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**” PERBEDAAN TAJAM PENGLIHATAN PASCA OPERASI KATARAK  
ANTARA PASIEN NORMAL DAN PASIEN DIABETES MELLITUS ”**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Katarak merupakan penyebab utama gangguan penglihatan. Diabetes mellitus (DM) dapat memengaruhi hasil tajam penglihatan pasca operasi katarak.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perbedaan visual outcome pasca operasi katarak senilis antara pasien dengan dan tanpa komorbid DM di Rumah Sakit Universitas Hasanuddin Tahun 2024–2025.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik komparatif retrospektif longitudinal. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis 46 pasien katarak senilis, terdiri dari 23 pasien DM dan 23 pasien non-DM dengan teknik purposive sampling. Visual outcome diklasifikasikan berdasarkan WHO: baik (6/6–6/18), sedang (<6/18–6/60), dan buruk (<6/60). Analisis dilakukan dengan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank.

**Hasil:** Kedua kelompok menunjukkan peningkatan tajam penglihatan pasca operasi. Pada kelompok DM terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara visus sebelum dan sesudah operasi ( $p = 0.014$ ). Pada kelompok non-DM juga terdapat perbedaan bermakna ( $p = 0.004$ ). Secara deskriptif, kelompok non-DM lebih banyak mencapai kategori visus baik (78.3%) dibanding kelompok DM (34.8%).

**Kesimpulan:** Operasi katarak senilis efektif meningkatkan tajam penglihatan baik pada pasien DM maupun non-DM. Namun, pasien tanpa DM cenderung memperoleh hasil visual pasca operasi yang lebih optimal.

**Kata kunci:** Katarak senilis, diabetes mellitus, tajam penglihatan, operasi katarak.

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***“ THE COMPARISON OF VISUAL ACUITY AFTER CATARACT SURGERY  
BETWEEN NORMAL PATIENT AND DIABETIC PATIENT “***

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Cataract is one of the leading causes of visual impairment worldwide. Diabetes mellitus (DM) may affect postoperative visual acuity outcomes following cataract surgery.

**Objective:** This study aimed to analyze differences in visual outcomes after senile cataract surgery between patients with and without diabetes mellitus comorbidity at Hasanuddin University Hospital during 2024–2025.

**Methods:** This study employed an analytical comparative design with a retrospective longitudinal approach. Data were obtained from medical records of 46 senile cataract patients, consisting of 23 patients with DM and 23 patients without DM, selected using purposive sampling. Visual outcomes were classified according to the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria into good (6/6–6/18), moderate (<6/18–6/60), and poor (<6/60). Statistical analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

**Results:** Both groups showed improvement in visual acuity after surgery. In the DM group, there was a statistically significant difference between preoperative and postoperative visual acuity ( $p = 0.014$ ). Similarly, the non-DM group also demonstrated a significant improvement ( $p = 0.004$ ). Descriptively, a higher proportion of non-DM patients achieved good postoperative visual acuity (78.3%) compared to DM patients (34.8%).

**Conclusion:** Senile cataract surgery effectively improves visual acuity in both diabetic and non-diabetic patients. However, patients without diabetes mellitus tend to achieve better postoperative visual outcomes than those with diabetes mellitus.

**Kata kunci:** Senile cataract, diabetes mellitus, visual acuity, cataract surgery.