



## CROWD MEDICINE MANAGEMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE HAJJ AND UMRAH SEASONS

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### Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the nature of crowd medicine management, its purpose and its importance to the Ministry of Health, the relationship of crowd medicine management to the Hajj and Umrah seasons, the importance of crowd medicine management in biological diseases, crises, and disasters, and the management of large numbers of people, its importance in organization, development, planning and preparing cadres for large occasions such as Hajj, Umrah and other occasions. this questionnaire was distributed to social networking groups (randomly) WhatsApp, where 500 answers were obtained from those (residents of the city of Mecca), out of a total of 600 questionnaires.

**Keywords:** Crowd medicine management, Hajj, and Umrah seasons.

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**Introduction:**

Mass Gathering Medicine is a branch of medicine that explores the effects and health risks of crowds and mass gatherings and develops strategies that contribute positively to providing effective health services during these events.<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> The reason for the development of this branch of medicine is based on the fact that human gatherings result in a significant increase in cases of injuries and diseases, which may lead to horrific accidents or seizures that result in huge numbers of injured or dead.<sup>(4)(5)</sup> Some at the University of British Columbia see crowd medicine as a safe haven for pre-hospital care in emergency medicine.<sup>(6)</sup> Globally, the management of mass gatherings involves a wide range of activities, due to the different quality of events and basic health and medical infrastructure. It includes crowd medicine A wide range of resources, starting from directing additional resources (pre-hospital phase) to a place limited to a specific period of time to more sophisticated models so that the resources in them remain somewhere for a prolonged period. This would include temporary field hospitals and the conversion of fixed facilities into places where medical and nursing staff provide care to 100,000 people or more for periods ranging from 6 hours to four weeks<sup>(7)</sup>. Crowd medicine poses special challenges in front of health systems, where cases of illness and injury occur during mass gatherings Higher than what you would normally see in a similar-sized population<sup>(8)</sup> Thus, despite the gatherings Jamahiriya tends to be gatherings of healthy people, but emergencies do occur When the frequency increases, then preparing for emergency medical care is urgent<sup>(9)</sup>. There are three elements that define a mass gathering event and its situation response plan Emergency. First, the event, by definition, must be planned in advance and include A gathering of a large number of people, usually 1,000 people or more in one place<sup>(10)</sup>. Because mass gatherings occur infrequently, they are not routinely included in Local or regional authority plans. It is the process of planning a specific event and appropriate training

At both the local and regional levels, it is important<sup>(11)</sup>. Includes medical care Crowds have many goals including providing medical care at the site of the event as well as maintaining the capabilities of the emergency medical services system in order to provide the rest of its services. It can Division of medical care on site (from rapid access to patients, triage, and stabilization Transfer without unnecessary delay “to the health facility to provide final care,” and facilities that treat minor injuries and medical conditions)<sup>(12)</sup>. Accordingly, it must

be received doctors must be properly trained before they can serve as medical directors of mass gatherings. A report was recommended by Gibson in the United Kingdom published in 1990 on the presence of medical care at football matches Foot. Gibson emphasized that there are certain requirements for providing medical care including skills Communication and training on command-and-control procedures for major incident management.

**2-Material and Methods:**

This study started in (the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia), began writing the research and then recording the questionnaire in January 2022, and the study ended with data collection in June 2022. The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach that uses a quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon (Crowd medicine management and its relationship to the Hajj and Umrah seasons), this kind of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality, as it is concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their effects on the health of the individual, society, and consumer, the spread of diseases and their relationship to demographic variables such as age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status, occupation<sup>(13)</sup>, And use the Excel 2010 Office suite histogram to arrange the results using: Frequency tables Percentages<sup>(14)</sup>. A questionnaire is a remarkable and helpful tool for collecting a huge amount of data, however, researchers were not able to personally interview participants on the online survey, due to social distancing regulations at the time to prevent infection between participants and researchers and vice versa (not coronavirus participation completely disappearing from society). He only answered the questionnaire electronically, because the questionnaire consisted of thirteen questions, all of which were closed He only answered the questionnaire electronically, because the questionnaire consisted of thirteen questions closed, all of which were closed. The online approach has also been used to generate valid samples in similar studies in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere<sup>(15)</sup>

