

ABSTRACT

RISK FACTORS TO COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME INCIDENCE ON RUBBER TYRED GANTRY OPERATOR IN PT TERMINAL PETIKEMAS SURABAYA

Using Visual Display Terminal (VDT) can affect health including eye and vision disturbance experienced by workers during they work with VDT in the long term, it is called as Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS). Factors that relates with CVS incident were age, nutritional status, tenure, work hour per day, breaking time among VDT use, eyes distance to VDT, monitor height on eye horizontal line, glare and light intensity.

This research aims to identify odds risk for relationship between age, nutritional status, tenure, work hour per day, breaking time among VDT use, eyes distance to VDT, monitor height on eye horizontal line, glare and light intensity with CVS on Rubber Tyred Gantry (RTG) Operator in *PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya* (PT.TPS).

This research was population study. All RTG operators was taken as respondent. Data was collected through questionnaire, health examination, and working environment observation. Data was analyzed by using chi-square test and Logistic Regression Analysis.

The results of the research showed that 58,8% respondents experienced CVS. Statistical analysis result for odds risk relationship between CVS incidence on RTG operator in PT.TPS showed ; age variable OR = 14, tenure variable OR = 11, break time among VDT use variable OR=7, eye distance to VDT variable OR = 16, monitor height on eye horizontal line variable OR = 4.

The eye distance to VDT variable is the highest risk to experiencing CVS incidence on RTG operator in PT.TPS.

Keywords : computer vision syndrome, RTG operator, PT *terminal petikemas surabaya*.