

**PENGARUH OPERASI FAKOEMULSIFIKASI TERHADAP KEJADIAN
DRY EYE SYNDROME PADA PASIEN POLI MATA RUMAH SAKIT
BALIMED BULELENG**

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ABSTRAK

Operasi fakoemulsifikasi merupakan prosedur standar dalam penatalaksanaan katarak dengan tingkat keberhasilan visual yang tinggi. Namun, prosedur ini diketahui dapat memengaruhi permukaan okular dan berpotensi menimbulkan *dry eye syndrome* (DES) pascaoperasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh operasi fakoemulsifikasi terhadap kejadian *dry eye syndrome* pada pasien poli mata Rumah Sakit BaliMed Buleleng. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *repeated measure* (pra-pasca) tanpa kelompok kontrol. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien katarak yang menjalani operasi fakoemulsifikasi di Rumah Sakit BaliMed Buleleng dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Penilaian *dry eye syndrome* dilakukan menggunakan tes *Schirmer* pada tiga waktu pengukuran, yaitu H-1 sebelum operasi, H+7, dan H+21 pascaoperasi. Data dianalisis untuk menilai perubahan produksi air mata sebelum dan setelah tindakan operasi fakoemulsifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat pengaruh yang bermakna antara operasi fakoemulsifikasi terhadap kejadian *dry eye syndrome* pada pasien poli mata Rumah Sakit BaliMed Buleleng berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan tes *Schirmer* pada periode pengamatan. Meskipun terjadi perubahan nilai produksi air mata pascaoperasi, perubahan tersebut tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan secara statistik ($p > 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah operasi fakoemulsifikasi tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kejadian *dry eye syndrome* pada pasien katarak. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar pertimbangan klinis dalam edukasi pasien serta pengelolaan pascaoperasi katarak.

Kata kunci: *Dry Eye Syndrome*, Katarak, Operasi Fakoemulsifikasi, Tes *Schirmer*

***THE EFFECT OF PHACOEMULSIFICATION SURGERY ON THE
INCEDENCE OF DRY EYE SYNDROME IN PATIENTS AT THE EYE
POLYCLINIC OF BALIMED HOSPITAL BULELENG***

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ABSTRACT

Phacoemulsification surgery is a standard procedure in the management of cataracts with a high rate of visual success. However, this procedure is known to affect the ocular surface and may potentially induce postoperative dry eye syndrome (DES). This study aimed to determine the effect of phacoemulsification surgery on the incidence of dry eye syndrome in patients attending the ophthalmology outpatient clinic at BaliMed Buleleng Hospital. This study employed an observational analytic design with a repeated-measure (pre-post) approach without a control group. The study subjects were cataract patients who underwent phacoemulsification surgery at BaliMed Buleleng Hospital and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Dry eye syndrome was assessed using the Schirmer test at three measurement points: one day before surgery (H-1), seven days after surgery (H+7), and twenty-one days after surgery (H+21). Data were analyzed to evaluate changes in tear production before and after the phacoemulsification procedure. The results showed that there was no significant effect of phacoemulsification surgery on the incidence of dry eye syndrome in patients attending the ophthalmology clinic at BaliMed Buleleng Hospital based on the Schirmer test results during the observation period. Although changes in tear production values were observed postoperatively, these changes were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, phacoemulsification surgery does not have a significant effect on the incidence of dry eye syndrome in cataract patients. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a clinical reference for patient education and postoperative management of cataract surgery.

Key word: Dry Eye Syndrome, Cataracts, Phacoemulsification Surgery, Schirmer Test