



# “Safe Perioperative Strategy in Pandemic Era”

Eka Yudha Lantang



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# Curriculum Vitae

dr. **Eka Yudha Lantang**, SpAn, MMin, MM

**Divisi Perioperative Medicine**

**Divisi Critical Care & Emergency Medicine**

**Bagian/KSM Anestesiologi dan Terapi Intensif**

**FK Unsrat / RSUP Prof.Dr. R.D. Kandou**



## Pendidikan Formal

**Dokter Umum : Fakultas Kedokteran Unsrat (2001)**

**Spesialis Anestesiologi : Fakultas Kedokteran UI (2012)**

**Magister Ministri (Kajian Pastoral Konseling): Pasca Sarjana STT Jakarta (2012)**

**Magister Manajemen (Sumber Daya Manusia): Pasca Sarjana Unipra Surabaya (2014)**

## Riwayat Pekerjaan

**Staf Edukasi Honorer : Prodi IKM FK Unsrat (2001-2002)**

**Dokter PTT: RSUD Dr. Doris Sylvanus Palangka Raya (2002-2004)**

**Dokter Siaga Bencana: Obor Berkas Indonesia (2005)**

**Dokter Fungsional: RS Premier Jatinegara Jakarta (2005-2008)**

**Dokter PPDS: RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta (2008-2012)**

**Anestesiolog part-time: Siloam Hospital Lippo Village Karawaci (2012)**

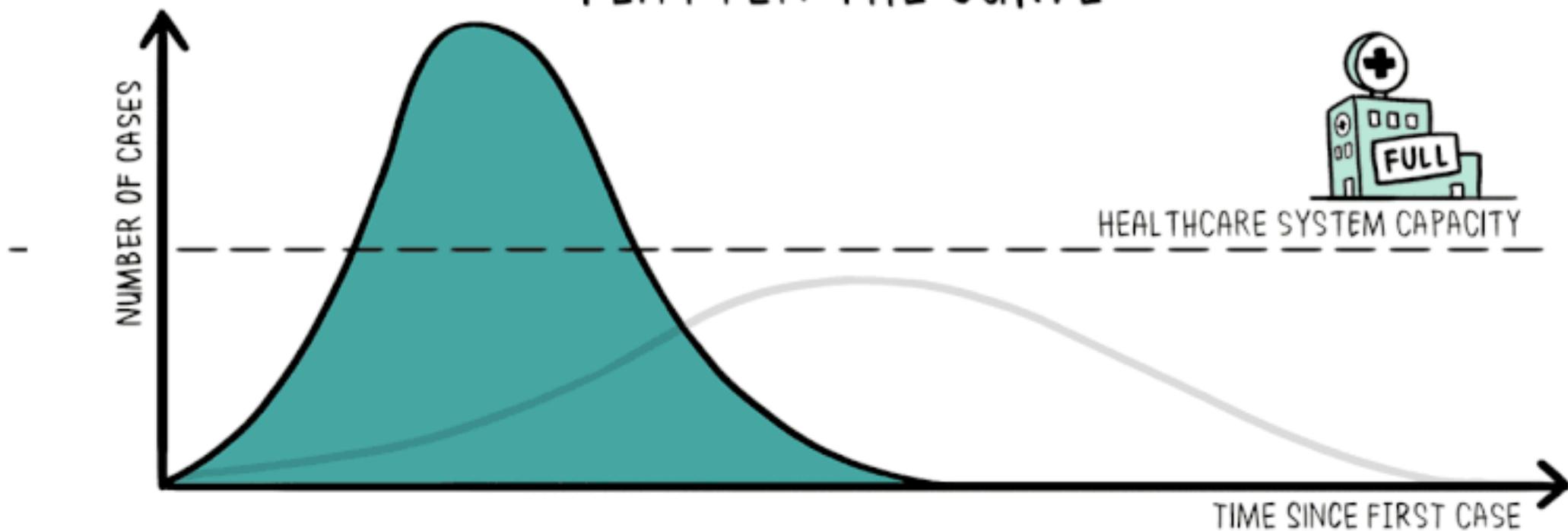
**Anestesiolog : RSUP Prof. Dr. R.D. Kandou Manado (2013- sekarang)**

# WHO declares the coronavirus outbreak a pandemic

By HELEN BRANSWELL @HelenBranswell and ANDREW JOSEPH @DrewQJoseph / MARCH 11, 2020



# FLATTEN THE CURVE

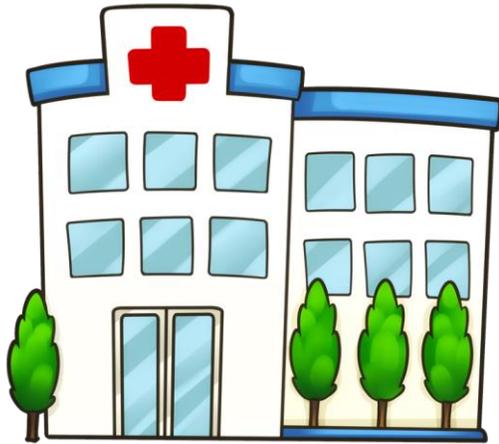


# Hospital Disaster (& Pandemic) Plan

- Early warning & response system
- Command organization
- Resetting officer and staff
- Identification, recording and reporting
- Expansion of caring space
- Prevention propagated outbreak
- The addition of logistics and support
- Public information



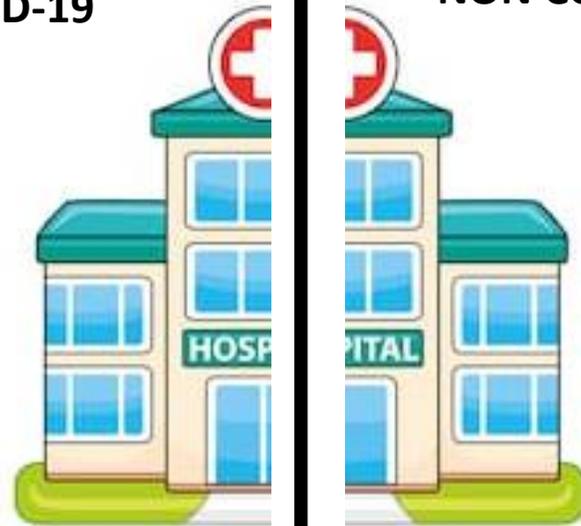
# Rumah Sakit di Era Pandemi (Covid-19)



**RUMAH SAKIT  
KHUSUS COVID-19**



**OPERASI / TINDAKAN INVASIF  
PASIEEN COVID-19**



**RUMAH SAKIT  
NON COVID-19**

**RUMAH SAKIT YANG MELAYANI  
PASIEEN COVID MAUPUN NON COVID**



**OPERASI / TINDAKAN INVASIF  
PASIEEN NON COVID-19**



# Global guidance for surgical care during the COVID-19 pandemic

## COVIDSurg Collaborative\*

*Correspondence to:* Dr D. Nepogodiev, National Institute for Health Research University of Birmingham, Mindelsohn Way, Birmingham B15 2TH, UK

**Background:** Surgeons urgently need guidance on how to deliver surgical services safely and effectively during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim was to identify the key domains that should be considered when developing pandemic preparedness plans for surgical services.

**Methods:** A scoping search was conducted to identify published articles relating to management of surgical patients during pandemics. Key informant interviews were conducted with surgeons and anaesthetists with direct experience of working during infectious disease outbreaks, in order to identify key challenges and solutions to delivering effective surgical services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Results:** Thirteen articles were identified from the scoping search, and surgeons and anaesthetists representing 11 territories were interviewed. To mount an effective response to COVID-19, a pandemic response plan for surgical services should be developed in advance. Key domains that should be included are: provision of staff training (such as patient transfers, donning and doffing personal protection equipment, recognizing and managing COVID-19 infection); support for the overall hospital response to COVID-19 (reduction in non-urgent activities such as clinics, endoscopy, non-urgent elective surgery); establishment of a team-based approach for running emergency services; and recognition and management of COVID-19 infection in patients treated as an emergency and those who have had surgery. A backlog of procedures after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic is inevitable, and hospitals should plan how to address this effectively to ensure that patients having elective treatment have the best possible outcomes.

