ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS) merupakan rasa tidak nyaman pada mata ketika menggunakan komputer dalam waktu yang lama. CVS juga tergantung pada jarak mata terhadap layar komputer, tinggi dan inklinasi layar, pengaturan intensitas cahaya layar komputer,lingkungan sekitar, jenis komputer, serta penggunaan kacamata, lensa kontak, dan *glare cover.*

Tujuan : Menganalisis faktor risiko kejadian *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS) pada Mahasiswa di Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Jumlah responden 80 orang yang metode *stratified random sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan uji gamma.

Hasil : Samperl berjumlah 80 orang , didapati hasil sebanyak 46 orang (57,5%) yang mengalami *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS). Tidak terdapat faktor risiko usia dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value*=1,000). Terdapat faktor risiko jenis kelamin dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value*) = 0,016. Terdapat faktor risiko antara penggunaan kacamata dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value* = 0,007). Terdapat faktor risiko lama bekerja dengan komputer dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value*= 0,000). Terdapat faktor risiko lama penggunaan komputer dengan kejaadian CVS (P-*value*= 0,000). Terdapat faktor risiko lama istirahat dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value* = 0,000). Terdapat Terdapat faktor risiko lingkungan dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value* =0,026). Terdapat faktor risiko komputer dengan kejadian CVS (P-*value*=0,000).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat faktor risiko karakteristik individu kecuali faktor risiko usia, keadaan lingkungan dan pengaruh komputer terhadap kejadian *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS) pada mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Univeristas Islam Sumatera Utara.

Kata kunci : *Computer Vision Syndrome*, Faktor Risiko, Mahasiswa

ABSTRAC

***The background of** : Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) is a discomfort in the eyes if use a computer for a long time CVS also depends on the eye distance to the computer screen, the height and inclination of the screen, the setting of the light intensity of the computer screen, the surrounding environment, the type of computer, and the use of glasses, contact lenses and glare covers*

***Objective** : To determine the risk factors for the occurrence of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) in students at the Faculty of Medicine, Islamic University of North Sumatra*

***Methods** : This study is analytic in nature with a cross-sectional design. The number of respondents was 80 people using the stratified random sampling method. Data were analyzed by gamma test.*

***Result** : Of the 80 people, 46 people (57.5%) experienced Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS). There were no risk factors between age and the incidence of CVS (P-value 1.000). There are risk factors between the sexes with the incidence of CVS (P-value) = 0.016. There is a risk factor between the use of glasses and the incidence of CVS (P-value = 0.007). There is a risk factor for prolonged working with a computer with CVS events (P-value 0.000). There is a risk factor for prolonged computer use with CVS (P-value - 0.000). There is a long rest risk factor with CVS events (P-value 0.000). There are environmental risk factors with CVS events (P-value = 0.026). There is a computer risk factor with CVS events (P-value-0.000).*

***Conclusion** : There are risk factors for individual characteristics except for risk factors for age, environmental conditions and the influence of computers on the occurrence of Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) in students of the Faculty of Medicine, Islamic University of North Sumatra.*

***Keywords** : Computer Vision Syndrome,Risk Factor,Student*