

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian hipertensi pada jema'ah haji Indonesia tahun 2008 = Factors related to the incidence of hypertension among Indonesia Hajj Pilgrim, 2008

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Pada periode sepuluh tahun terakhir, angka kejadian hipertensi pada jema'ah haji Indonesia berfluktuasi pada kisaran 10-12 persen pada setiap musim haji. Jumlah kejadian hipertensi pada JHI pada tahun 1428 H adalah 11,8 persen masih dalam rata-rata pada populasi umum yaitu 6 - 15 persen.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui berbagai faktor yang berhubungan dengan status hipertensi pada calon jema'ah haji Indonesia pada musim haji 1428 H.

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 197.365 orang jema'ah haji Indonesia, metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross-sectional. Sumber data dasar untuk analisis digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah data sistem komputerisasi terpadu (Siskohat) 2008 dan Siskohatkes 2008, data buku laporan TKHI kloter tahun 1428 H. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis logistik ganda.

Faktor yang berhubungan dengan status hipertensi jema'ah haji Indonesia adalah umur dan jenis kelamin. Umur 40 sampai dengan 50 tahun memiliki risiko 3,17 kali lebih tinggi (95 % CI : 2,88 ? 3,49), jema'ah haji berumur 51 ? 60 tahun memiliki risiko 6,33 kali lebih tinggi (95 % CI : 5,76 ? 6,94), Jema'ah berumur ≥ 61 tahun memiliki risiko 9,00 kali lebih tinggi (95 % CI : 8,20 ? 9,89) untuk hipertensi dibandingkan umur jema'ah haji < 40 tahun.

Jema'ah haji wanita mempunyai risiko 0,92 kali lebih rendah (95 % CI : 0,82 ? 1,03) untuk menderita hipertensi dibandingkan jema'ah haji pria.

Kontribusi hipertensi terbesar pada jema'ah haji Indonesia disumbangkan umur ≥ 61 tahun sebesar 21,7 %. Kontribusi terbesar lainnya umur 51 ? 60 tahun sebesar hampir 15,6 %, umur 40 ? 50 tahun sebesar 8,4 % dan umur < 40 sebesar 2,86 %.

Pekerjaan pedagang dan petani sebesar 14,0 %, jenis kelamin laki laki sebesar 12,5 %, pendidikan rendah 12,6 % untuk menyebabkan hipertensi pada jema'ah haji Indonesia. Sebaiknya umat Islam menunaikan ibadah haji sebelum berusia 40 tahun, memberi perhatian yang lebih besar pada jema'ah berusia diatas 40 tahun dan berjenis kelamin pria.

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ABSTRACT

In the last decade, the hypertension incidence rate on the Indonesian Hajj Pilgrim (IHP/JHI) is fluctuated in a ange of 10 to 12 percent, in every pilgrimage season. The

incidence number of hypertension on IHP at the year of 1428H is 11.8% and it is still on the average of general population, which is at 6-15%.

The study has aim on exploring factors realted to hypertension status of the IHP at the hajj pilgrimage season 1428H. The study is carried out on 197,365 people of IHP with a cross sectional study design. The data used in this study has sourced from the integrated computerized system (ICS/Siskohat) 2008 and Sikohatkes 2008, Report Book of TKHI at the year 1428H, and analyzed by the multiple logistic analysis.

Factors related to hypertension status of the IHP are age and sex. Compare to IHP age less than 40 years old, IHP who are in 40 to 50 years old have a risk 3.17 times higher (95% CI: 2.88 ? 3.91), those who age 51 ? 60 has a risk 6.33 times higher (95% CI: 5.76 ? 6.94), and IHP age more than and equal to 61 years old has a risk 9.00 times higher (95% CI: 8,20 ? 9.89) to acquire hypertension.

Women pilgrim has a risk on 0.92 lower (95% CI: 0.82 ? 1.03) than men to become hypertension. Most contribution for hypertension is from those who age > 61 years old 21.7%, from age 51-60 is about 15.6%, age 40-50 is 8.4% and from age less than 40 is only 2.86%. Contribution of IHP who has occupation as a merchant and farmer is around 14%, male 12.5%, and low education 12.6%, to become hypertension.

It is suggested that IHP should do their pilgrimage before the age of 40, more attention should be given to those who are age more than 40 and men IHP.;In the last decade, the hypertension incidence rate on the Indonesian Hajj Pilgrim

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