**Conclusion:** Hospitals should prepare detailed context-specific pandemic preparedness plans addressing the identified domains. Specific guidance should be updated continuously to reflect emerging evidence during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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# Global guidance for surgical care during the COVID-19 pandemic

COVIDSurg Collaborative\*

*Correspondence to:* Dr D. Nepogodiev, National Institute for Health Research Global Health Research Unit on Global Surgery, Heritage Building, University of Birmingham, Mindelsohn Way, Birmingham B15 2TH, UK (e-mail: dnepogodiev@doctors.org.uk)

**Table 1 Key domains**

Domain	Recommendations
Prepare a pandemic response plan for surgical services	All hospitals should prepare context-specific pandemic plans that can be implemented as soon as COVID-19 cases are identified locally. Plans should include all surgical specialties and both elective and emergency services
Ensure staff are trained to deliver surgery safely during pandemic	Practise drills with experienced infection control teams, including: patient transfers between different areas of the hospital; donning and doffing personal protection equipment; recognizing and managing COVID-19 infection
Support hospital response to COVID-19	Reduce non-urgent activities, including outpatient clinics, endoscopy and non-cancer elective operations. Plan how to continue delivering urgent elective surgery safely, for example for patients with cancer
Agree a team-based approach for running emergency services	Anticipate increased pressure on emergency surgical services during the pandemic, with staff absence owing to illness or quarantine. Establish team structures that minimize cross-contamination and risk of nosocomial infection
Recognize and manage COVID-19 infection	Have a high index of suspicion for COVID-19 infection in both emergency surgical admissions and patients who develop postoperative respiratory complications. Ensure there are arrangements in place for patients with suspected COVID-19 to be isolated and tested

## COVID-19: Pandemic surgery guidance

Björn L.D.M. Brücher<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Giuseppe Nigri<sup>4</sup>, Andrea Tinelli<sup>5</sup>, Jose Florencio F. Lapeña Jr.<sup>6</sup>, Eloy Espin-Basany<sup>7</sup>, Paolo Macri<sup>8</sup>, Edouard Matevossian<sup>9</sup>, Sergio Ralon<sup>10</sup>, Ray Perkins<sup>11</sup>, Rainer Lück<sup>12</sup>, Rainer Kube<sup>3</sup>, Jose MC da Costa<sup>13</sup>, Yoav Mintz<sup>14</sup>, Mesut Tez<sup>15</sup>, Sixtus Allert<sup>16</sup>, Selman Sökmen<sup>17</sup>, Arkadiusz Spychala<sup>18</sup>, Bruno Zilberstein<sup>19</sup>, Frank Marusch<sup>20</sup>, Mohammad Kermansaravi<sup>21</sup>, Witold Kycler<sup>18</sup>, Diego Vicente<sup>22</sup>, Michael A. Scherer<sup>23</sup>, Avraham Rivkind<sup>14</sup>, Nelson Elias<sup>24</sup>, Grzegorz Wallner<sup>25</sup>, Franco Roviello<sup>26</sup>, Lúcio Lara Santos<sup>27</sup>, Raimund J.C. Araujo Jr.<sup>28</sup>, Amir Szold<sup>29</sup>, Raül Oleas<sup>30</sup>, Marjan Slak Rupnik<sup>1,2,31</sup>, Jochen Salber<sup>32</sup>, Ijaz S. Jamall<sup>1</sup>



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American College of Surgeons > COVID-19 and Surgery > Clinical Issues and Guidance > COVID-19: Guidance for Triage of Non-Emergent Surgical Procedures

ACS: COVID-19  
and Surgery

Clinical Issues and Guidance

Local Resumption of Elective Surgery  
Guidance

### COVID-19: Guidance for Triage of Non-Emergent Surgical Procedures

Online March 17, 2020

Download a print-friendly version

In response to the rapidly evolving challenges faced by hospitals related to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak, and broad calls to curtail "elective" surgical procedures, the American College of Surgeons (ACS) provides the following guidance on the management of non-emergent operations.

It is not possible to define the medical urgency of a case solely on whether a case is on an elective surgery schedule. While

Coccolini et al. *World Journal of Emergency Surgery* (2020) 15:25  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13017-020-00307-2>

World Journal of  
Emergency Surgery

COMMENTARY

Open Access

## Surgery in COVID-19 patients: operational directives

Federico Coccolini<sup>1,20\*</sup>, Gennaro Perrone<sup>2</sup>, Massimo Chiarugi<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Di Marzo<sup>3</sup>, Luca Ansaloni<sup>4</sup>, Ildo Scandroglio<sup>5</sup>, Pierluigi Marini<sup>6</sup>, Mauro Zago<sup>7</sup>, Paolo De Paolis<sup>8</sup>, Francesco Forfori<sup>9</sup>, Ferdinando Agresta<sup>10</sup>, Alessandro Puzziello<sup>11</sup>, Domenico D'Ugo<sup>12</sup>, Elena Bignami<sup>13</sup>, Valentina Bellini<sup>13</sup>, Pietro Vitali<sup>14</sup>, Flavia Pettrini<sup>15</sup>, Barbara Pifferi<sup>13</sup>, Francesco Corradi<sup>9</sup>, Antonio Tarasconi<sup>2</sup>, Vittoria Pattonieri<sup>2</sup>, Elena Bonati<sup>2</sup>, Luigi Tritapepe<sup>16</sup>, Vanni Agnoletti<sup>17</sup>, Davide Corbella<sup>18</sup>, Massimo Sartelli<sup>19</sup> and Fausto Catena<sup>2</sup>



WFSA WORLD FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS

COVID-19 Guidance for anaesthesia and perioperative care providers

17<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Anaesthesiologists September 4-8, 2021 PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC [www.wcagprague2021.com](http://www.wcagprague2021.com)

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## Coronavirus - guidance for anaesthesia and perioperative care providers

Accepted for Publication in *Annals of Surgery*

### Managing COVID-19 in Surgical Systems

Mary Brindle, MD, MPH Ariadne Labs at Brigham Health and Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA; University of Calgary, Calgary, AB

Atul Gawande MD, MPH Ariadne Labs at Brigham Health and Harvard TH Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA

Dr. Brindle has no disclosures, Dr. Gawande is currently the CEO of Haven



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## COVID-19

### Information for Health Care Professionals

#### COVID-19 Town Hall Webinars

Watch the recent [COVID-19 Town Hall Webinars](#) – ASA President Dr. Mary Dale Peterson is hosting periodic town hall webinars to share updates about the latest national and local developments regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. Thought leaders gather to present instruction and information on using anesthesia machines as ICU ventilators, lessons from the front lines in New York, collaborating with critical care teams, managing hypercoagulopathy and advice for obstetric anesthesiology. Up-to-the-minute information has been shared about elective procedures, PPE and economic issues. These webinar activities have been approved for [AMA PRA Category 1 CME Credit](#).

# MANAJEMEN PERIOPERATIF PASIEN COVID-19

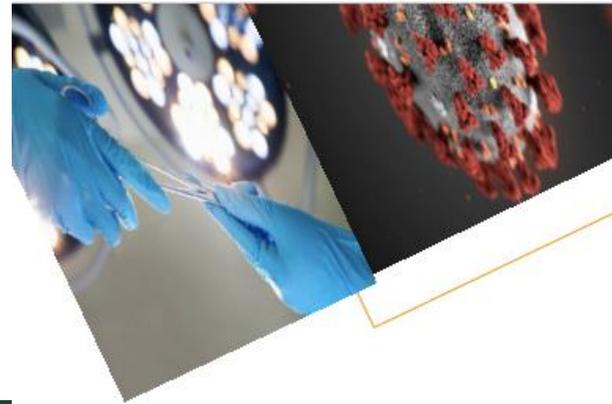


Edisi 1  
28 April 2020



**PABOI**  
(Perhimpunan Dokter Spesialis Orthopaedi &  
Traumatologi Indonesia)

## PANDUAN PELAYANAN ORTHOPAEDI & TRAUMATOLOGI BERKAITAN DENGAN COVID - 19



### REKOMENDASI PENANGANAN PASIEN COVID-19 DI KAMAR BEDAH

Jakarta, April 2020

PENYUSUN  
KIMPUAN PERAWAT KAMAR BEDAH INDONESIA (HKPKBI)



Sekretariat PP NIZP  
Perumahan Cipinang 1  
Jl. Camar Blok CC No. 18 RT 015 I  
Pondok Bambu, Duren Sawit, Jakarta Timur  
Website : [www.ppikabio.org](http://www.ppikabio.org)  
Email : [ppikabio@gmail.com](mailto:ppikabio@gmail.com)  
Telp : 0813 1628 5104, 0856 81



### REKOMENDASI PENANGANAN INFEKSI VIRUS CORONA (COVID-19) PADA MATERNAL (HAMIL, BERSALIN DAN NIFAS)

POKJA INFEKSI SALURAN REPRODUKSI  
PERKUMPULAN OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI INDONESIA  
TAHUN 2020

