

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Strabismus merupakan keadaan dimana aksis visual bola mata tidak berpotongan pada satu titik benda yang dilihat. Strabismus berhubungan dengan kelainan refraksi mata, penderita kelainan refraksi mata yang tidak dikoreksi dapat menurunkan tajam penglihatan dan interaksi abnormal binokular yang dapat menyebabkan strabismus.

Tujuan: Membuktikan hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelainan refraksi mata terhadap kejadian strabismus.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain belah lintang (*cross-sectional*). Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu dengan metode *total sampling* data rekam medis pasien Rumah Sakit Nasional Diponegoro yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan menggunakan uji *Fisher Exact*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan 53 sampel, sebanyak 41 sampel (77,4%) memiliki eksotropia dan 12 sampel (22,6%) memiliki esotropia. Berdasarkan frekuensi jenis kelainan refraksi, sejumlah 44 sampel (83%) memiliki astigmatisma, 3 sampel (5,7%) memiliki hipermetropia, dan 6 sampel (11,3%) memiliki miopia. Berdasarkan uji hubungan *Fisher Exact* jenis kelainan refraksi mata terhadap kejadian strabismus, didapatkan nilai $p=0,020$.

Kesimpulan: Terbukti terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis kelainan refraksi mata terhadap kejadian strabismus.

Kata kunci: *strabismus, kelainan refraksi, miopia, hipermetropia, astigmatisma*

ABSTRACT

Background: Strabismus is a condition where the visual axis of the eyeball does not intersect at one point on the object being viewed. Strabismus is associated with refractive error. Patients with uncorrected eye refractive errors can reduce visual acuity and abnormal binocular interactions, which can cause strabismus.

Aim: To prove the significant correlation between the type of eye refractive error and the incidence of strabismus.

Methods: This research design was an observational analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The research method used the total sampling method of medical record data from patients in the Diponegoro National Hospital based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Statistical tests used the Fisher Exact test.

Results: Based on 53 data, the incidence of exotropia was 77,4% whereas the incidence of esotropia was 22,6% among patients in Diponegoro National Hospital. Accorded to the type of eye refractive error, there were 44 patients (83%) classified as astigmatism, 3 patients (5,7%) hyperopia, and 6 patients (11,3%) myopia. Based on the Fisher exact test, there was a significant correlation of the type of eye refractive error and the incidence of strabismus with a p value = 0,020

Conclusions: It has been proven that there is a significant correlation between the type of eye refractive error and the incidence of strabismus.

Keywords: *strabismus, refractive error, myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism*