

HUBUNGAN STATUS VAKSINASI DENGAN KEJADIAN REINFEKSI COVID-19 PADA CIVITAS AKADEMIKA UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kejadian reinfeksi Covid-19 merupakan peristiwa saat seseorang yang sudah mengalami Covid-19 dan dinyatakan sembuh namun terinfeksi kembali dengan hasil positif pada test PCR dengan periode antara infeksi pertama dan kedua > 90 hari. Kejadian ini berhubungan dengan respon imun tubuh yang dipengaruhi dengan pemberian vaksin. Oleh karena itu perlu diadakan studi lanjut untuk melihat hubungan diantara status vaksinasi dengan kejadian reinfeksi Covid-19.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara status vaksinasi dengan kejadian reinfeksi Covid-19 pada civitas akademika Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah responden penelitian ini terdapat 154 responden. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner dalam bentuk *google form* sebagai alat pengumpulan data. Data diolah menggunakan uji korelasi yaitu uji *Chi-Square* untuk melihat hubungan diantara variabel.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan angka kejadian reinfeksi yang ditemukan sebanyak 14,9%. Status vaksinasi pada responden saat kejadian reinfeksi Covid-19 yang belum vaksin sebanyak 8,6%, vaksin *half dose* sebanyak 17,4% dan vaksin *full dose* sebanyak 74%. Hasil uji *Chi-square* antara status vaksinasi dengan kejadian reinfeksi menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan ($p\text{-value} > 0,05$)

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara status vaksinasi dengan kejadian reinfeksi Covid-19 pada civitas akademika Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, reinfeksi Covid-19, status vaksinasi

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF VACCINE STATUS TO THE INCIDENCE OF
COVID-19 REINFECTION IN THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY OF
JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY**

ABSTRACT

Backgrounds: Covid-19 reinfection occurs when someone who has experienced Covid-19 and is declared cured but is re-infected with a positive result on the PCR test with a period between the first and second infection > 90 days. This event is related to the body's immune response which is influenced by vaccine administration. Therefore, further studies need to be conducted to see the relevance between vaccination status and the incidence of Covid-19 reinfection.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between vaccine status and the incidence of Covid-19 reinfection in the academic community of Jenderal Soedirman University.

Method: An Analytical observational research with cross-sectional approach. The number of respondents in this study was 154 respondents. This study used a questionnaire in the form of google form as a data collection tool. Data were processed using a correlation test, the Chi-Square test to see the relationship between variables.

Results: The results of this study showed that the incidence of reinfection found was 14.9%. The vaccination status of respondents at the time of Covid-19 reinfection who had not been vaccinated was 8.6%, half dose vaccine was 17.4% and full dose vaccine was 74%. The results of the Chi-square test between vaccination status and the incidence of reinfection indicate that there is no significant relationship (p -value $> 0,05$).

Conclusion: There is no relationship between vaccine status and the incidence of Covid-19 reinfection in the academic community of Jenderal Soedirman University.

Keyword: Covid-19, Covid-19 reinfection, Vaccine status