# Strategi Perioperatif di Era Pandemi

REGULASI / KEBIJAKAN TERKAIT KESIAPSIAGAAN  
PELAYANAN PERIOPERATIF DI ERA PANDEMI

PROTEKSI BAGI PETUGAS YANG MELAKUKAN  
ASUHAN PERIOPERATIF

STRATEGI ASUHAN PRAOPERATIF

STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

STRATEGI ASUHAN PASCAOPERATIF

# REGULASI TERKAIT KESIAPSIAGAAN PELAYANAN PERIOPERATIF

Dorong regulasi yang melibatkan tim multidisipliner untuk mengatur :

1. Pembatasan tindakan operasi elektif → triage for non-emergency surgery.
2. Pedoman pelayanan perioperatif untuk pasien terduga atau terkonfirmasi COVID-19.
3. Pengaturan staf yang akan bertugas dalam pelayanan COVID-19 (kriteria staf, penjadwalan dan rencana cadangan bila ada staf yang terpaksa dirumahkan karena karantina / isolasi mandiri)

# REGULASI TERKAIT KESIAPSIAGAAN PELAYANAN PERIOPERATIF



Darurat	ICU	Oncall Covid	CT Scan	Perioperatif	Poli Nyeri	Ratatotok	Tugas Fakultas	Bimbingan Coass
dr Deiby	dr Deiby	dr Eka						
dr Mordekhai	dr Mordekhai	dr Iddo						
dr Waldemar	dr Waldemar	dr Barry						
dr Lucky	dr Mordekhai	dr Hendrik		dr Hermanus	dr Harold			dr Harold, dr Iddo
dr Diana	dr Mordekhai	dr Eka		dr Wahyuddin	dr Harold			dr Diana, dr Hermanus, dr Waldemar
dr Wahyuddin	dr Wahyuddin	dr Waldemar	dr Hendrik	dr Eka	dr Wahyuddin			dr Ansy, dr Hendrik, dr Wahyuddin
dr Iddo	dr Iddo	dr Deiby						
dr Eka	dr Eka	dr Diana		dr Deiby	dr Wahyuddin			dr Mordekhai, dr Eka
dr Mordekhai	dr Mordekhai	dr Wahyuddin						
dr Barry	dr Barry	dr Hendrik						
dr Deiby	dr Deiby	dr Mordekhai		dr Wahyuddin	dr Harold			dr Harold, dr Iddo
dr Wahyuddin	dr Wahyuddin	dr Diana		dr Hendrik	dr Harold			dr Diana, dr Hermanus, dr Waldemar
dr Hendrik	dr Hendrik	dr Lucky	dr Iddo	dr Waldemar	dr Wahyuddin			dr Ansy, dr Hendrik, dr Wahyuddin
dr Waldemar	dr Waldemar	dr Barry		dr Harold	dr Hermanus			dr Lucky, dr Barry, dr Deiby
dr Diana	dr Eka	dr Iddo		dr Ansy	dr Wahyuddin			dr Mordekhai, dr Eka
dr Mordekhai	dr Mordekhai	dr Deiby						
dr Eka	dr Eka	dr Waldemar						
dr Iddo	dr Iddo	dr Hendrik		dr Barry	dr Harold			dr Harold, dr Iddo
dr Barry	dr Barry	dr Deiby		dr Lucky	dr Harold			dr Diana, dr Hermanus, dr Waldemar
dr Lucky	dr Eka	dr Waldemar	dr Wahyuddin	dr Deiby	dr Wahyuddin			dr Ansy, dr Hendrik, dr Wahyuddin
dr Hendrik	dr Hendrik	dr Wahyuddin						

PELAYANAN PERIOPERATIF UNTUK PASIEN COVID-19			
<p>RSUP PROF. Dr. R.D KANDOU MANADO</p>	NO. DOKUMEN : UK.01.10/II.2/ 114 /2020	NO. REVISI : A	HALAMAN : 1/4
	<p>TANGGAL TERBIT : 23 April 2020</p> <p>DITETAPKAN OLEH : DIREKTUR UTAMA, <i>[Signature]</i> Dr. dr. Jimmy Panelewen, Sp.B-KBD NIP. 19640817 199103 1 004</p>		
STANDAR PROSEDUR OPERASIONAL (SPO)			
PENGERTIAN	Proses pelayanan tindakan pembedahan prosedur invasif dan tindakan anestesia pada pasien terduga atau konfirmasi COVID-19 selama masa pandemi COVID-19		
TUJUAN	Untuk tercapainya pelayanan pembedahan, prosedur invasif dan tindakan anestesia yang berkualitas dan aman baik bagi pasien serta seluruh petugas kesehatan selama masa pandemic COVID-19		
KEBIJAKAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keputusan Direktur Utama RSUP Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado Nomor HK.02.04/II.1/287.1/2017 Tentang Kebijakan Layanan Pembedahan dan Tindakan Invasif di RSUP Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Manado</li> <li>Keputusan Direktur Utama tentang Tim Pandemi Covid</li> <li>Keputusan Direktur Utama tentang PPI / IPCN</li> </ol>		

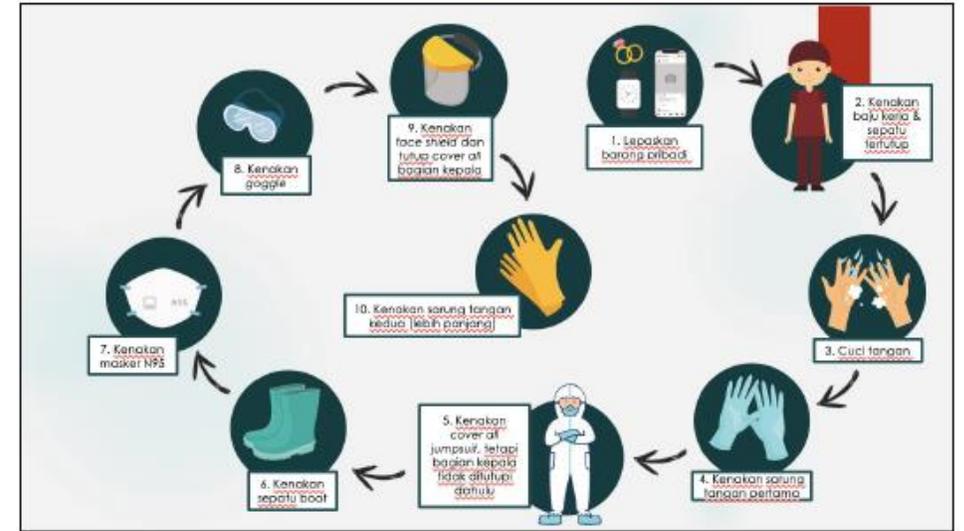
SHIFT PAGI										
RABU, 13 MEI 2020										
DPJP ANESTESI : dr. HENDRIK ABRAHAM SpAn + dr. WALDEMAR S SpAn										
NO	NAMA	TGL LHR /UMUR	MEDREC	RUANGAN	DIAGNOSA	TINDAKAN	LAMA OPS	INSTR PENALTA	RONDE	OPERATOR
<b>SHIFT PAGI</b>										
1		03-09-1980 39 THN	722060	D ATAS	P0A0 39 THN DENGAN TUMOR OVARIUM SUSP GANAS + RIWAYAT ALERGI OBAT + HIPERTENSI	LAPARATOMI VC + PENDAMPINGAN BEDAH DIGESTIF	180 MENIT		1	dr. BISMARCK J LAIHAD SpOG(K)
2		26-03-1997 23 THN	722448	A BAWAH	PANFACIAL FRAKTUR	REKONSTRUKSI MAKSILOFACIAL DENGAN MINIPLATE AND SCREW	3 JAM		1	dr. NICO LUMINTANG SpB(K)KL
3		01-09-1983 36 THN	721776	A BAWAH	TUMOR PENIS	INSISI BIOPSI	1 JAM		1	dr. ARI ASTRAM SpU
4		26-11-1967 52 THN	438667	POLI	NEFROLITHIASIS SINISTRA	ESWL	1 JAM LOKAL			dr. ARI ASTRAM SpU
5		09-03-1979 41 THN	708231	A BAWAH	CKD on HD	AV SHUNT	1 JAM LOKAL		CATHL AB	dr. DJONY TJANDRA. SpB(K)JV
6		06-11-1954 65 THN	722779	A TERATAI	POST AMPUTASI PEDIS DEXTRA ec ULKUS PEDIS DEXTRA + PAD PEDIS DEXTRA	ANGIOGRAFI	2 JAM LOKAL		CATHL AB	dr. RICHARD SUMANGKUT SpB(K)JV
7		05-11-1965 54 THN	106979	A TERATAI	CKD on HD + AV SHUNT RADIOCEPALICA + TROMBUS AV SHUNT	TROMBEKTOMI	2 JAM LOKAL		CATHL AB	dr. BILLY KARUNDENG SpB(K)JV
8		10-11-1959 60 THN	722890		LASERASI KORNEA + KATARAK TRAUMATIK + GLAUKOMA SEKUNDER	HECTING KORNEA, EKTRAKSI LENSE + IOL, INJEKSI INTRAVITREAL	2 JAM LOKAL			dr. HERNY POLUAN, SpM
MENGETAHUI, KEPALA INSTALASI IBS							KEPALA PELAYANAN KEPERAWATAN dan PENUNJANG IBS			
dr. HERMAN KEREH, SpB							Ns. LUSSY S. KAMBEY, S.Kep, M.Kes			

