

## Efektivitas imunisasi influenza untuk mencegah influenza -like illness pada karyawan PT X = Effectiveness of influenza immunization to prevent influenza-like illness for PT X workers

Anton Ojong, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20340425&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

Latar belakang: Influenza-like illness merupakan penyakit yang terbanyak dijumpai di PT. X, yang dikhawatirkan akan menurunkan produktivitas kerja. Program imunisasi influenza baru diikuti oleh 30% pekexja Belum diketahui efektivitas imunisasi tersebut terhadap kejadian influenza-like illness. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat efektivitas imunisasi influenza di PT. X

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan disain kasus-kontrol dengan perbandingan 1:1. Jumlah sampel berkelompok 88 orang. Sampel dipilih dengan random. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuisioner, wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik dan rekam medik serta dari dokumen sumber daya manusia.

Hasil penelitian: Influenza-like illness dipengaruhi oleh imunisasi (OR=4.83), lokasi kerja (OR=3.94), kebiasaan olahraga (OR=3.86), kebiasaan merokok (OR=2.86), dan Indeks Massa Tubuh (OR=0.44). Subyek yang mendapat imunisasi median lama sakit 3 (3-5) sedangkan pada yang tidak diimmnisasi median larna sakit 4 (2-7) hari. Dua nilai tersebut berbeda bermakna (p 0.008). Efektivitas imunisasi influenza terhadap kejadian influenza-like illness sebesar 69.4%.

Kesimpulan Imunisasi influenza merupakan falctor determinan utama influenza illness dengan efektivitas 69.4%.

*Background* : Influenza-like illness is an illness found mostly among staff members in PT X. It's great concern due to the fact of lowering workers' productivity. Influenza immunization program in PT X has just covered 30% of the whole number of workers. So far, the effectiveness regarding the immunization on the Influenza-like illness symptoms is not known yet. This research is carried out to observe, effectiveness of influenza immunization in PT X.

*Methods*: This research used the design of Case-control of 1:1. The number of random samples per group was 88 persons. Data was collected through carrying out questionnaires, interview, physical observation; medical record and human resources document observation.

*Result*: Influenza-like illness was influenced by immunization (OR=4.83), workers location (OR=3.94), sport activities (OR=3.86), smoking (OR=2.86) and Body Mass Index (OR=0.44). Workers who got imunization, their length of illness was 3 (3-5) days, while those who did not get immunization, their length of illness was 4 (2-7) days. The difference was significant with p value of 0.008. The effectiveness of influenza immunization on Influenza-like illness symptoms is 69.4%.

*Conclusion*: The influenza immunization was main determinant factor of the influenza-like illness, the effectiveness was 69.4%.