

INTISARI

FAKTOR RISIKO DAN PENYEBAB KEMATIAN PADA JEMAAH HAJI EMBARKASI/ DEBARKASI SOLO (SOC) FASE ARMINA TAHUN 2016-2019

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Latar Belakang. Angka kematian jemaah haji Indonesia dari tahun ke tahun tetap tinggi. Persentase jemaah haji embarkasi SOC dengan status risti selalu besar, yaitu didominasi usia lanjut. Dari penelitian sebelumnya, diketahui bahwa terdapat faktor risiko dan penyebab kematian yang mempengaruhi angka kematian jemaah haji. Fase Armina adalah fase puncak ibadah haji, di mana pada saat itu dilaksanakan rukun dan sunnah haji. Belum banyak penelitian yang menfokuskan analisa pada fase Armina. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan kajian untuk mengetahui faktor risiko dan penyebab kematian jemaah haji agar program yang dijalankan lebih efektif dalam rangka menekan angka kematian jemaah haji seminimal mungkin, khususnya di Armina dan embarkasi SOC.

Metode Penelitian. *Case control* dengan kelompok kasus jemaah haji wafat pada fase Armina dan kelompok kontrol jemaah haji wafat pada fase non Armina untuk membandingkan pengaruh faktor risiko dan penyebab kematian antar-fase ibadah haji. Sumber data adalah data sekunder dari Siskohatkes Pusat Kesehatan Haji Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Analisis statistik dengan univariat, uji *Chi-Square* untuk bivariat, dan uji regresi logistik untuk multivariat.

Hasil. Variabel independen yang menunjukkan hubungan dengan variabel dependen hanya penyakit kardiovaskuler sebagai penyebab kematian. Nilai *p* sebesar 0,023 (OR = 2,27, IK95% = 1,11 – 4,66) untuk analisis bivariat dan nilai *p* sebesar 0,014 (OR = 2,50, IK95% = 1,21 – 5,18) untuk analisis multivariat.

Kesimpulan. Terdapat hubungan signifikan secara statistik antara penyakit kardiovaskuler sebagai penyebab kematian dengan kematian jemaah haji embarkasi SOC fase Armina tahun 2016-2019.

Kata kunci: penyebab kematian, wafat, kematian, risiko tinggi, suhu, jarak perkemahan Mina – Jamarat.

ABSTRACT

RISK FACTORS AND CAUSE OF DEATH IN HAJJ PILGRIMS FROM EMBARKATION/ DEBARKATION SOLO (SOC) IN ARMENIA PHASE OF 2016-2019

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Background. The mortality rate of Indonesian pilgrims from year to year was remain high. The percentage of embarkation SOC pilgrims with status of “high risk” (risti) was always large, that was dominated by elderly. From previous study, it was known that there are risk factors and cause of death that affect the mortality rate of pilgrims. The Armina phase is the peak of the Hajj, which the pillars and *sunnah* of Hajj are carried out. Only a few studies have focused on analysis of Armina phase. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study to find out risk factors and cause of death of the pilgrims. So that, the program is run more effectively in order to reduce mortality rate of pilgrims, especially in Armina phase and pilgrims from embarkation SOC.

Method. *Case control* with case group are pilgrims died in Armenia phase and control group are pilgrims died in non Armina phase to compare the influence of risk factors and cause of death between the pilgrimage phases. Data source is secondary data from Siskohatkes of Pusat Kesehatan Haji Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Statistical analysis was performed with univariate analysis, *Chi-Square* Test for bivariate analysis, and logistic regression test for multivariate analysis.

Result. Independent variable that showed the relationship with dependent variable was only cardiovascular disease as the cause of death. *P*-value of 0.023 (OR = 2.27, IK95% = 1.11 – 4.66) was obtained from bivariate analysis and *p*-value of 0.014 (OR = 2.50, IK95% = 1.21 – 5.18) was obtained from multivariate analysis.

Conclusion. Significant mortality rate in Armenia phase were demonstrated in embarkation SOC pilgrimage of 2016-2019 with cause of death is cardiovascular disease.

Key Words: cause of death, death, mortality, high risk, temperature, distance of Mina camp – Jamarat.