

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Resusitasi cairan merupakan lini pertama tatalaksana syok sepsis. Uji PLR bertujuan menilai responsivitas cairan. SVV dan CO merupakan parameter *fluid responsiveness* ditandai adanya peningkatan CO sebesar 10-15%. Modalitas standar baku emas pengukuran SVV dan CO adalah *pulmonary artery catheter*. Modalitas lain bersifat minimal invasif dan non invasif, yaitu MostCare[®] dan ICON[®]. Sejauh melakukan telaah literatur, peneliti tidak menemukan penelitian perbandingan SVV dan CO pada uji PLR menggunakan MostCare[®] dan ICON[®] pada pasien syok sepsis di ICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbandingan SVV dan CO pada uji PLR menggunakan MostCare[®] dan ICON[®] terhadap pasien syok sepsis di ICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan potong lintang. Dilakukan di ICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta pada bulan Januari–Mei 2025. Data SVV dan CO dihitung *mean* dan standar deviasi. Selanjutnya dilakukan uji T berpasangan dan *interclass coefficient correlation* (ICC).

Hasil: Subjek pada penelitian ini sebanyak 29 pasien. Pengukuran SVV ($p=0,702$; $ICC=0.845$), CO ($p=0,103$; $ICC=0.826$) pre PLR menggunakan MostCare[®] dan ICON[®] dan pengukuran SVV ($p=0,109$; $ICC=0.776$), CO ($p=0,645$; $ICC=0.874$) post PLR menggunakan MostCare[®] dan ICON[®] sebanding keduanya dengan kesesuaian yang baik.

Kesimpulan: Pengukuran SVV dan CO pada uji PLR antara MostCare[®] dan ICON[®] tidak ada perbedaan rerata yang signifikan dan memiliki nilai ICC yang baik.

Kata Kunci: SVV, CO, ICON[®], MostCare[®], syok sepsis

ABSTRACT

Background: Fluid resuscitation is the first-line treatment for septic shock. The PLR test aims to assess fluid responsiveness. SVV and CO are fluid responsiveness parameters which marked an increase 10-15% of CO. Gold standard for measuring SVV and CO is pulmonary artery catheter. Other modalities include MostCare[®] and ICON[®]. A literature review did not find any comparative studies comparing SVV and CO in the PLR test using MostCare[®] and ICON[®] in septic shock at the ICU of Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Objective: To determine the comparison of SVV and CO in the PLR test using MostCare[®] and ICON[®] in septic shock patients at the ICU of Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This was an observational analytical study with cross-sectional approach. It was conducted at the ICU of Dr. Sardjito Hospital from January to May 2025. The mean and standard deviation of SVV and CO data were calculated. Paired T-test and interclass correlation coefficient (ICC) were performed.

Results: This study included 29 subjects. Pre-PLR SVV ($p=0.702$; $ICC=0.845$), CO ($p=0.103$; $ICC=0.826$) measurements using MostCare[®] and ICON[®], and post-PLR SVV ($p=0.109$; $ICC=0.776$), CO ($p=0.645$; $ICC=0.874$) measurements using MostCare[®] and ICON[®] were comparable with good agreement.

Conclusion: There was no significant difference in mean values for SVV and CO between MostCare[®] and ICON[®] on PLR, and the ICC values were good.

Keywords: SVV, CO, ICON[®], MostCare[®], septic shock