

## ABSTRAK

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Judul Skripsi : Prevalensi *Pterygium* Pada Pekerja Nelayan di Desa Surya Bahari dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam

**Latar Belakang :** *Pterygium* adalah perluasan pinguecula ke kornea, umumnya bilateral di sisi nasal. Keadaan ini diduga merupakan suatu fenomena iritatif akibat sinar ultraviolet, pengeringan dan lingkungan dengan intensitas dengan banyak angin. Prevalensi kejadian *pterygium* pada banyak negara di dunia berkisar antara 0,3-29%. *Pterygium* tersebar diseluruh dunia, tetapi lebih banyak terjadi di daerah iklim panas, berdebu, dan kering. Prevalensi tinggi sampai 22% didaerah dekat ekuator dan kurang dari 2% didaerah diatas 40° lintang. Terdapat beberapa faktor risiko untuk terjadinya pterigium antara lain area geografis, usia, jenis kelamin, status ekonomi, dan tingkat pendidikan, dimana semua faktor risiko ini berhubungan dengan paparan yang lama terhadap sinar matahari dan sinar UV.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui prevalensi *pterygium* pada nelayan di Desa Surya Bahari

**Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. jumlah sampel sebanyak 36 responden yang diambil dengan cara *consecutive sampling*. Peneliti melakukan wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Data diolah dengan menggunakan *Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Prevalensi pterigium pada Nelayan di Desa Surya Bahari sebanyak 28 responden (77,8%) sedangkan nelayan yang tidak mengalami pterigium sebanyak 8 responden (22,2%). Pterigium paling banyak didominasi oleh umur >40 tahun 50%. Berdasarkan dari lokasi lesi pterigium lebih sering terjadi pada area nasal sebanyak 58,3% secara unilateral (mata kanan maupun mata kiri).

**Kesimpulan :** Prevalensi pterigium pada nelayan di Desa Surya Bahari masih cukup tinggi.

**Kata kunci :** Pterygium, Nelayan, paparan sinar matahari

## **ABSTRACT**

*Name : Suryani Nurfitri Handayani*  
*Study Program : Medicine*  
*Title : Pterygium Prevalence In Fisheries In Surya Bahari Village and Its Overview According to Islam*

**Background:** *Pterygium is an extension of the pinguecula to the cornea, generally bilateral on the nasal side. This situation is thought to be an irritating phenomenon due to ultraviolet light, drying and an environment with intensity with many angina. The prevalence of pterygium in many countries in the world ranges from 0.3-29% . pterygium is spread throughout the world, but is more common in hot, dusty and dry climates. High prevalence of up to 22% in the area near the equator and less than 2% in areas above 40 ° latitude. There are several risk factors for the occurrence of pterygium including geographical areas, age, gender, economic status, and education level, where all of these risk factors are associated with prolonged exposure to sunlight and UV light.*

**Objective:** *To determine the prevalence of pterygium in fishermen in Surya Bahari Village Research*

**Method:** *This study used descriptive analytical with cross sectional approach. 36 respondents were taken by consecutive sampling. The researcher conducted an interview using a questionnaire. Data is processed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).*

**Research Results:** *The prevalence of pterygium in fishermen in Surya Bahari Village was 28 respondents (77.8%), while fishermen who did not experience pterygium were 8 respondents (22.2%). Pterium is mostly dominated by age > 40 years 50%. Based on the location of the pterygium lesions more often occur in the nasal area as much as 58.3% unilaterally (right eye and left eye).*

**Conclusion:** *The prevalence of pterygium in fishermen in Surya Bahari Village is still quite high.*

**Keywords:** *Pterygium, Fishermen, sun exposure*