

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Indonesia merupakan negara penyumbang jemaah haji terbesar di dunia. Dalam pelaksanaan ibadah haji, para jemaah dihadapkan pada berbagai faktor risiko kesehatan yang terdiagnosis pada pemeriksaan kesehatan sebelum maupun sesudah keberangkatan. Jemaah yang terdiagnosis dengan penyakit sistem pernapasan memiliki risiko untuk mengalami kematian lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan jemaah yang tidak terdiagnosis penyakit sistem pernapasan. Dengan mengetahui faktor-faktor risikonya, dapat dilakukan upaya promotif dan preventif sehingga angka kematian jemaah haji Indonesia dapat menurun.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor risiko kematian jemaah haji dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan di Embarkasi Solo tahun 2017-2019.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *case control* berdasarkan data jemaah haji pada Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Jemaah Haji Indonesia (Siskohatkes).

Hasil: Jemaah haji Embarkasi Solo dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan yang meninggal dunia pada pelaksanaan ibadah haji tahun 2017-2019 didominasi oleh jemaah laki-laki (59,3%), umur > 70 tahun (59,3%), *underweight* (45,8%), memiliki riwayat penyakit kardiovaskular (67,8%), dan menempuh pendidikan hingga tingkat pendidikan dasar (62,7%). Jemaah haji dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan yang termasuk dalam kategori IMT *underweight* memiliki risiko kematian 6,213 kali (95% CI: 1,803-21,408; nilai $p = 0,004$) dibandingkan dengan jemaah haji yang menderita penyakit pernapasan yang tidak termasuk kategori IMT *underweight*. Jemaah haji dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan yang didiagnosis *hypertensive disease* memiliki risiko kematian 5,459 kali (95% CI: 2,208-13,499; nilai $p < 0,001$) dibandingkan dengan jemaah haji yang menderita penyakit pernapasan yang tidak didiagnosis *hypertensive disease*.

Kesimpulan: Jemaah haji Embarkasi Solo dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan yang meninggal dunia pada pelaksanaan ibadah haji tahun 2017-2019 didominasi oleh jemaah laki-laki, umur > 70 tahun, *underweight*, memiliki riwayat penyakit kardiovaskular, dan menempuh pendidikan hingga tingkat pendidikan dasar. Faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kematian jemaah haji dengan riwayat penyakit pernapasan di Embarkasi Solo tahun 2017-2019 adalah *underweight* dan *hypertensive disease*.

Kata Kunci: Haji, Embarkasi Solo, Faktor Risiko, Penyakit Pernapasan, Kematian.

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is the largest contributor group of pilgrims going to Mecca in the world. In the completion of the hajj to Mecca, hajj pilgrims faced variety of health risk factors that diagnosed at a health check before departure and after departure. Hajj pilgrim diagnosed with respiratory system disease had higher risk of death compared to those who were not diagnosed with respiratory system diseases. By knowing the risk factors, promotive and preventive efforts can be made so that the death rate of Indonesian pilgrims can be decreased.

Purpose: Find out the risk factors of the hajj pilgrims death with history of respiratory disease in Solo Embarkation year 2017-2019.

Method: This research is a case control study based on pilgrims' data of Indonesian Hajj Pilgrimage Health Information System (Siskohatkes).

Result: Hajj pilgrims from Solo Embarkation with a history of respiratory disease who died during completion of the hajj to Mecca year 2017-2019 were dominated by male (59.3%), aged > 70 years (59.3%), underweight (45.8%), had cardiovascular disease history (67.8%), and took education up to primary education (62.7%). Hajj pilgrims with respiratory disease history categorized as underweight had death risk 6.213 times (95% CI: 1.803-21.408; $p = 0.004$) compared to hajj pilgrims with respiratory diseases that not included as underweight. Hajj pilgrims with respiratory disease history diagnosed with hypertensive disease had death risk 5.459 times (95% CI: 2.208-13.499; $p \text{ value} < 0.001$) compared to hajj pilgrims with respiratory diseases that not diagnosed with hypertensive disease.

Conclusion: Hajj pilgrims from Solo Embarkation with respiratory disease history who died during completion of the hajj to Mecca year 2017-2019 were dominated by male, aged > 70 years, underweight, had cardiovascular disease history, and took education up to primary education. Risk factors related to the hajj pilgrims' death with respiratory disease history in Solo Embarkation during the year 2017-2019 were underweight and hypertensive disease

Keywords: Hajj, Solo Embarkation, Risk Factor, Respiratory Disease, Death.