

INTISARI

Alergi adalah reaksi sistem imun tubuh terhadap zat tertentu yang sebenarnya tidak berbahaya. Angka kejadian alergi yang meningkat dari tahun ke tahun patut diwaspadai karena dapat berdampak negatif terhadap kualitas hidup anak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran kejadian alergi, faktor risiko, alergen penyebab, obat alergi yang digunakan, dan kecenderungan alergi terhadap munculnya KIPI vaksin COVID-19 pada anak sekolah menengah pertama di Kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan rancangan penelitian berupa *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil pada bulan Januari–Februari 2024 menggunakan metode *cluster sampling* dengan subjek penelitian adalah anak-anak berusia 12–15 tahun yang diambil dari 5 sekolah yang dipilih secara acak dari total 58 sekolah menengah pertama di Kota Yogyakarta. Responden yang dilibatkan adalah orang tua atau wali siswa sekolah menengah pertama yang mengisi kuesioner *online* melalui Google Form. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif, kemudian dilakukan analisis bivariat untuk mengkaji faktor risiko dan mengidentifikasi hubungan kecenderungan alergi dengan KIPI vaksin COVID-19.

Hasil penelitian pada 176 responden menunjukkan sebanyak 38,64% subjek siswa sekolah menengah pertama di Kota Yogyakarta menderita alergi. Hasil perspektif responden dan diagnosis dokter menunjukkan jenis alergi didominasi oleh alergi makanan atau minuman, suhu, dan debu. Diperoleh persentase faktor risiko riwayat keluarga inti pada anak yang memiliki alergi sebesar 34,66% dengan nilai $p < 0,001$, nilai *Odds Ratio* sebesar 8,40. Diperoleh hasil obat yang sering digunakan oleh anak sekolah menengah pertama di Kota Yogyakarta saat terjadi serangan alergi adalah Cetirizine, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, dan Loratadine. Didapatkan nilai p sebesar 0,500 pada kecenderungan alergi terhadap KIPI vaksin COVID-19 yang menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara riwayat KIPI subjek dengan riwayat alergi subjek.

Kata kunci: alergi, anak, sekolah menengah pertama, alergen

ABSTRACT

Allergy is the body's immune system reaction to certain substances that are normally harmless. The increasing prevalence of allergies from year to year should be noted as it can have a negative impact on children's quality of life. The aim of this study is to determine the incidence of allergies, risk factors, causative allergens, allergy medications used, and the tendency of allergies to trigger adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination in junior high school students in Yogyakarta City.

This study used an observational method with a cross-sectional study design. Samples were taken in January–February 2024 using cluster sampling method with research subjects being children aged 12–15 years old selected from 5 randomly chosen schools out of a total of 58 junior high schools in Yogyakarta City. Respondents involved were parents or guardians of junior high school students who filled out an online questionnaire via Google Form. The collected data were analyzed descriptively, then bivariate analysis was conducted to assess risk factors and identify the relationship between allergy tendencies and adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination.

The results of the study on 176 respondents showed that 38.64% of junior high school students in Yogyakarta City suffered from allergies. The perspectives of respondents and doctor diagnoses showed that the dominating types of allergies were food or beverage allergies, temperature allergies, and dust allergies. The percentage of core family history risk factors in children with allergies was 34.66% with a p -value <0.001 , Odds Ratio value of 8.40. The most frequently used medications by junior high school students in Yogyakarta City during allergic attacks were Cetirizine, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, and Loratadine. A p -value of 0.500 was obtained for the tendency of allergies to trigger adverse events following COVID-19 vaccination, indicating that there is no significant relationship between the history of adverse events following vaccination and the history of allergies in subjects.

Keywords: *allergy, children, junior high school, allergen*