# PROTEKSI BAGI PETUGAS YANG MELAKUKAN ASUHAN PERIOPERATIF

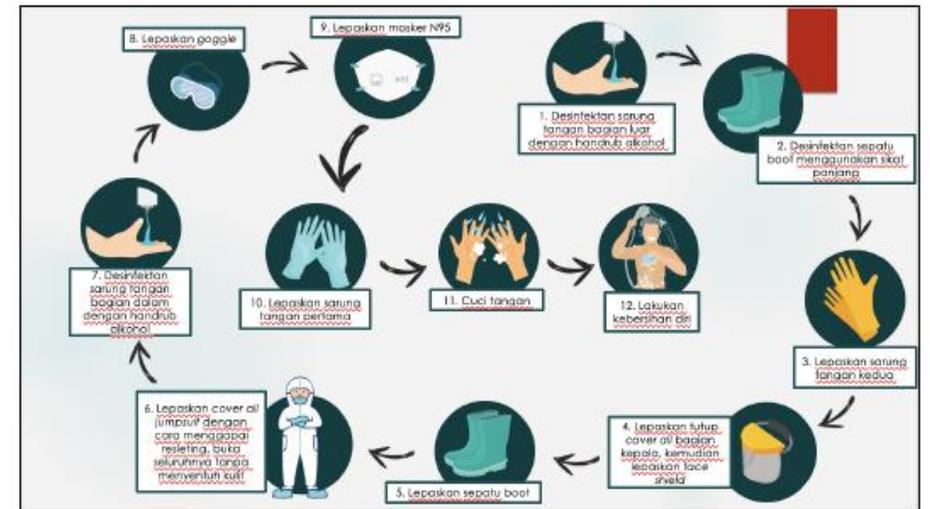
Saat melakukan asuhan pada pasien dengan penyakit sangat menular, perlu ditekankan betapa pentingnya melindungi petugas layanan kesehatan, yang meliputi

1. Perlindungan pribadi meliputi mengenakan alat pelindung diri yang sesuai termasuk cara mengenakan dan melepaskan dan menerapkan tindakan pencegahan universal
2. Kamar operasi yang khusus untuk tindakan dengan penyakit infeksi dengan *airborne precaution*.

# ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI



Gambar 10. Tahapan memakai alat proteksi diri level 3.

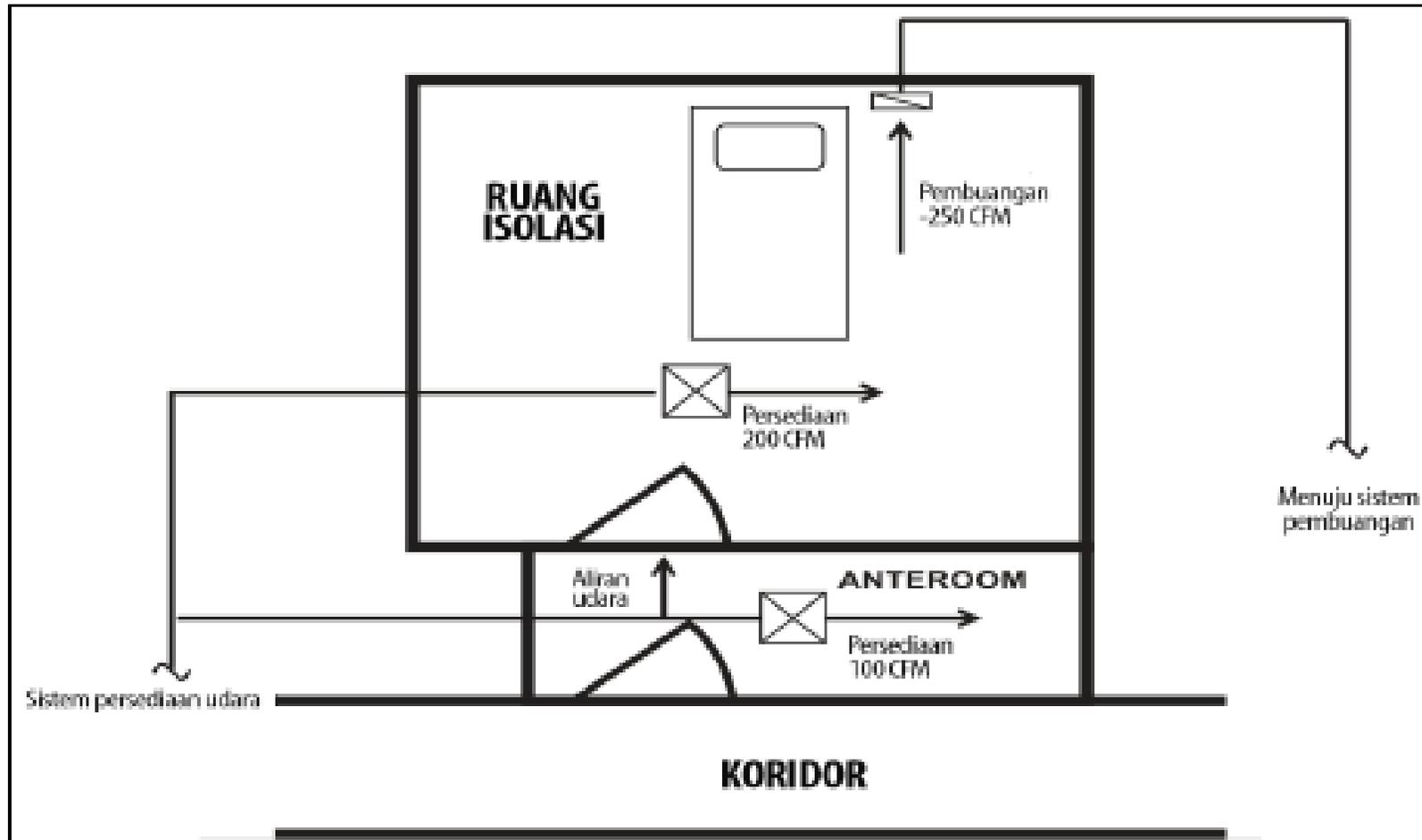


Gambar 11. Tahapan melepas alat proteksi diri level 3.

# PEMILIHAN KAMAR OPERASI UNTUK OPERASI COVID-19

1. Secara ideal, kamar operasi untuk Covid-19 adalah di ruang isolasi infeksi airborne (*Airborne Infection Isolation Room*)
2. Ruang operasi yang ada dapat dikonversi menjadi AIIR setelah memodifikasi ventilasi ruangan untuk mempertahankan tekanan negative dan segel yang memadai
3. Apabila tidak ada tekanan negative, maka sistem tekanan positif atau pendingin ruangan sentral harus dimatikan
4. Sedapat mungkin dipisahkan dari kamar operasi elektif

# AIRBORNE INFECTION ISOLATION ROOM (AIIR)



# Pedoman Umum Penggunaan Ruang Operasi Isolasi Infeksi Udara

1. Menunjuk tim pengendalian infeksi (PPI) untuk pengembangan pedoman, memantau kepatuhan staf dan revisi protokol ketika situasi diperbaharui
2. Tetapkan kriteria untuk penggunaan ruang operasi isolasi dan alur kerjanya untuk memastikan tekanan ruang isolasi memenuhi kriteria untuk pengendalian infeksi melalui udara.
3. Pastikan pemberitahuan yang tepat waktu bagi semua petugas operasi (operator, anastesi, perawat, penata, farmasi,dll) yang terlibat dalam operasi.
4. Tentukan alat pelindung diri (APD) yang diperlukan di ruang operasi

