

ABSTRAK



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HUBUNGAN ANTARA LAMA KERJA DAN POSISI KERJA PADA PENGENDARA OJEK *ONLINE* TERHADAP RISIKO *CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME*

Terdiri dari VI bab, 58 Halaman, 13 Tabel, 10 Gambar, 2 Skema, 10 Lampiran

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui hubungan antara lama kerja dengan posisi kerja pada pengendara ojek *online* terhadap risiko *carpal tunnel syndrome*. **Sampel:** penelitian ini terdiri dari 30 sampel yang berprofesi sebagai pengendara ojek online, Jakarta Barat yang dipilih berdasarkan *accidental sampling*. Umur sampel berkisar 29-48 tahun dengan frekuensi masa kerja ≤ 3 tahun dan > 3 tahun. Pemeriksaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Rapid Upper Limb Assesment* **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan observasional dan merupakan studi korelasi untuk melihat hubungan antara lama kerja dan posisi kerja pada pengendara ojek *online* terhadap risiko *carpal tunnel syndrome*. **Hasil:** Hasil uji normalitas dengan Kolmogorov-smirnov didapatkan data berdistribusi tidak normal sedangkan uji korelasi dengan Spearman rank test didapatkan bahwa korelasi antara lama kerja terhadap risiko CTS memiliki korelasi sangat kuat. Sedangkan korelasi antara posisi kerja terhadap risiko CTS memiliki korelasi kurang berarti. Hasil uji korelasi Spearman rank test pada lama kerja terhadap CTS didapatkan $p < 0,001$. Pada uji korelasi Spearman rank test pada posisi kerja terhadap CTS didapatkan hasil $p > 0,853$. **Kesimpulan:** Lama kerja pada pengendara ojek online memiliki hubungan dengan risiko carpal tunnel syndrome sedangkan posisi kerja pada pengendara ojek online tidak memiliki hubungan dengan risiko carpal tunnel syndrome..

Kata Kunci: Lama kerja, posisi kerja, *carpal tunnel syndrome*, ojek *online*



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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE LONG WORK AND POSITION OF WORK IN ONLINE OJEK DRIVERS ON *CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME RISK*

Consists of VI Chapters, 50 Pages, 13 Tables, 10 Images, 2 Schemes, 10 Attachments

Objective: to determine the correlation between the length of work and the work position of the online motorcycle drivers with the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome. **Samples:** This study consists of 30 samples who work as online motorcycle taxi drivers, West Jakarta, selected based on accidental sampling. The sample age ranges from 29-48 years with a frequency of <3 years of work and > 3 years work. Performed assesment with Rapid Upper Limb Assessment. **Methods:** This study was a cross-sectional observational study and was a correlation study to see the relationship between work period and writing position on the teacher to the pathology of subacromial impingemnt syndrome. **Results**The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test showed that the data was not normally distributed, while the correlation test with the Spearman rank test found that the correlation between length of work and the risk of CTS had a very strong correlation. Meanwhile, the correlation between work position and CTS risk has a less significant correlation. The results of the Spearman rank test correlation test on the length of service to CTS obtained $p < 0.001$. In the Spearman rank test correlation test at work position to CTS results obtained $p > 0.853$. **Conclusion:** The length of work for online motorcycle taxi drivers has a relationship with the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome, while the working position of online motorcycle taxi drivers has no relationship with the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Keywords: Length of work, work position, carpal tunnel syndrome risk, ojek online.