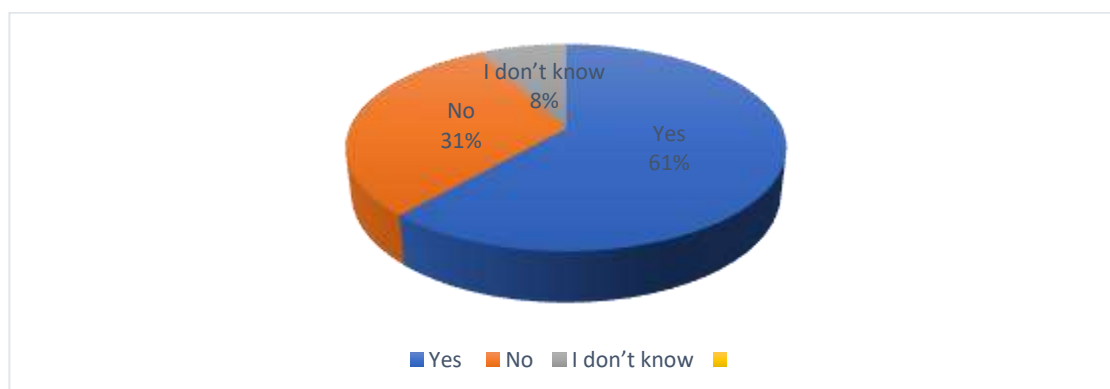
**3- Results:**

Regarding the ages of the participants in the research questionnaire, the percentage of their ages was as follows: 25-34 years old 0%, 35-44 years old 53.8%, 45-54 years old 38.5%, 55-60 years old 7.7%. As for the gender of the participants, the percentage of males was 76.9%, and the percentage of females was 23.1%. As for the genders of the participants, they were all 100% Saudi. As for the

professions of men: administrative 0%, nursing 0%, doctor 0%, radiology 0%, laboratory 91.75%, other 8.3%. As for female professions, all of them were in the laboratory category, 100%. As for the educational status, it was as follows: primary 0%, intermediate 0%, secondary 0%, diploma 7.7%, bachelor's degree 38.5%, master's degree 53.8%, doctoral degree 0%. The first question is: What is the meaning of crowd medicine management? Among the answers were: dealing with large numbers of people of different races and nationalities in one place, a branch of medicine that explores the effects and risks of crowds and mass gatherings, and developing strategies that contribute positively to providing effective health services during these events, providing health care to a large group of people. People at one time, organizing medical and logistical efforts, planning, preparing for, and responding to disasters, medical care for large crowds of people such as Hajj and Umrah, and medical organization for huge numbers resulting from gatherings for specific purposes. The second question is: Does the Crowd Medicine Department include doctors, nurses, and administrators (all other categories)? The answers were 100% yes. The third question: Does the Crowd Medicine Department help in controlling the medical and administrative event in planning and providing medical services in crowd gatherings? The answers were also 100% yes. The fourth question: Is crowd management divided into stages such as risk assessment and then human resources and equipment? The answers were yes 91.7%, no 0%, and I don't know 8.3%. The fifth question: Is crowd management used only in the Ministry of Health? The answers were: Yes, 38.5%, No, 61.5%, and I don't know, 0%. The sixth question: Is crowd medicine management used in crisis management situations, such as biological conditions and chronic diseases (diabetes, asthma)? Yes 76.9%, No 15.4%, I don't know 7.7%. Question 7: What is the purpose of crowd medicine management in your opinion? The answers were: establishing preventive health services for people and reducing diseases,

assessing the health situation and human numbers and then preparing for them, reducing infections and how to deal with them to reduce their danger, quickly reaching the injured, and giving initial and effective treatment as quickly as possible, controlling and contributing to the risks and effects of gatherings, controlling Diseases among a large number of people, preserving the health and safety of pilgrims, preserving the health of people, ensuring the safety of large crowds by being fully prepared to confront and anticipate any difficulties. The eighth question: What is the relationship of crowd medicine management to the Hajj and Umrah seasons? The answers were: developing plans and hypotheses to confront all crises, the presence of mass gatherings during the period of Hajj and Umrah, the Hamra and Hajj seasons are the seasons with the most crowds, a relationship of planning, organization, preparedness, and response, the core of their work, the large number of pilgrims, preserving the health and safety of pilgrims, large gatherings and crowd control. By controlling their health. The ninth question: Is crowd medicine management related to the Hajj and Umrah seasons? The answers were yes 61.5%, no 30.8%, and I don't know 7.7%. The tenth question: Does crowd medicine management include the safety of massive mass gatherings (such as the Hajj and Umrah seasons, organizing the World Cup, etc.)? The answers were as follows: Yes 92.3%, No 0%, I don't know 7.7%. The eleventh question: Does it include crowd medicine management, developing systems, financing mechanisms, and health awareness? The answer of all participants in the questionnaire was yes 100%. The last question about: Is there coordination between crowd medicine management and the authorities related to the Hajj and Umrah season? The answers were: yes 83.3%, no 0%, I don't know 16.7%. (figure No.1)

Figure No.1: Participants' opinions in answering the research questionnaire regarding the importance of crowd management and its relationship to the Hajj and Umrah seasons



**4-Discussion:**

We find, through the participants' answers and after analysis, that they are all aware that the Crowd Medicine Department has a very significant relationship with the Hajj and Umrah seasons and with the Ministry of Health, as it is concerned with the health of these crowds, whether in the Hajj or Umrah seasons or the blessed month of Ramadan and that the state is represented by the rational government to preserve it, which everyone cares about. The guests and visitors of the Holy House of God, and the health of its citizens, are greatly concerned, and therefore it cares about the visitors and pilgrims to the Holy House of God so that they return to their country safely and in perfect health and well-being.

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