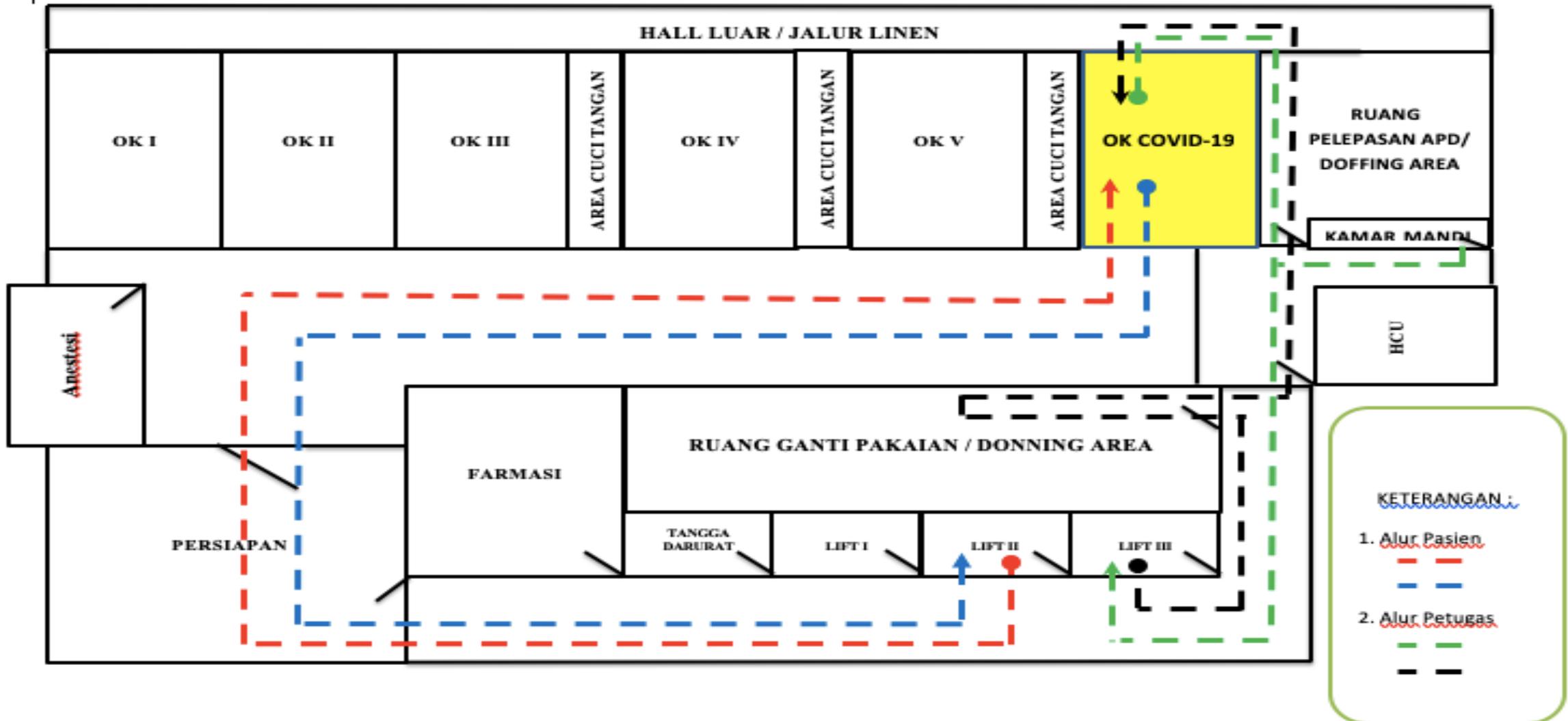
# **Pedoman Umum Penggunaan Ruang Operasi Isolasi Infeksi Udara**

5. Tentukan peralatan yang digunakan, termasuk yang sekali pakai, untuk kasus yang terkonfirmasi.
6. Pasang rambu-rambu di pintu untuk memberi tahu staf dan meminimalkan lalu lintas masuk dan keluar dari ruang operasi isolasi.
7. Memanfaatkan AIR untuk pemulihan pasien yang diekstubasi untuk meminimalisir kontak yang tidak perlu dengan staf atau pasien lain.
8. Identifikasi / buat protokol untuk dekontaminasi ruangan setelah kasus yang diduga atau terkonfirmasi.

# LAY OUT KAMAR OPERASI KHUSUS COVID DI RSUP KANDOU



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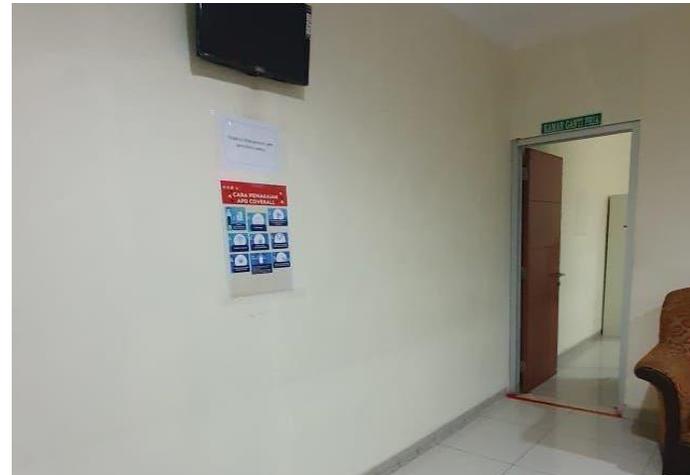
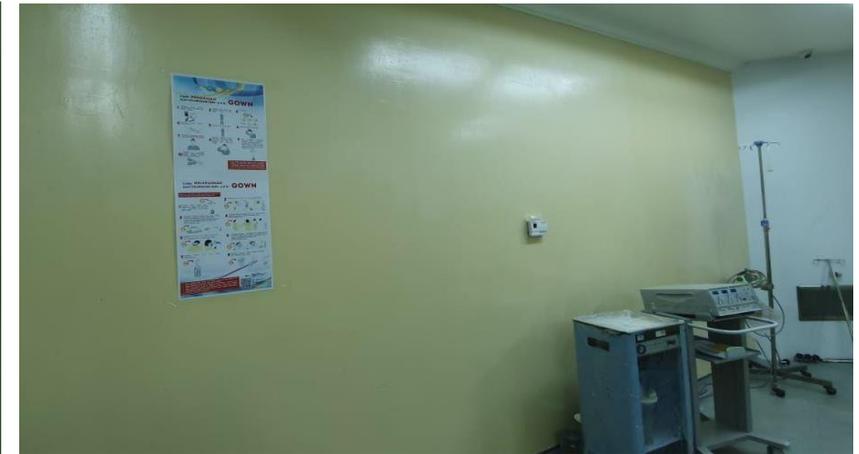
# LAY OUT KAMAR OPERASI KHUSUS COVID DI RSUP KANDOU



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# LAY OUT KAMAR OPERASI KHUSUS COVID DI RSUP KANDOU



## COVID-19: Pandemic surgery guidance

Björn L.D.M. Brücher<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Giuseppe Nigri<sup>4</sup>, Andrea Tinelli<sup>5</sup>, Jose Florencio E. Lapeña Jr.<sup>6</sup>, Eloy Espin-Basany<sup>7</sup>, Paolo Macri<sup>8</sup>, Edouard Matevossian<sup>9</sup>, Sergio Ralon<sup>10</sup>, Ray Perl<sup>11</sup>, Yoav Mintz<sup>14</sup>, Mesut Tez<sup>15</sup>, Sixtus Allert<sup>16</sup>, Selman Sökmen<sup>17</sup>, Frank Marusch<sup>20</sup>, Mohammad Kermansaravi<sup>21</sup>, Witold Kyciel<sup>22</sup>, Avraham Rivkind<sup>14</sup>, Nelson Elias<sup>24</sup>, Grzegorz Wallner<sup>25</sup>, Fran Raimund J.C. Araujo Jr.<sup>28</sup>, Amir Szold<sup>29</sup>, Raúl Oleas<sup>30</sup>, Marj Ijaz S. Jamall<sup>1,2,33</sup>, Alexander Engel<sup>34</sup>, for the Pandemic Surg



# Pandemic Surgery\* Guidance



(\* Surgery includes endoscopic procedures)

