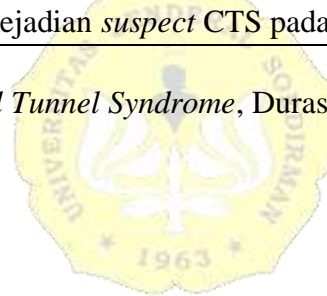


HUBUNGAN DURASI KERJA TERHADAP KEJADIAN *SUSPECT CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME* PADA PETANI DI DESA LINGGASARI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Petani sebagai kelompok kerja informal rentan terhadap berbagai penyakit akibat kerja, salah satunya *Carpal Tunnel Syndrome* (CTS). **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan durasi kerja terhadap kejadian *suspect Carpal Tunnel Syndrome* (CTS) pada petani di Desa Linggasari, Kecamatan Kembaran, Kabupaten Banyumas. **Metodologi:** Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan observasional dengan mengumpulkan data dari 72 petani. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, pengukuran fisik, dan tes provokasi CTS. **Hasil:** Hasil menunjukkan 26 responden yang diduga mengalami CTS, terdapat 16 responden memiliki durasi kerja tidak efektif dan dari 46 responden diduga tidak mengalami CTS, 13 responden diantaranya memiliki durasi kerja tidak efektif. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *Chi Square* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,006$ ($p < 0,05$), menunjukkan hubungan antara durasi kerja terhadap kejadian *suspect* CTS pada petani. **Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara durasi kerja terhadap kejadian *suspect* CTS pada petani.

Kata kunci: *Suspect Carpal Tunnel Syndrome*, Durasi Kerja, Petani



**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK DURATION AND
THE INCIDENCE OF SUSPECT CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME
ON FARMERS IN LINGGASARI VILLAGE BANYUMAS REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

Background: Farmers as an informal work group are susceptible to various occupational diseases, one of which is Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS). **Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between work duration and the incidence of suspected Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) in farmers in Linggasari Village, Kembaran District, Banyumas Regency. **Methodology:** The study used an observational approach by collecting data from 72 farmers. Data were collected through interviews, physical measurements, and CTS provocation tests. **Results:** The results showed that 26 respondents suspected of having CTS, 16 respondents had ineffective work duration and of the 46 respondents suspected of not having CTS, 13 respondents had ineffective work duration. Bivariate analysis using the Chi Square statistical test obtained a p value = 0,006 ($p < 0,05$), indicating a relationship between work duration and the incidence of suspected CTS in farmers. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between work duration and the incidence of suspected CTS in farmers.

Keywords: Suspect Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Work Duration, Farmers

