

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Computer Vision Syndrome* (CVS), disebut juga sebagai *Digital Eye Strain* (DES), dimaknai sebagai akumulasi dari masalah mata dan visual yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan jangka panjang komputer, tablet, e-reader, dan telepon seluler. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kualitas tidur seseorang adalah penggunaan computer, tablet dan telepon seluler yang berlebihan.

Kualitas tidur adalah suatu keadaan tidur yang dijalani seseorang menghasilkan kesegaran dan kebugaran saat terbangun.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk Mengetahui hubungan computer vision syndrome dengan kualitas tidur siswa siswi di Sma Negeri 1 Sei Suka.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain *cross sectional* ini melibatkan 77 orang siswa siswi yang bersedia menjadi responden, yang diambil berdasarkan teknik *stratified sampling* serta menggunakan kuisioner computer vision syndrome dan kualitas tidur untuk memperoleh data relevan mengenai hubungan computer vision syndrome dengan kualitas tidur siswa siswi.

Hasil: Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji gamma dan diperoleh nilai p sebesar 0,00 yang berarti lebih kecil dari nilai $\alpha = 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara computer vision syndrome dengan kualitas tidur siswa siswi di Sma Negeri 1 Sei Suka.

Kata Kunci: Computer vision syndrome, Kualitas tidur siswa siswi.

ABSTRACT

Background: Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS), also known as Digital Eye Strain (DES), is defined as an accumulation of eye and visual problems caused by long-term use of computers, tablets, e-readers, and cell phones. One of the factors that affects a person's sleep quality is excessive use of computers, tablets and cell phones.

Sleep quality is a state of sleep that a person experiences, resulting in freshness and fitness when awakened.

Objective: This research was conducted to determine the relationship between computer vision syndrome and the sleep quality of female students at Sma Negeri 1 Sei Suka

Method: This research with a cross sectional design involved 77 female students who were willing to be respondents, who were taken based on stratified sampling techniques and used computer vision syndrome and sleep quality questionnaires to obtain relevant data regarding the relationship between computer vision syndrome and female students' sleep quality.

Results: Data were analyzed using the gamma test and the p value was 0.00 which was smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between computer vision syndrome and the sleep quality of female students at Sma Negeri 1 Sei Suka.

Keywords: Computer vision syndrome, Sleep quality of female students.