<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Emergency Surgery</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ COVID-19-testing &amp; risk assessment</li> <li>➤ Pneumonia assessment e.g. by plain chest X-ray/ 3 quadrant ultrasound/thoracic CT</li> <li>➤ Every surgery entails higher patient &amp; staff risk</li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Planned Surgery</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ COVID-19-testing &amp; risk assessment</li> <li>➤ Walking- / climbing stair-test &amp; blood gas</li> <li>➤ Postpone if possible (every surgery entails higher patient risk)</li> <li>➤ Determine planned list and execute cancelation</li> </ul>		
<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Strategy</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prefer Non-surgical approach               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ conservative if justifiable</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Consider Risk Reduction (for patients and staff)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Surgery in selected cases only</li> <li>➤ Risk Laparotomy = Laparoscopy <i>if use of</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Filtered Gas Smoke Exhaust or</li> <li>➤ Water Lock Filters</li> <li>➤ Consider Gasless Laparoscopy</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Stoma &gt; Anastomosis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">OR</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ OR and Team               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ COVID-19-testing &amp; risk assessment</li> <li>➤ Hot &amp; cold OR and Team (high versus low risk)</li> <li>➤ Minimally required (senior) staff only</li> <li>➤ Smoke extraction (and/or use bi-polar - smoke ↓)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Anesthesia               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Consider epidural/spinal/sedation</li> <li>➤ In-/extubation within OR (consider aerosol box)</li> <li>➤ No positive pressure ventilation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<h3 style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</h3> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low risk patients (LRP)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Double gloves, booties, surgical gown</li> <li>➤ FFP3 (N99) or P3 (N100) face mask</li> <li>➤ Face shield (+/- goggles), head cover</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High risk patients (HRP)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As in LRP &amp; overalls under surgical gown</li> <li>➤ Gowns (plastic ponchos)</li> <li>➤ Train dressing / undressing &amp; observer</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low risk patients (LRP)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Double gloves, booties, surgical gown</li> <li>➤ FFP3 (N99) or P3 (N100) face mask</li> <li>➤ Face shield (+/- goggles), head cover</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ High risk patients (HRP)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As in LRP &amp; overalls under surgical gown</li> <li>➤ Gowns (plastic ponchos)</li> <li>➤ Train dressing / undressing &amp; observer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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▪ Detailed explanation within manuscript
April 07, 2020
▪ Will be regularly updated

# STRATEGI ASUHAN PRAOPERATIF

1. Evaluasi preoperatif komprehensif yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pasien dan prosedur yang berisiko tinggi serta mengoptimalkan kondisi pasien jika diperlukan.
2. Sistem skoring untuk keperluan penapisan

# EVALUASI PRAOPERATIF

Tabel 8. Penilaian preoperatif.

## Anamnesis:

- AMPLE (*Allergy, Medication, Past Illness, Last Meal, Event*)
- Adanya riwayat demam, batuk kering, dan sesak
- Riwayat perjalanan dari daerah dengan transmisi lokal atau kontak erat dengan pasien COVID-19

## Pemeriksaan fisik B1-B6 (*Breathing, Blood, Brain, Bladder, Bowel, Bone*):

- Penilaian suhu
- Penilaian tanda-tanda adanya syok
- Penilaian saturasi oksigen
- Auskultasi suara napas

## Pemeriksaan penunjang:

- Laboratorium (darah rutin, kimia darah)
- Foto thoraks dan CT scan

## 9. Kelainan nilai laboratorium yang tersering pada pasien COVID-19.<sup>29</sup>

Peningkatan sel darah putih

Peningkatan kadar neutrofil

Penurunan kadar limfosit

Penurunan kadar albumin

Peningkatan kadar laktat dehidrogenase (LDH)

Peningkatan kadar alanin aminotransferase

Peningkatan kadar aspartate aminotransferase

Peningkatan kadar bilirubin total

Peningkatan kadar kreatinin

Peningkatan kadar troponin jantung

Peningkatan kadar *D-dimer*

Peningkatan *prothrombin time*

Peningkatan kadar *C-reactive protein* (CRP)

Peningkatan kadar prokalsitonin

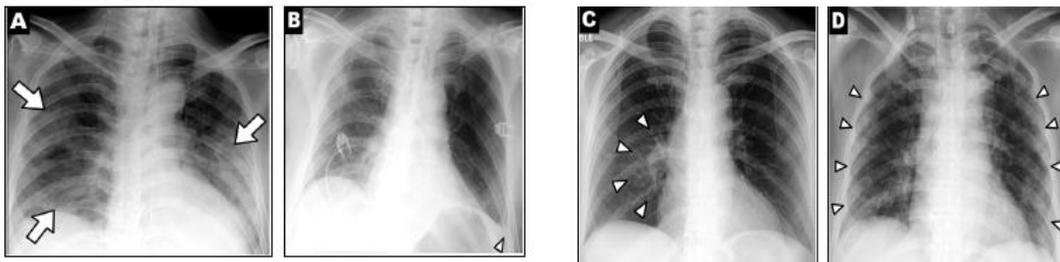
# EVALUASI PRAOPERATIF

Tabel 10. Pencitraan : Distribusi gambaran radiologi pada pasien COVID-19.<sup>30</sup>

	Jumlah kasus	Persentase (%)
Kedua paru	37	78.72
Paru kiri	5	10.64
Paru kanan	5	10.64
Lobus kiri atas	29	61.7
Lobus kiri bawah	49	85.11
Lobus kanan atas	29	61.7
Lobus kanan tengah	24	51.06
Lobus kanan bawah	34	72.34
Distribusi subpleural	44	93.62
Distribusi Peribronkovaskuler	2	4.26
Distribusi difus	1	2.13

Tabel 11. Pencitraan : Tanda gambaran radiologi pasien COVID-19.<sup>30</sup>

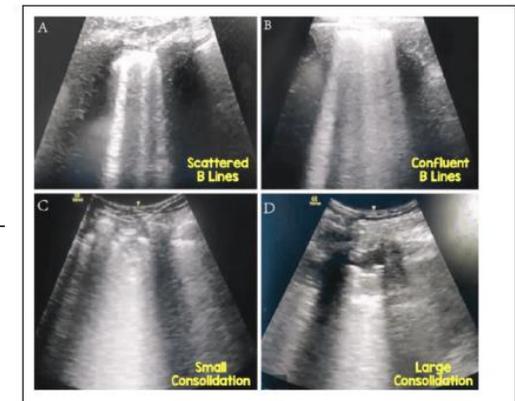
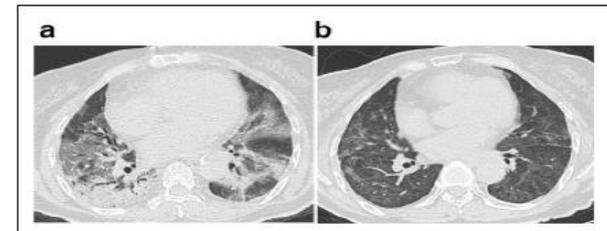
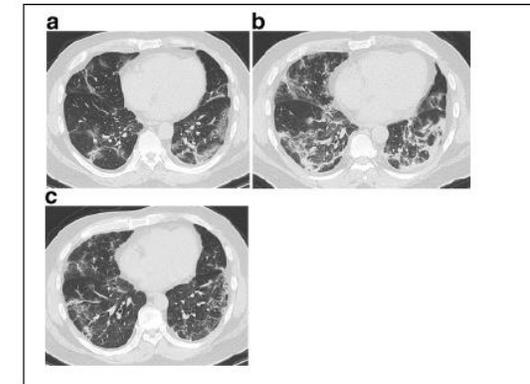
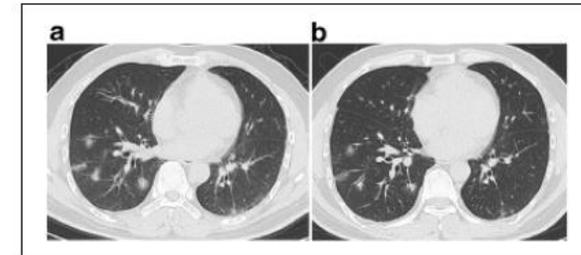
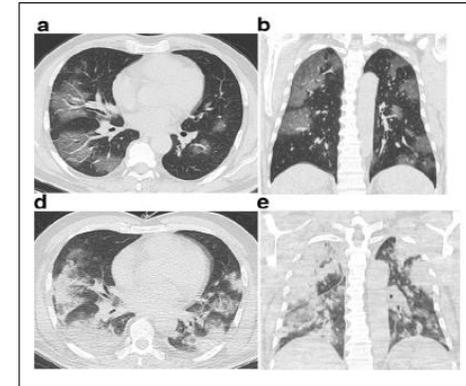
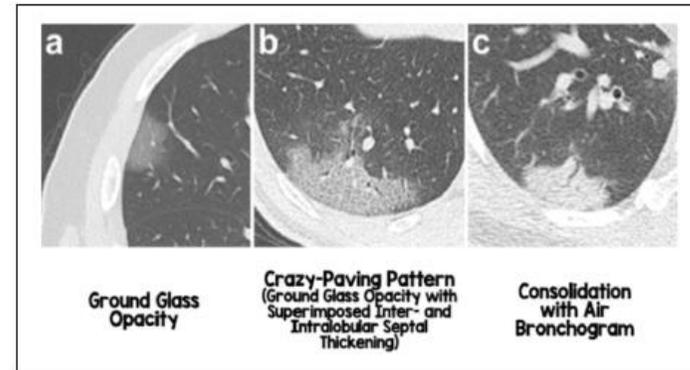
	Jumlah kasus	Persentase (%)
<i>Ground glass opacity</i>	47	100
<i>Crazy Paving</i>	42	89.36
Konsolidasi	30	63.83
<i>Stripe</i>	27	57.45
<i>Air bronchogram</i>	36	76.6
Nodul paru	1	2.13
Tuberkulosis sekunder	2	4.26
Kavitas	0	0
Pembesaran kelenjar getah bening mediastinum	0	0
Efusi pleura	0	0



