

# Korelasi antara Tekanan Parsial Oksigen dengan Oxygen Reserve Index pada Neonatus yang Mendapatkan Dukungan Respiratori = Correlation between Oxygen Partial Pressure with Oxygen Reserve Index in Neonates Receiving Respiratory Support

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Dukungan respiratori pada neonatus saat lahir dan stabilisasi bertujuan mencegah terjadinya hipoksia. Hingga saat ini, pemantauan status oksigenasi masih menggunakan saturasi oksigen perifer (SpO<sub>2</sub>). Akan tetapi, SpO<sub>2</sub> dan tekanan parsial oksigen (PaO<sub>2</sub>) tidak berhubungan secara linier sehingga apabila terjadi peningkatan PaO<sub>2</sub> >80 mmHg, maka SpO<sub>2</sub> akan mengalami plateau >95%. Oxygen reserve index (ORI) merupakan parameter baru yang dapat menilai simpanan oksigen di jaringan. Pengaplikasian ORI diharapkan dapat melengkapi kelemahan SpO<sub>2</sub> untuk mencegah hiperoksia. Namun, penelitian mengenai ORI pada neonatus masih sangat terbatas. Metode: Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan analitik korelatif dengan desain penelitian potong lintang. Kriteria inklusi adalah neonatus mendapatkan dukungan respiratori dengan pemantuan SpO<sub>2</sub> secara kontinu pada monitor >95% dan direncanakan pemeriksaan gas darah arteri. Nilai ORI diambil selama 30 menit. Setiap perubahan nilai ORI dan SpO<sub>2</sub> dicatat dan dihitung untuk mendapatkan rerata nilai. Data diolah berdasarkan uji korelasi. Hasil: Dari 205 neonatus yang lahir/dirujuk ke Unit Neonatologi RSUPN Cipto Mangukusumo diperoleh 23 subyek yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Diperoleh total 70 pengukuran dari 23 subyek. Insidens hiperoksia ditemukan pada 40 pengukuran (57%). Kekuatan korelasi antara ORI dan PaO<sub>2</sub> diperoleh  $r = 0,687$  dengan  $p < 0,001$ . Analisis multivariat memperlihatkan apabila ORI digunakan bersama SpO<sub>2</sub> menunjukkan hasil koefisiens determinasi yang cukup rendah ( $R^2$  adjusted = 28,4%). Nilai cut-off ORI 0,21 dapat memprediksi PaO<sub>2</sub> >80 mmHg dengan dengan sensitivitas 82,5% dan spesifisitas 76,6%. Simpulan: Terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara ORI dan PaO<sub>2</sub>. Pengaplikasian ORI secara klinis dapat memprediksi PaO<sub>2</sub> pada neonatus dalam rentang hiperoksia yang tidak dapat ditunjukkan SpO<sub>2</sub>. ORI tidak dapat menggantikan SpO<sub>2</sub>.

.....Background: Respiratory support in the delivery room and NICU is an effort to prevent hypoxia at birth and during stabilization. Until recently, peripheral oxygen saturation (SpO<sub>2</sub>) is used to monitor oxygenation status non-invasively. However, the relationship between SpO<sub>2</sub> and arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO<sub>2</sub>) is not linear but sigmoidal. If the level of PaO<sub>2</sub> >80 mmHg, SpO<sub>2</sub> reaches a plateau at the range >98-100%. Oxygen reserve index (ORI) could assess oxygen reserve at the tissue level which is undetected using pulse oximetry. ORI application may complete SpO<sub>2</sub> weakness in detecting hyperoxia. Nevertheless, studies about ORI in neonate is still limited. Method: In this cross-sectional correlational study, we included neonates receiving oxygen therapy whose SpO<sub>2</sub> monitor continuously showed >95%. Arterial blood gas analysis was done according to the attending's order. The ORI value was taken for 30 minutes. Any change in the ORI and SpO<sub>2</sub> value was recorded and calculated to get an average value. Data were analyzed based on a correlation test. Result: From 205 inborn and outborn at Neonatal Unit Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, 23 subjects met the inclusion criteria. There were 70 measurements of ORI, SpO<sub>2</sub> and PaO<sub>2</sub> in 23 subjects. Hyperoxia was observed in 40 measurements (57%). The correlation between ORI and PaO<sub>2</sub> was  $r = 0,687$  ( $p < 0,0001$ ). Multivariate analysis showed ORI together with SpO<sub>2</sub> has a low coefficient of determination of

R<sup>2</sup> adjusted = 28,4%. The cut-off ORI value to predict PaO<sub>2</sub> >80 mmHg when SpO<sub>2</sub> >95% was 0,21 with a sensitivity of 82,5% and specificity of 76,6%. Conclusion: ORI and PaO<sub>2</sub> are significantly strongly correlated in neonates. ORI is able to predict hyperoxia that goes undetected by SpO<sub>2</sub>. However, ORI cannot replace the role of SpO<sub>2</sub>.