

ABSTRAK

Pasien Covid-19 dengan masalah pernapasan menyebabkan kondisi kritis sampai kegagalan organ, sehingga diperlukan adanya informasi terkait penatalaksanaan terapi oksigen pada pasien Covid-19. Penatalaksanaan terapi oksigen pada pasien Covid-19 diperlukan adanya informasi dari temuan-temuan penelitian di lapangan, sehingga perlu adanya penggambaran secara lebih terperinci dari temuan-temuan di lapangan tersebut yang dirangkum dengan penilaian bersifat relevan dengan cara *scoping review*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penatalaksanaan terapi oksigen pasien Covid-19.

Penelitian ini berupa *scoping review*. Pertanyaan penelitian menggunakan PCC (*Population/participant, Concept dan Context*) di antaranya *population* yaitu pasien Covid-19, *concept* yaitu terapi oksigen dan *context* yaitu penatalaksanaan terapi oksigen pada pasien Covid-19. Sumber informasi yang digunakan dari Portal Garuda, *Science Direct* dan *PubMed*. Kata kunci yang digunakan yaitu terapi oksigen Covid-19. Kriteria inklusi berupa artikel berbahasa Indonesia dan Inggris, tahun terbit 2019-2022, pasien dewasa dan diagnosa Covid-19 sedang dan berat. Sedangkan kriteria eksklusinya yaitu artikel yang tidak *full text*. Tahapan yang dilakukan berupa menentukan tujuan dan pertanyaan penelitian, menentukan kriteria penelitian, strategi pencarian, mengidentifikasi sumber studi yang relevan, ekstraksi data, analisis, menyajikan hasil dan merangkum bukti.

Pada penelitian ini didapatkan 483 artikel yang kemudian dipilah berdasarkan kriteria menjadi 16 artikel dan menunjukkan bahwa pencegahan kegagalan organ perlu dilakukan salah satunya penatalaksanaan oksigenasi yang terbagi dalam non invasif yaitu HFNC, CPAP, dan NIV serta tahapan Invasif. Lalu bila terjadi penurunan fungsi paru berat bisa dilakukan ECMO. Selain itu dalam upaya meningkatkan oksigenasi perbaikan pertugasan gas dan mengurangi risiko cedera paru-paru dan organ lainnya maka bisa disertai posisi prone.

Simpulan dari penelitian ini yakni dalam penatalaksanaan bantuan oksigenasi pada pasien Covid-19 secara bertahap dilakukan non invasif, invasif dan ECMO serta posisi prone untuk pasien Covid-19. Tim medis bisa melakukan strategi ventilasi mekanik sesuai dengan kondisi pasien.

Kata Kunci : Covid-19, Penatalaksanaan Terapi Oksigen

Kepustakaan : 48, 2014-2022

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 patients with respiratory problems lead to critical conditions up to organ failure, so information is needed regarding the management of oxygen therapy in Covid-19 patients. The management of oxygen therapy in Covid-19 patients requires information from research findings in the field, so there is a need for a more detailed description of the findings in the field which are summarized by an assessment that is relevant by means of scoping review. This study aims to determine the management of oxygen therapy in Covid-19 patients.

The research was scoping review. Research questions using PCC (Population/participant, Concept and Context) include population, namely Covid-19 patients, concept, namely oxygen therapy, and context, namely management of oxygen therapy in Covid-19 patients. Sources of information used are Garuda Portal, Science Direct and PubMed. The keyword used is Covid-19 oxygen therapy. The inclusion criteria were articles in Indonesian and English, year of publication 2019-2022, adult patients and moderate and severe Covid-19 diagnoses. While the exclusion criteria are articles that are not full text. The steps taken were determining research objectives and questions, determining research criteria, search strategies, identifying relevant study sources, data extraction, analysis, presenting results and summarizing evidence.

In this study, 483 articles were obtained which were then sorted based on criteria into 16 articles and indicated that it is necessary to prevent organ failure, one of which is oxygenation management which is divided into non-invasive namely HFNC, CPAP, and NIV as well as invasive stages. Then if there is a severe decrease in lung function, ECMO can be done. In addition, in an effort to increase oxygenation, improve gas assignment and reduce the risk of injury to the lungs and other organs, this can be accompanied by a prone position.

The study concludes that in the management of oxygenation assistance in Covid-19 patients, it is carried out in stages in non-invasive, invasive and ECMO as well as in the prone position for Covid-19 patients. The medical team can use mechanical ventilation strategies according to the patient's condition.

*Keywords: Covid-19, Management of Oxygenation Assistance
Literature : 48, 2014-2022*