

## ABSTRACT

The inability of a person to see objects closely can clearly occur by several reasons, including because of presbyopia. While the inability of a person to see distant objects clearly can occur by several kinds of causes, among others, because a person's eyes are hypermetropic refraction. The simplest basic concept to overcome vision problems in presbyopia sufferers with hypermetropic refraction status is to provide glasses as a visual aid.

The purpose of this study was to determine how the procedure of subjective refraction examination in patients with Presbyopia with Hypermetropia refraction status. This knowledge is very important to understand, because it is through examination of subjective refraction that the size of the glasses is determined so that they can be used as visual aids.

This research was carried out using descriptive methods through a qualitative approach. The data used in this study are secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is obtained through documentation and literature studies. While the primary data was obtained through a survey study in Optical Maya Semarang.

The research results showed that out of 65 consumers, 14 people (21.6%) experienced presbyopia with hypermetropia refractive status. Meanwhile, the subjective refraction examination procedure is carried out in the following stages: Anamnesa, observation inspection, cover test, lensmetry, bichromatic test, vision test, monocular vision correction, binocular vision correction, Maddox rod test, determination of refraction status/diagnosis and writing an eyeglass prescription

In subjective refraction examinations, determining the size of eyeglass lenses for distance vision for hypermetropia sufferers is based on a concept, namely by providing the largest spherical lens that can produce the best vision. Meanwhile, determining the size of eyeglass lenses for near vision for presbyopia sufferers with hyperopia refractive status is the accumulation of lens diopters for distance vision and addition.

Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that the final goal of examination of subjective refraction in presbyopia patients with Hypermetropia refraction status is to determine the size of the lens accordingly, so that glasses made with these sizes can be used as visual addition.

**Keywords: Examination of Subjective Refraction, Presbyopia, Hypermetropi**