

Cardiocerebral resuscitation: advances in cardiac arrest resuscitation

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Abstrak

Henti jantung masih merupakan penyebab kematian utama di dunia. Walau telah ada kemajuan dalam hal tatalaksana kegawatdaruratan kardiovaskular, angka ketahanan hidup mereka dengan henti jantung di luar rumah sakit tetap rendah. Pedoman resusitasi jantung paru dan kegawatdaruratan kardiovaskular meski telah diperbaharui namun pendekatan terhadap keadaan henti jantung di luar rumah sakit masih jauh dari optimal. Hal ini memberi peluang bagi resusitasi kardioserebral untuk menjadi alternatif resusitasi pada keadaan henti jantung di luar rumah sakit. Resusitasi kardioserebral layak menggantikan resusitasi jantung paru pada keadaan henti jantung di luar rumah sakit karena telah terbukti memperbaiki ketahanan hidup dan fungsi serebral pada pasien dengan henti jantung.

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Abstract

Cardiac arrest remains a leading cause of death in the world. Although advances in emergency cardiac care has been achieved, the survival rate of those with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest remains low. Guidelines for CPR and emergency cardiovascular care though have been updated, their approach to out-of-hospital cardiac arrest is far from optimal. This provides an opportunity to advocate cardiocerebral resuscitation as an alternative to traditional cardiopulmonary resuscitation for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest. Because cardiocerebral resuscitation results in improved survival and cerebral function in patients with witnessed cardiac arrest and a shockable rhythm whom have greatest chance of survival, it should replace CPR especially for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.