

Penggunaan Electrical Impedance Tomography sebagai Panduan Perubahan PEEP pada Pasien Model Hipertensi Intra-Abdomen dalam Mencegah Cedera Epitel Paru: Kajian terhadap Distribusi Ventilasi Paru dan Kadar Penanda RAGE = Electrical Impedance Tomography as a Guide to PEEP Changes in Intra-Abdominal Hypertension Model Patients in Determining Pulmonary Epithelial Injury: Study of Lung Ventilation Distribution and RAGE Marker Levels

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Hipertensi intra-abdomen adalah kondisi yang sering dialami pasien kritis. Untuk memperbaiki distribusi ventilasi paru, pengaturan positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) pada ventilasi mekanis yang dipandu alat electrical impedance tomography (EIT) dapat digunakan untuk mencegah terjadinya cedera epitel yang ditandai dengan peningkatan kadar receptor for advanced glycation receptor (RAGE) akibat pemberian PEEP yang tidak sesuai.

Metode: Penelitian kohort prospektif dengan metode non probability sampling pada pasien laparotomi ginekologi. Pasien diberikan manajemen ventilasi sesuai protokol penelitian dengan memberikan PEEP 5-8-11-14 cmH₂O pasca insuflasi gas CO₂. Distribusi udara diamati melalui alat EIT serta dilakukan pengambilan sampel RAGE melalui bilasan bronkus pada waktu sebelum insuflasi, setelah manajemen ventilasi dan 2 jam pascamanajemen ventilasi.

Hasil: Terdapat perubahan yang bermakna secara statistik pada parameter tidal impedance variation regional (TIV-ROI) paru dependen ($p < 0.001$).

Kesimpulan: Alat EIT dapat membantu melihat distribusi udara paru selama pemberian manajemen ventilasi pasien model hipertensi intra-abdomen sehingga tidak menyebabkan cedera pada paru.

.....Background: Intra-abdominal hypertension is a condition often experienced by critical patients. To improve the distribution of pulmonary ventilation, positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP) setting in mechanical ventilation guided by an electrical impedance tomography (EIT) device can be used to prevent epithelial injury which is characterized by increased levels of the receptor for advanced glycation receptor (RAGE) due to unsuitable PEEP.

Methods: Prospective cohort study with non-probability sampling method in gynecological laparoscopic patients was conducted. Patients were given ventilation management according to the research protocol by providing PEEP 5-8-11-14 cmH₂O after CO₂ gas insufflation. Air distribution was observed using the EIT device and RAGE samples were taken via bronchial lavage before insufflation, after ventilation management and 2 hours after ventilation management.

Results: There was a statistically significant change in the dependent lung regional tidal impedance variation

(TIV-ROI) parameter ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The EIT device aids in monitoring the distribution of lung air during ventilation management for patients with intra-abdominal hypertension to avoid lung injury.