

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TINGKAT KEBERHASILAN *CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION* (CPR) PADA PASIEN *CARDIAC ARREST* DI IGD RSUD PASAR MINGGU

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Abstrak

Kejadian *cardiac arrest* banyak terjadi namun sedikit yang meneliti tentang faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat keberhasilan (*Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation*) CPR pada kejadian *cardiac arrest* di IGD RSUD Pasar Minggu. Desain penelitian *crosssectional* dengan pendekatan *retrospective*. Sampel diambil sebanyak 123 pasien yang mengalami *cardiac arrest* di IGD pada jangka waktu tahun 2020-2022, pengambilan data dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Data diambil dari rekam medis menggunakan lembar observasi. Dari 123 pasien sebanyak 54 (43.9%) tercapai ROSC dan 69 (56.1%) tidak tercapai ROSC. Hasil analisis *chi-square* dan regresi logistik didapatkan bahwa faktor durasi CPR dan *initial rhythm* pasien berhubungan dengan keberhasilan ROSC (p value=0.000). Hasil odds ratio menunjukkan faktor usia, jenis kelamin, penyakit penyerta, waktu kejadian dan tindakan intubasi merupakan faktor pencegah terhadap ketidakberhasilan. Pada penelitian ini kebanyakan pasien mengalami *cardiac arrest* di malam hari dimana para petugas lebih sedikit dibandingkan siang hari. *Initial rhythm* PEA/asystole (*non shockable*) disebabkan oleh kegagalan pernapasan sedangkan keterlambatan dalam deteksi *cardiac arrest* dapat merubah *initial rhythm* dari VT/VF (*shockable*) menjadi PEA/asystole (*non shockable*). Oleh karena itu peneliti menyarankan untuk menambah petugas pada shift malam di ruang IGD.

Kata Kunci : *Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, pre arrest, intra arrest, tercapai ROSC, henti jantung*

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUCCESS RATE OF CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIAC ARREST IN IGD RSUD PASAR MINGGU

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Abstract

The incidence of cardiac arrest occurs a lot but few have examined the factors affecting it. This study aims to determine the factors affecting the success rate of (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) CPR in the event of cardiac arrest in the emergency room of Pasar Minggu Hospital. Crosssectional research design with a retrospective approach. Samples were taken as many as 123 patients who experienced cardiac arrest in the emergency room in the period 2020-2022, data collection using purposive sampling method. Data were taken from medical records using observation sheets. Of the 123 patients, 54 (43.9%) achieved ROSC and 69 (56.1%) did not achieve ROSC. The results of chi-square analysis and logistic regression showed that the duration of CPR and initial rhythm factors were associated with the success of ROSC (p value=0.000). The odds ratio results showed that age, gender, comorbidities, time of occurrence and intubation measures were preventive factors for failure. In this study most patients experienced cardiac arrest at night where there were fewer officers than during the day. Initial rhythm PEA/asystole (non shockable) is caused by respiratory failure while delay in cardiac arrest detection can change the initial rhythm from VT/VF (shockable) to PEA/asystole (non shockable). Therefore, the researcher suggested adding officers to the night shift in the emergency room.

Keyword : Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, pre arrest, intra arrest, ROSC achieved, cardiac arrest