# EVALUASI PRAOPERATIF

Tabel 12. Gambaran CT dan USG pada COVID-19.<sup>32</sup>

CT paru	USG paru
Pleura menebal	Garis pleura menebal
<i>Ground glass shadow</i> dan efusi	<i>B Lines</i> (multifocal, discrete, confluent)
<i>Pulmonary infiltrating shadow</i>	<i>Confluent B Lines</i>
Konsolidasi subpleural	Konsolidasi kecil ( <i>centometric consolidation</i> )
Konsolidasi translobar	Konsolidasi translobar dan non translobar
Efusi pleura jarang ditemukan	Efusi pleura jarang ditemukan
Mempengaruhi lebih dari 2 lobus	Distribusi abnormalitas multilobar
Gambaran CT paru negatif atau atipikal pada awal penyakit, kemudian menyebar secara difus atau <i>ground glass shadow</i> seiring dengan perjalanan penyakit, disertai konsolidasi paru	<i>Focal B Lines</i> merupakan gambaran utama pada awal penyakit dan pada infeksi ringan, sementara sindrom alveolar interstitial merupakan gambaran utama pada tahap progresif dan pada pasien yang sakit kritis. <i>A line</i> dapat ditemukan secara bersamaan, penebalan garis pleura dengan <i>B lines</i> yang tidak simetris dapat ditemukan pada pasien dengan fibrosis paru



# IDENTIFIKASI PROSEDUR BERISIKO TINGGI

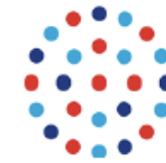
- 80% pasien dengan COVID-19 memiliki gejala ringan dan asimtomatis, berkontribusi besar terhadap penyebaran secara cepat infeksi ini.
- Transmisi SARS-CoV-2 dari kelompok ini mungkin, karena viral shedding dimulai sejak pasien mengalami gejala.
- Jalan nafas pasien yang terinfeksi, terutama hidung, tenggorok dan trakea, memiliki kadar viral load yang tinggi.
- Tindakan yang menyebabkan aerolisasi (*Aerosol Generating Procedures*) menyebabkan transmisi virus bisa menjadi *airborne*.

# IDENTIFIKASI PROSEDUR BERISIKO TINGGI

- Dokter THT-KL, Bedah Mulut, Gigi, Mata, Endoskoopist dan Anestesiologi dan perawat/petugas terkait adalah tenaga kesehatan yang paling berpotensi terinfeksi COVID-19 terkait tindakan medik yang dilakukan.
- Kematian tenaga kesehatan pertama di dunia terkait dengan infeksi COVID-19 adalah seorang dokter spesialis THT-HL di Wuhan, Tiongkok.

Francom, et al. Pediatric laryngoscopy and bronchoscopy during the COVID-19 pandemic : A four-center collaborative protocol to improve safety with perioperative management strategies and creation of a surgical tent with disposable drapes. *Int.J.Ped Otorhin.* 134 (2020)

# AEROSOL GENERATING PROCEDURES (AGP's)



Health  
Protection  
Scotland



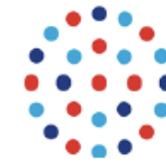
## What is an aerosol generating procedure (AGP)?

Aerosols are produced when an air current moves across the surface of a film of liquid; the greater the force of the air the smaller the particles that are produced.<sup>1</sup> Aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) are defined as any medical and patient care procedure that results in the production of airborne particles (aerosols).<sup>1</sup> AGPs can produce airborne particles

<5 micrometres ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) in size which can remain suspended in the air, travel over a distance and may cause infection if they are inhaled. Therefore AGPs create the potential for airborne transmission of infections that may otherwise only be transmissible by the droplet route.<sup>1</sup>

- AGP adalah prosedur medis yang menyebabkan terjadinya partikel airborne.
- AGP menciptakan potensi besar transmisi airborne di mana infeksi tersebut biasanya hanya melalui jalur droplet (percikan)

# AEROSOL GENERATING PROCEDURES (AGP's)



Health  
Protection  
Scotland



## Which procedures are considered to be aerosol generating?

The following procedures are currently considered to be AGPs:

- Intubation, extubation and related procedures e.g. manual ventilation and open suctioning.
- Tracheotomy/tracheostomy procedures (insertion/open suctioning/removal)
- Bronchoscopy.
- Surgery and post-mortem procedures involving high-speed devices.
- Some dental procedures (e.g. high-speed drilling).
- Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) e.g. Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP) and Continuous Positive Airway Pressure ventilation (CPAP).
- High-Frequency Oscillating Ventilation (HFOV)
- Induction of sputum

**(Category B recommendation)**

**N.B.** Always refer to manufacturer's guidance for any new devices or equipment purchased which may have the potential to generate patient-derived aerosols.

**(Category C recommendation)**

## Safety Recommendations for Evaluation and Surgery of the Head and Neck During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Babak Givi, MD; Bradley A. Schiff, MD; Steven B. Chinn, MD, MPH; Daniel Clayburgh, MD, PhD; N. Gopalakrishna Iyer, MBBS, PhD; Scharukh Jalisi, MD; Michael G. Moore, MD; Cherie-Ann Nathan, MD; Lisa A. Orloff, MD; James P. O'Neill, MD, MBA; Noah Parker, MD; Chad Zender, MD; Luc G. T. Morris, MD, MSc; Louise Davies, MD, MS

**Table. Summary of Head and Neck Examination and Procedure Recommendations<sup>a</sup>**

Risk and definition	Patient wears	Clinician/staff wear
<b>Nonprocedure encounters in non-immune-compromised patients</b>		
High risk to clinician: any examination in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patients with active SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> <li>• Patients with influenzalike symptoms</li> <li>• Patients under evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> </ul>	Surgical mask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-use N95 mask</li> <li>• Goggles or face shield</li> <li>• Gown</li> <li>• Gloves</li> </ul>
Moderate risk to clinician: examination of ear, nose, mouth, or throat in asymptomatic patients	Nothing <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surgical mask with face shield to allow for reuse of mask</li> <li>• Gloves</li> </ul>
Low risk to clinician: other examination in asymptomatic patients	Nothing <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mask optional</li> <li>• Gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Aerosol-generating interventional procedures</b>		
Procedures including but not limited to the following: Intubation, extubation, office-based nasal and laryngeal endoscopy, bronchoscopy, gastrointestinal endoscopy, drainage of peritonsillar abscess, placement of nasal packing, foreign body management in the nose or airway, tracheostomy, tracheostomy care, powered instrumentation in mucosal head and neck surgery, possibly laparoscopic surgery		
High risk to clinician: consider delaying or discussing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patients with active SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> <li>• Patients with influenzalike symptoms</li> <li>• Patients under evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> </ul>	Surgical mask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPR or single-use N95 mask and goggles or face shield</li> <li>• Gown</li> <li>• Double gloves</li> </ul>
Low risk to clinician: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patients who are asymptomatic and untested or SARS-CoV-2 negative in 48 h preceding surgery</li> <li>• If possible, test patients within 48 h of procedure</li> </ul>	Nothing <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N95 mask and eye protection (may be appropriate to reuse; must use face shield to allow reuse)</li> <li>• If unavailable, surgical mask with goggles or face shield</li> <li>• Gown</li> <li>• Double gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Non-aerosol-generating interventional procedures</b>		
Soft tissue surgery exposes blood, which can have a viral count, but unless the blood is aerosolized by the use of energy devices, it would be expected to be lower risk. Suctioning away smoke and aerosolized tissue is recommended. To our knowledge, the infectiousness of aerosolized blood with SARS-CoV-2 is not yet known.		
High risk to clinician: consider delaying or discussing in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patients with active SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> <li>• Patients with influenzalike symptoms</li> <li>• Patients under evaluation for SARS-CoV-2 infection</li> </ul>	Surgical mask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single-use N95 mask</li> <li>• Goggles or face shield</li> <li>• Gown</li> <li>• Gloves</li> </ul>
Low risk to clinician: patients who are asymptomatic or SARS-CoV-2 negative in last 48 h	Nothing <sup>b</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surgical mask</li> <li>• Goggles or face shield</li> <li>• Gown</li> <li>• Gloves</li> </ul>

# IDENTIFIKASI PASIEN

- Meskipun kasus yang dicurigai atau konfirmasi idealnya harus diidentifikasi sebelum dilakukan keputusan pembedahan, seorang dokter anestesi tetap harus memiliki kewaspadaan yang tinggi terhadap setiap pasien yang memiliki gejala atau pemeriksaan yang mengarah ke COVID-19
- Jika pasien berisiko tinggi, diskusikan dengan dokter bedah tentang urgensi operasi dan kemungkinan penundaan operasi.
- Pertimbangkan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan lanjut (PCR / RDT?) untuk mengonfirmasikan diagnosis. Koordinasikan dengan tim PPI / Pandemi di RS masing-masing.

