

## ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2019, Wabah COVID – 19 ditemukan di Wuhan, Republik Rakyat Tiongkok dan sudah menyebar secara global. Banyak vaksin COVID – 19 telah diuji dan yang direkomendasi WHO adalah AstraZeneca, Moderna, Pfizer, dan Sinovac. Di Indonesia, kasus COVID – 19 terjadi terbanyak pada kelompok usia 31 – 45 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran karakteristik, gejala klinis, dan komorbiditas pasien COVID – 19 yang belum dan sudah menerima vaksin. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian observasional deskriptif. Sampel yang dipakai adalah data sekunder dengan mendata rekam medis bulan Maret 2021 sampai Maret 2022 berjumlah 200 data. Pengambilan sampel memakai *non – probability sampling* tipe *Consecutive Sampling*. Dari 27 pasien belum divaksin dan 173 pasien sudah divaksin, Manula (>65 Tahun) terbanyak belum vaksin (8 pasien) dan Remaja akhir (17 – 25 tahun) terbanyak sudah vaksin (39 pasien). Perempuan lebih banyak belum vaksin (14 pasien) dan sudah vaksin (105 pasien) dibanding laki – laki dengan 13 pasien belum dan 68 pasien sudah divaksin. Pasien komorbid lebih banyak belum (15 pasien) dan sudah (99 pasien) divaksin dibandingkan dengan tidak ada komorbid sebanyak 12 pasien belum dan 74 pasien sudah divaksin. Gejala klinis COVID – 19 Sedang terbanyak belum (21 pasien) dan sudah (150 pasien) divaksin . Pasien COVID – 19 yang belum divaksin terbanyak usia manula dan sudah divaksin terbanyak usia remaja akhir, pasien perempuan terbanyak belum dan sudah vaksin, pasien dengan komorbid terbanyak belum dan sudah menerima vaksin dan gejala klinis Sedang terbanyak pada pasien belum dan sudah menerima vaksin.

**Kata Kunci : COVID – 19, Komorbiditas, Vaksinasi**

## ABSTRACT

*In 2019, The COVID-19 outbreak was discovered in Wuhan, the People's Republic of China and is already spreading globally. Many COVID-19 vaccines have tested and those recommended by WHO are AstraZeneca, Moderna, Pfizer, and Sinovac. Patients with the age group of 31 – 45 years in Indonesia had most cases of COVID-19. This study aims to determine characteristics, clinical symptoms, and comorbidities in COVID-19 patients who haven't and have received the vaccine. This study is a descriptive observational study. The sample used is secondary data by recording medical records from March 2021 to March 2022 total of 200 data. Sampling using the non-probability sampling method of Consecutive Sampling. Among 27 not vaccinated patients and 173 vaccinated patients, the Elderly (>65 y.o) yet vaccinated (8 patients) and adolescents (17 – 25 y.o) already vaccinated the most (39 patients). More women haven't been vaccinated (14 patients) and have been vaccinated (105 patients) than men 13 patients not vaccinated, 68 patients vaccinated. More Comorbidity in 15 not vaccinated patients and 99 vaccinated patients compared to no comorbidity with 12 not vaccinated patients and 74 vaccinated patients. Mild clinical symptoms have not been (21 patients) and have been (150 patients) vaccinated. COVID-19 patients who have not been vaccinated mostly elderly and have been vaccinated most are adolescents, most female patients haven't been and have been vaccinated, and the patients with comorbidities have not and have received the vaccine and mild clinical symptoms are the most patients who have not and have received the vaccine.*

**Keywords : COVID – 19, Comorbidities, Vaccination**