitas hidup yang biasa-biasa saja 20 (87.0%). Hubungan antara kualitas hidup penyintas COVID-19 usia dewasa awal yang sudah mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 dan yang belum mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 didapatkan nilai $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara kualitas hidup penyintas COVID-19 usia dewasa awal yang sudah mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19 dan yang belum mendapatkan vaksin COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: Kualitas Hidup, Vaksin, COVID-19

ABSTRACT

Name : Ismah Fauziah Mashun
NPM : 1102019098
Study Program : Medicine
Title : *The Relationship Between Quality of Life of Early Adulthood COVID-19 Survivors Who Have Received the COVID-19 Vaccine and Those Who Have Not Received the COVID-19 Vaccine and its Review In Islamic Perspective.*

Background: *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). There was a decrease in the quality of life score during the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the efforts of the Indonesian government in dealing with the COVID-19 problem is by carrying out the COVID-19 vaccination. COVID-19 vaccination has halved deaths from COVID-19 globally. This study aims to determine the relationship between the quality of life of COVID-19 survivors in early adulthood who have received the COVID-19 vaccine and those who have not received the COVID-19 vaccine and the review according to the Islamic religion.*

Methods: *This research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional approach. The method of determining the sample in this study used non-random sampling with consecutive sampling techniques with a total sample of 60 respondents. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire.*

Results: *The results showed that the earliest adult COVID-19 survivors who had received the COVID-19 vaccine had a good quality of life 19 (80.0%). In contrast, the majority of early adult COVID-19 survivors who had not received the COVID-19 vaccine had a good quality of life, the mediocre 20 (87.0%). The relationship between the quality of life of COVID-19 survivors in early adulthood who have received the COVID-19 vaccine and those who have not received the COVID-19 vaccine has a value of $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$).*

Conclusion: *There is a relationship between the quality of life of COVID-19 survivors in early adulthood who have received the COVID-19 vaccine and those who have not received the COVID-19 vaccine.*

Keywords: *Quality Of Life, Vaccine, COVID-19*