

ABSTRAK

PROFIL KLINIS PASIEN DENGAN GAGAL NAPAS DI *PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU)* RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA

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Latar belakang: Gagal napas adalah ketidakmampuan sistem pernapasan dalam melakukan fungsi pertukaran gas yaitu oksigenasi dan eliminasi karbondioksida. Gagal napas merupakan keadaan darurat medis yang rentan terjadi pada bayi dan anak, sehingga sering menjadi salah satu alasan umum pasien dirawat di PICU.

Tujuan: Untuk menggambarkan profil demografi, tipe gagal napas, profil klinis, diagnosis utama dan tambahan, dan hasil luaran pasien dengan gagal napas di PICU RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan secara prospektif dengan metode deskriptif menggunakan rekam medis pasien yang masuk PICU pada September 2019 hingga Februari 2020.

Hasil: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari 35 pasien, 24 (68,6%) berjenis kelamin perempuan, 19 (54,3%) berusia <1 tahun, dan 20 (57,1%) memiliki status gizi normal. Gagal napas tipe 1 (hipoksemia) dan tipe 2 (hiperkapnia) ditemukan pada masing-masing 13 (37,1%) pasien. Tanda klinis terbanyak adalah demam pada 26 (74,3%), sesak napas pada 24 (68,6%), dan retraksi dada pada 24 (68,6%). Diagnosis utama terbanyak adalah gangguan sistem respirasi yaitu 15 (42,9%) pasien, dan diagnosis tambahan terbanyak adalah gangguan nutrisi metabolik yaitu 19 (54,3%) pasien. Hasil luaran pasien yaitu hidup sebanyak 24 (68,6%), meninggal sebanyak 10 (28,6%).

Kesimpulan: Pasien dengan gagal napas di PICU didominasi oleh perempuan, kelompok usia bayi (<1 tahun), dan status gizi normal. Tipe gagal napas terbanyak adalah tipe 1 (hipoksemia) dan tipe 2 (hiperkapnia). Pada pasien dengan gagal napas dapat ditemukan tanda klinis dan diagnosis yang bervariasi.

Kata kunci: Gagal napas, Hipoksemia, Hiperkapnia, PICU, Profil

ABSTRACT

**CLINICAL PROFILE OF PATIENT WITH RESPIRATORY FAILURE AT
PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU) DR. SOETOMO GENERAL
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Background: Respiratory failure is inability of the respiratory system to perform gas exchange function, oxygenation and elimination of carbon dioxide. Respiratory failure is a medical emergency which susceptible to occur in infants and children, consequently, become a common reason the patient is admitted to PICU.

Purpose: To describe demographic profile, type of respiratory failure, clinical profile, main and additional diagnosis, and outcome of patients with respiratory failure at PICU Dr. Soetomo General Hospital.

Methods: The study was conducted prospectively with a descriptive method using medical records of patients who admitted to PICU from September 2019 to February 2020.

Results: This study showed that out of 35 patients, 24 (68.6%) were female, 19 (54.3%) were infant (<1 year old), and 20 (57.1%) had normal nutritional status. Respiratory failure type 1 (hypoxemia) and type 2 (hypercapnia) were present in each of 13 (37.1%) patients. The most common clinical signs were fever in 26 (74.3%) patients, shortness of breath in 24 (68.6%) patients, and chest retraction in 24 (68.6%) patients. The main diagnosis was dominated by respiratory disorders in 15 (42.9%) patients, and the additional diagnosis was dominated by metabolic and nutritional disorders in 19 (54.3%) patients. The outcome of the patient was 24 (68.6%) survived and 10 (28.6%) died.

Conclusion: Patients with respiratory failure in PICU were dominated by female, infant age group (<1 year), and normal nutritional status. The most common types of respiratory failure were type 1 (hypoxemia) and type 2 (hypercapnia). Patients with respiratory failure may experience clinical signs and may have a variety of diagnosis.

Keywords: Respiratory failure, Hypoxemia, Hypercapnia, PICU, Profile