

## ABSTRACT

### ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO QUALITY OF LIFE OF SENILE CATARACT PATIENTS AFTER PHACOEMULSIFICATION SURGERY AT EYE HOSPITAL LAMPUNG EYE CENTER

By

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**Background:** Senile cataract is a condition characterized by the clouding of the lens in elderly individuals, which affects their quality of life, necessitating proper management. Phacoemulsification is considered the gold standard for treatment. This study aimed to analyze the factors related to quality of life of senile cataract patients after phacoemulsification surgery, using the Visual Function Questionnaire-25 at Lampung Eye Center.

**Methods:** This was a quantitative observational study with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 112 post-phacoemulsification senile cataract patients participated as respondents. Statistical analysis was conducted using Chi-Square and Fisher Exact.

**Results:** Univariate analysis showed that (50.0%) of the respondents were male, the majority were elderly (75,0%), had comorbidities (58,9%), had intermediate and primary-level education (77,7%), were unemployed (76,8%), had immature cataracts (71,4%), and had a good quality of life (88.4%). Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between age ( $p = 0,036$ ) and comorbidities ( $p = 0.045$ ) with quality of life. However, no significant associations were found between gender ( $p = 0.140$ ), education ( $p = 0.729$ ), employment status ( $p = 0.176$ ), and the degree of senile cataract ( $p = 0.189$ ) with quality of life after phacoemulsification.

**Conclusion:** There is a relation between age and comorbidities with quality of life, while gender, education, employment, and the degree of senile cataract are not related to quality of life after phacoemulsification.

**Keywords:** Age, cataract degree, comorbidities, education, employment, gender, phacoemulsification, senile cataract, quality of life

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN KATARAK SENILIS PASCA OPERASI FAKOEMULSIFIKASI DI RUMAH SAKIT MATA LAMPUNG EYE CENTER

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**Latar Belakang:** Katarak senilis merupakan keadaan mengeruhnya lensa yang dialami oleh orang lanjut usia yang memengaruhi kualitas hidup mereka sehingga tatalaksana diperlukan. Fakoemulsifikasi merupakan *gold standard*. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup pasien katarak senilis pasca operasi fakoemulsifikasi berdasarkan *Visual Function Questionnaire-25* di Rumah Sakit Mata Lampung Eye Center.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian kuantitatif observasional dengan metode pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Responden sebanyak 112 pasien katarak senilis pasca fakoemulsifikasi. Uji analisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan *Fisher Exact*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil univariat menunjukkan jenis kelamin (50,0%), mayoritas berusia lansia (75,0%), memiliki penyakit penyerta (58,9%), pendidikan terakhir menengah dan dasar (77,7%), tidak bekerja (76,8%), derajat imatur (71,4%), dan kualitas hidup baik (88,4%). Hasil bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara usia ( $p = 0,014$ ) dan penyakit penyerta ( $p = 0,036$ ), tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin ( $p = 0,140$ ), pendidikan ( $p = 0,729$ ), status pekerjaan ( $p = 0,176$ ), dan derajat katarak senilis ( $p = 0,189$ ) dengan kualitas hidup pasca fakoemulsifikasi.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara usia dan penyakit penyerta, tapi tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan derajat katarak senilis dengan kualitas hidup pasca fakoemulsifikasi.

**Kata kunci:** derajat katarak, fakoemulsifikasi, jenis kelamin, kualitas hidup, pendidikan, pekerjaan, penyakit penyerta, usia