

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN MASA KERJA DAN LAMA KERJA DENGAN TERJADINYA GEJALA *CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME* PADA PETANI PADI DI DESA MARGODADI KECAMATAN SUMBEREJO KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS

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Latar Belakang: *Carpal Tunnel Syndrome* (CTS) merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan kerja yang sering ditemukan pada pekerja sektor informal, termasuk petani padi. Faktor pekerjaan seperti masa kerja dan lama kerja diduga berperan sebagai faktor risiko terjadinya CTS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan masa kerja dan lama kerja dengan terjadinya gejala CTS pada petani padi di Desa Margodadi, Kecamatan Sumberejo, Kabupaten Tanggamus.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang melibatkan 87 petani padi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan pemeriksaan *Phalen's test* untuk menilai gejala CTS. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan *Fisher's Exact Test*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 83% responden mengalami gejala CTS. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara masa kerja dengan munculnya gejala CTS ($p = 0,044$; OR = 4,873), sedangkan lama kerja tidak menunjukkan hubungan bermakna secara statistik ($p = 0,062$).

Kesimpulan: Masa kerja memiliki hubungan bermakna secara statistik dengan terjadinya gejala *carpal tunnel syndrome* pada petani padi, sedangkan lama kerja tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna secara statistik.

Kata kunci: *carpal tunnel syndrome*, lama kerja, masa kerja, petani padi.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YEARS OF SERVICE AND LENGTH OF WORK WITH THE OCCURRENCE OF SYMPTOMS CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME IN RICE FARMERS IN MARGODADI VILLAGE SUMBEREJO DISTRICT TANGGAMUS REGENCY

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Background: *Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) is one of the occupational health problems commonly found among informal sector workers, including rice farmers. Occupational factors such as years of service and length of work are suspected to play a role as risk factors for the development of CTS. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between years of service and length of work with the occurrence of CTS symptoms among rice farmers in Margodadi Village, Sumberejo District, Tanggamus Regency.*

Methods: *This study was a quantitative analytical study with a cross-sectional design involving 87 rice farmers. Data were collected using questionnaires and Phalen's test to assess CTS symptoms. Data analysis was performed using Fisher's Exact Test.*

Results: *The results showed that 83% of respondents experienced CTS symptoms. There was a statistically significant relationship between years of service and the occurrence of CTS symptoms ($p = 0.044$; $OR = 4.873$), while length of work did not show a statistically significant relationship ($p = 0.062$).*

Conclusion: *Years of service has a statistically significant relationship with the occurrence of carpal tunnel syndrome symptoms among rice farmers, whereas length of work do not show a statistically significant relationship.*

Keywords: *carpal tunnel syndrome, length of work, rice farmers, years of service.*