

Risiko timbulnya eye strain pada dokter radiologi studi kohort di Fakultas Kedokteran = Risk factor contributing to eye strain among radiology residents a kohort study in Faculty of Medicine

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian eye strain pada dokter radiolog seperti jumlah interpretasi radiologis metode interpretasi radiologis PACS atau foto polos usia kelainan refraksi cara kerja dan desain perangkat kerja terhadap timbulnya eye strain Data dikumpulkan dengan cara anamnesis mengenai identitas umum pemeriksaan ketajaman penglihatan dengan Snellen chart dan penilaian derajat nyeri di sekitar mata menggunakan visual analog scale yang dilakukan oleh peneliti dengan sebelumnya berkonsultasi dengan dokter spesialis mata Pemeriksaan ketajaman penglihatan dilakukan oleh peneliti menggunakan kartu Snellen pada jarak 6 meter dengan pencahayaan yang optimal di ruang perpustakaan Departemen Radiologi RSCM Derajat nyeri di sekitar mata dinilai menggunakan visual analog scale Pemeriksaan tersebut dilakukan sebelum melakukan aktivitas dan 6 jam setelahnya Data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS versi 11.5 untuk analisis univariat menghitung risiko relatif dan analisis multivariat Penelitian ini telah lulus kaji etik oleh Komite Etik FKUI RSCM No 419 H2 F1 Etik 2014 Didapatkan sebanyak 968 dari 62 responden mengalami eye strain Rentang usia 27-37 tahun Faktor risiko yang memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan eye strain yaitu residen radiologi p 0.034 jumlah interpretasi radiologis lebih dari 50 buah dalam sehari p 0.001 dan lama kerja p 0.167 Faktor risiko yang memiliki hubungan yang paling bermakna dengan eye strain setelah dilakukan analisis multivariat hanya jumlah interpretasi radiologis lebih dari 50 buah dalam sehari Dari analisis hubungan antara beberapa faktor risiko yang disebutkan di atas dengan eye strain disimpulkan bahwa hanya jumlah interpretasi radiologis dalam sehari yang merupakan faktor risiko yang signifikan untuk eye strain Kata kunci dokter radiologi eye strain jumlah interpretasi radiologis.

<hr>Eye strain has a big influence in medical services including radiology examination Accuracy of radiology interpretation will decrease if radiologist has eye strain To determine risk factors contributing to eye strain among radiologists we examined the influence of the case volume viewing method Picture Archiving and Communication System PACS and hard copy film age refractive abnormalities work habits and workstation design on eye strain Data were collected by work and disease s history and examination of visual acuity with Snellen eye chart and assessment of the degree of pain in eyes using visual analog scale by researcher who has been trained by ophthalmologist The questionnaire has been informed by researcher before being filled by respondents Vision objective examination was conducted by researcher using the Snellen chart in a distance of 6 meters with optimal lighting in the library room of Radiology Department RSCM The degree of pain around the eyes was assessed using visual analog scale Respondents was asked by researcher about the pain arises around the eyes in a scale of 0 to 10 then the results were plotted on a visual analog scale ruler with the same scale of 0 to 10 The assessments were done before doing the activity and 6 hours after Data was analyzed using SPSS version 11.5 for univariate relative risk and multivariate analysis This study has been approved by Ethical Committee FKUI RSCM no 419 H2 F1 ETIK 2014 The adjusted response rate was 968/62 respondents The range of age was 27-37 years old Significant risk factors

to eye strain were radiologists p 0 034 had case volume more than 50 pcs in a day p 0 005 and working hours p 0 167 for interpreting radiologic images Significant risk factor to eye strain by using multivariate analysis only case volume more than 50 pcs in a day Eye strain was common among the radiologists in our study population From the analysis of the relationship between some of the risk factors mentioned above with eye strain it was concluded that only the number of case volume in a day was significant risk factor to eye strain Keywords eye strain radiologist case volume.