

## Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Low Vision di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Factors Associated to Low Vision Incidence in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta

Yanti Diastiningsih, author

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### Abstrak

Latar belakang: Data global, terdapat 2,2 milyar penduduk di seluruh dunia memiliki gangguan penglihatan jauh dan dekat. Setengah dari kasus atau sekitar 1 milyar memiliki gangguan penglihatan yang dapat dicegah atau belum ditangani, dan berpotensi kejadian low vision. Seorang dengan low vision berakibat kesulitan melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari dan dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup seperti putus sekolah, dan kehilangan pekerjaan. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian low vision di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. Metode: Desain studi yang digunakan adalah desain studi potong lintang (cross sectional). Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder berasal dari rekam medis. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 281 responden pasien kontrol rawat jalan Poli Anugerah IPKMT RSCM Kirana. Hasil: Proporsi kejadian low vision di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo adalah sebesar 16,8%. Adanya hubungan signifikan secara statistik dengan kejadian low vision pada faktor klinik yaitu katarak nilai- $p < 0,001$  dan  $PR = 6,03$  (95% CI; 2,21 – 16,5) dan retinopati diabetik dengan nilai- $p = 0,005$  dan  $PR = 3,20$  (95% CI; 1,69 – 6,06). Kesimpulan: Katarak dan retinopati diabetik memiliki hubungan secara signifikan dengan kejadian low vision. Meningkatkan pelayanan kesehatan mata dan deteksi dini diharapkan dapat mencegah gangguan penglihatan yang berakibat low vision.

.....Background: Global data reported that 2.2 billion of worldwide population suffer from far and near vision impairment. Half of the cases, or approximately 1 billion people, exhibits the visual impairment which can be prevented but has not been addressed, leading to the occurrence of low vision. A person with a low vision would be susceptible to the risk of the difficulty in performing their daily activity and affects their quality of life such as school dropout and losing their job. Objective: This study aims to determine the factors associated of low vision incidence in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. Method: This study performs a cross sectional study design, using secondary data obtained from medical records. As many as 281 respondents were collected from outpatient control in Poliklinik Anugerah IPKMT RSCM Kirana. Results: The proportion of low vision incidence in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo was estimated 16.8%. There is a statistically significant relationship with the incidence of low vision between clinical factor, i.e. cataract with  $p\text{-value} < 0,001$  and  $PR = 6,03$  (95% CI; 2,21 – 16,5) and diabetic retinopathy with  $p\text{-value} = 0,005$  and  $PR = 3,20$  (95% CI; 1,69 – 6,06). Conclusion: Cataract and diabetic retinopathy were identified to have a significant relationship with the incidence of low vision. Improving eye health services and early detection is expected to prevent visual impairment which result in low vision