

# GAMBARAN SUHU VAKSIN PADA *VACCINE CARRIER* DALAM KEGIATAN IMUNISASI DI KOTA PEMATANGSIANTAR TAHUN 2005.

(2005 - Skripsi)

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Vaksin memerlukan penanganan khusus agar potensinya tetap optimal. *Cold chain* merupakan suatu prosedur untuk menjaga vaksin pada suhu dingin yang telah ditetapkan. Alat pembawa vaksin ke lapangan adalah *vaccine carrier*, guna menjaga agar vaksin dalam suhu standar ( $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran suhu vaksin pada *vaccine carrier* dalam kegiatan imunisasi di Kota Pematangsiantar. Populasi penelitian yang berjumlah 235 tempat dan sampel berjumlah 80 tempat yang diambil secara acak. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian (*explanatory*) dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menganalisis perbedaan suhu *vaccine carrier* sebelum berangkat ke Posyandu sampai dengan tiba kembali di Puskesmas. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *Wilcoxon - Test*. Distribusi rata-rata suhu *vaccine carrier* pada kegiatan imunisasi sebelum berangkat ke posyandu adalah  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , tiba di Posyandu sebesar  $9,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , saat pelaksanaan imunisasi sebesar  $9,8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , selesai pelaksanaan imunisasi sebesar  $12,2^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan setelah tiba di Puskesmas sebesar  $13,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara suhu *vaccine carrier* sebelum berangkat dan saat tiba di posyandu (nilai  $p < 0,0001$ ), ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara suhu *vaccine carrier* saat tiba di Posyandu dengan suhu pada awal imunisasi (nilai  $p < 0,0001$ ), ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara suhu pada awal dan akhir imunisasi (nilai  $p < 0,0001$ ), ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara suhu *vaccine carrier* pada akhir imunisasi dengan saat tiba kembali di Puskesmas (nilai  $p < 0,0001$ ). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disarankan untuk mengurangi kenaikan suhu *vaccine carrier* agar pelaksanaan imunisasi dilaksanakan di bawah jam 10 dan bayi yang akan di imunisasi harus kumpul dahulu baru pelaksanaan imunisasi dapat dimulai, dalam membawa vaksin agar diperhatikan jumlah dan kualitas *cold pack* yang digunakan, ada lemari *es freezer* di Puskesmas untuk membuat *cold pack*.

**Kata Kunci:** Suhu Vaksin, Imunisasi

*THE DESCRIPTION OF VACCINE TEMPERATURE IN THE VACCINE CARRIER DURING THE THE IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITY AT PEMATANGSIANTAR IN 2005.*

*Abstract*

*Vaccine needs a certain temperature ( $2^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for its optimal potency. A procedure to keep such temperature degree is called cold chain. Equipment to carry vaccine during the immunization activity is vaccine carrier. This research intended to describe the temperature of vaccine carrier during immunization activity at Pematangsiantar. This was explanatory research in cross sectional design. Population is 235 posyandu, and sample is 80 posyandu taken by simple random sampling technique data was analysed by wilcoxon test to describe the differences of vaccine carrier temperature from Public Health Center, during immunization, until it came back to Public Health Center. The mean distribution of temperature vaccine carrier at the immunization activity before going to Posyandu is  $6,0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . arriving in the Posyandu is  $9,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , starting immunization is  $9,8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , finishing immunization is  $12,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after arriving at Public Health Center is  $13,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The result of the research indicates that there is significant differences between the temperature of vaccine carrier before going and after arriving at posyandu ( $p$  value  $< 0,0001$ ), there is significant difference between the temperature of vaccine carrier at Posyandu with starting immunization ( $p$  value  $< 0,0001$ ). there is significant differences between the temperature of vaccine carrier at starting and finishing immunization ( $p$  value  $< 0,0001$ ), there is significant differences between the temperature of vaccine carrier at finishing immunization with after arriving at Public Health Center ( $p$  value  $< 0,0001$ ). Based on the result, it is suggested that the immunization should be carried out before 10 a.m. in order to decrease the increasing of vaccine carrier temperature, the baby who will be given the immunization should be assembled first after that the immunization may be implemented and must be a freezer in the Public Health center to make cold pack.*

**Keyword :** *Vaccine Temperature, Immunization*