

Distribusi dan karakteristik pterigium di Indonesia

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Abstrak

Pterygium is an epithelial conjunctiva bulbi and connective tissue growth that could cause vision problem. Pterygium is mainly found at tropical and subtropical areas. There is no accurate data about pterygium prevalence in Indonesia. Those analyzed were respondents aged 5 years and more from Basic Health Research (RISKESAS) 2010, a cross sectional non intervention study. Diagnosis was made using flashlight and compared it to a chart. Results: The prevalence of pterygium at both eyes was 3.2% and at one eye was 1.9%. The highest prevalence of pterygium at both eyes was at West Sumatra province (9.4%), the lowest prevalence was at Jakarta province (0.4%). The highest prevalence of pterygium at one eye was at West Nusa Tenggara province, the lowest was at Jakarta province (0.2%). The lowest prevalence of pterygium at both eyes as well as at one eye was at those aged 5-9 years (0.03%) while the highest prevalence were found at age 70 years and more. The prevalence of pterygium at both eyes and the prevalence of pterygium at one eye based on gender were almost similar, the prevalence of pterygium among farmers was the highest (6.1%) and the lowest were among school children (1.0%); the highest prevalence were those with no schooling (11.0%) and the lowest were those that finished Junior High School (1.6%); the highest was at rural area for both eye (3.7%) as well as for one eye (2.2%) as compared to urban area. The prevalence of pterygium of both eyes was highest at lowest household expenditure (3.2%) while the lowest for one eye pterygium (1.7%) at highest household's expenditure. Pterygium is a community health problem at rural areas especially among farmers and sailors that were used for high sunlight exposure. This type eye problem increased among those who lived in the equator.