# ABSTRACT

## Characteristics of ARI Cases During Forest and Land Fires in Labanan, August-September 2026

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Background : Forest and land fires can reduce air quality and may adversely affect respiratory health. Describing acute respiratory infection (ARI) cases during the fire period can help characterize the distribution of recorded cases

Objective : To describe ARI cases by sociodemographic characteristics, health coverage, ICD-10 codes, and village in the Labanan Public Health Center area during August–September 2026.

Research Methods/ Implementation Methods : This descriptive study used secondary data on ARI cases recorded in August–September 2026. Frequencies and percentages were calculated.

Results : A total of 354 ARI cases were recorded, decreasing from 192 in August to 162 in September. Adults aged 20–59 years accounted for the largest proportion by age (46.0%), while males accounted for 53.7% of cases. Most cases occurred among unmarried individuals (60.7%). The largest occupational category was individuals not currently working (54.2%), and most cases were covered by Indonesia's National Health Insurance (BPJS) (76.3%). Labanan Makmur recorded the highest proportion of cases (46.0%). The most frequently recorded ICD-10 code was acute nasopharyngitis (54.0%).

Conclusion/Lesson Learned : Cases were most common among adults aged 20–59 years, males, people not working, BPJS-covered patients, and Labanan Makmur residents. Fever cases occurred in September during the study period. Without exposure data or a comparison group, this study cannot establish a causal relationship between forest and land fires and ARI.

Keyword : Acute respiratory infection; Forest and land fires; Temporal distribution; Spatial distribution; Labanan Health Center