



FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT
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**Skripsi, Januari 2025
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**DETERMINAN KELUHAN COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME (CVS) PADA
PEGAWAI PT.PLN (PERSERO) UNIT INDUK DISTRIBUSI (UID) SUMBAR TAHUN
2024**

xi+126 halaman, 26 tabel, 9 gambar, 8 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penelitian

Era perkembangan teknologi mendorong banyaknya penggunaan komputer dalam berbagai pekerjaan, sehingga memiliki risiko untuk mengalami keluhan *computer vision syndrome* (CVS) yang dapat merusak syaraf mata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi determinan keluhan *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS) pada pegawai PT PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Distribusi Wilayah Sumatera Barat tahun 2024.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan metode pengambilan sampel *total sampling* pada 53 orang pekerja bidang komunikasi, keuangan, perencanaan dan umum PT.PLN (Persero) UID Sumbar. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Mei hingga Oktober 2024. Teknik analisis data yaitu analisis univariat, bivariat dengan uji *chi square*, dan multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik berganda.

Hasil

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara masa kerja, istirahat mata, pencahayaan, jarak mata terhadap monitor, polaritas monitor, dan durasi penggunaan monitor dengan keluhan *computer vision syndrome*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara posisi duduk dengan keluhan *computer vision syndrome*. Variabel paling dominan adalah istirahat mata

Kesimpulan

Dari tujuh variabel yang ada pada penelitian terdapat enam variabel yang berhubungan, dan satu variabel yang tidak berhubungan dengan keluhan computer vision syndrome pada pegawai PT. PLN (Persero) UID Sumbar tahun 2024.

Daftar Pustaka : 50 (2015-2024)

Kata Kunci : *computer vision syndrome*, PT.PLN UID , Komputer

Undergraduate Thesis, Januari 2025
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**DETERMINANTS OF CVS COMPLAINTS ON EMPLOYEES OF PT. PLN
(PERSERO) WEST SUMATRA REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION MAIN UNIT IN 2024.**

xi+126 pages, 19 tables, 13 images, 8 appendices

ABSTRACT

Research Objectives

The era of technological development encouraged the widespread use of computers in various jobs, which posed a risk of experiencing complaints of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) that could damage the optic nerves. This study aimed to identify the determinants of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) complaints among employees of PT. PLN (Persero) Unit Induk Distribusi Wilayah Sumatera Barat in 2024.

Method

This study uses a cross sectional design with a total sampling method on 53 workers in the fields of communication, finance, and general affairs of PT. PLN (Persero) UID West Sumatra. This research was conducted in May-October 2024. The data analysis techniques were univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi square test, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression test.

Result

The results of the study showed that 71.7% of workers felt that there were CVS complaints. There was a relationship between working period, eye rest , room lighting, eye distance to the monitor, monitor polarity, and duration of monitor use with complaints of computer vision syndrome (CVS). There was no association between sitting position and complaints of computer vision syndrome (CVS). The most dominant variable was eye rest.

Conclusion

Of the seven variables in the study, six variables were found to be associated, and one variable was not associated with complaints of Computer Vision Syndrome among employees of PT PLN (Persero) UID Sumbar in 2024.

Bibliography : 50 (2015-2024)

**Keyword : computer vision syndrome, PT. PLN (Persero) West Sumatra
Main Unit, computer**