# IDENTIFIKASI PASIEN

- Saat ini belum ada sistem skoring yang terbukti efektif dalam melakukan deteksi dini pasien dengan kecurigaan COVID-19
- Sistem skoring yang ada saat ini, tetap memasukkan parameter CT Scan sebagai komponen utama sehingga akan menjadi akurat jika pelayanan CT Scan tidak dapat dilakukan pada fasilitas layanan.
- Dianjurkan untuk menggunakan skoring, berdasarkan kemampuan layanan di rumah sakit masing-masing

# SKORING PENAPISAN

## Early Warning Score COVID-19

Tabel 13. COVID-19 Early Warning Score (COVID-19 EWS).<sup>38</sup>

Parameter	Penilaian	Skor
Tanda pneumonia pada CT	Ya	5
Riwayat kontak dengan penderita terkonfirmasi COVID-19	Ya	5
Demam	Ya	3
Usia	$\geq 44$ tahun	1
Jenis kelamin	Laki-laki	1
Suhu tertinggi	$\geq 37,8^{\circ}\text{C}$	1
Gejala respirasi (batuk, sesak)	$\geq 1$ gejala	1
NLR ( <i>neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio</i> )	$> 5.8$	1
<b>Sangat dicurigai COVID-19</b>		<b><math>\geq 10</math></b>

Cong-Ying Song, Jia Xu, Jian-Qin He, Yuan-Qiang Lu . COVID-19 early warning score: a multi-parameter screening tool to identify highly suspected patients. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.05.20031906>

# SKORING PENAPISAN

## MHSS (Mayapada Hospital Scoring System)

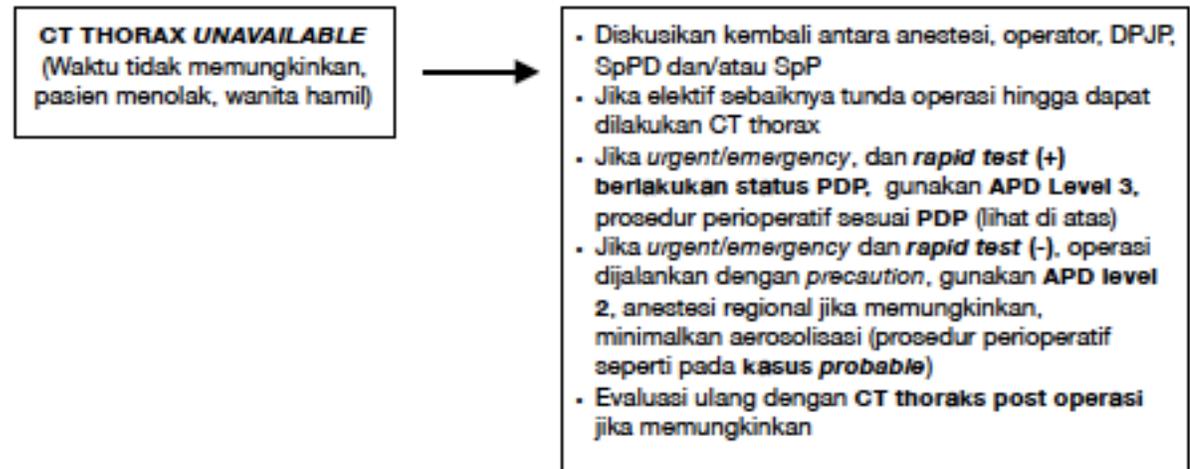
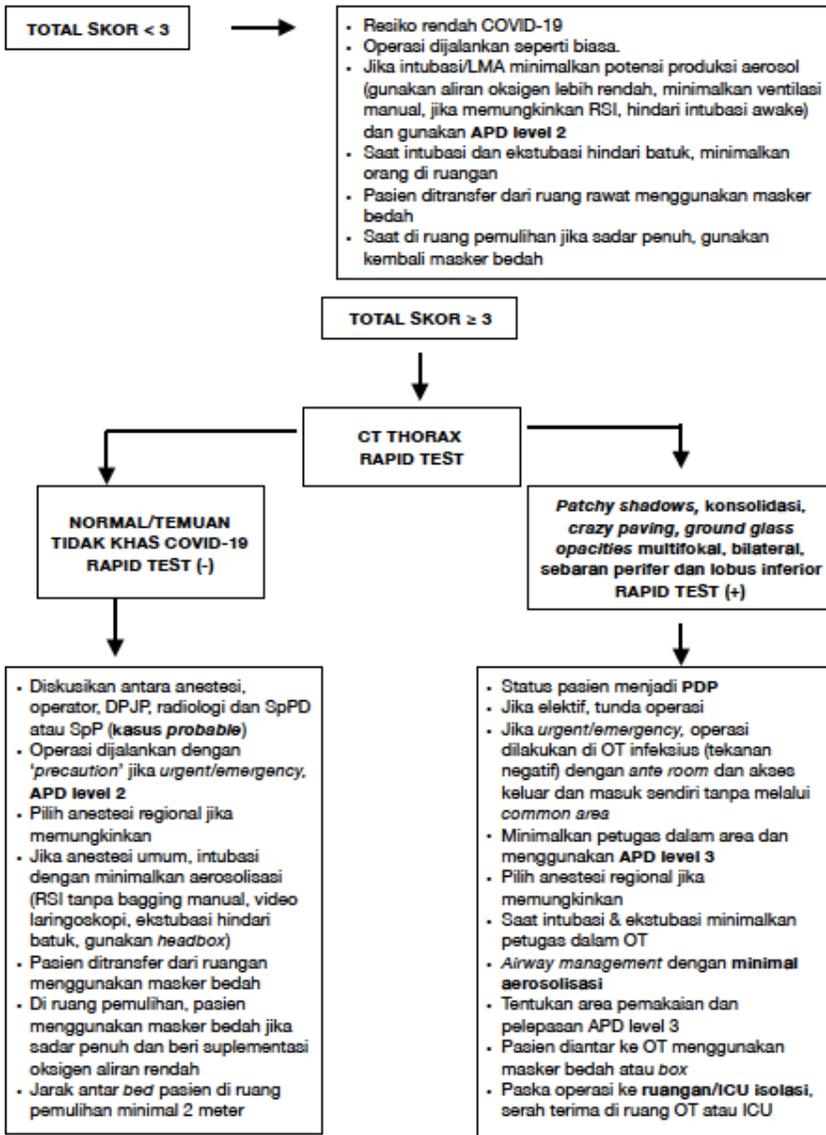
	KRITERIA	SKOR
<b>RIWAYAT</b> (14 hari terakhir)	Demam	0 = tidak ada
	Batuk/Pilek/Nyeri tenggorokan	1 = ada salah satu
	Sesak napas	2 = ada $\geq$ 2
	Diare/mual-muntah/nyeri perut	3 = jika kontak (+)
	Anosmia/dysgeusia	
	Myalgia/atalgia	
	Perjalanan keluar negeri	
	Kontak dengan PDP/Kasus konfirmasi	
<b>GEJALA KLINIS</b>	Demam	0 = tidak ada
	Batuk/Pilek/Nyeri tenggorokan	1 = ada salah satu
	Sesak napas (RR > 30x/mnt)	2 = ada $\geq$ 2
	Diare/mual-muntah/nyeri perut	3 = jika desaturasi (+)
	Anosmia/dysgeusia	
	Myalgia/atalgia	
	Ronchi/wheezing	
	Desaturasi (SpO <sub>2</sub> $\leq$ 95% tanpa suplementasi oksigen)	

	KRITERIA	SKOR
<b>LABORATORIUM*</b>	Leukopenia (< 5000/mm <sup>3</sup> ) atau leukositosis (> 10.000/mm <sup>3</sup> )	0 = tidak ada
	Limfositopenia (limfosit absolut < 1500/mm <sup>3</sup> )	1 = ada salah satu
	Neutrofil-Limfosit Ratio meningkat (NLR > 3,13)	2 = ada $\geq$ 2
	C-reactive protein (CRP) meningkat dengan Procalcitonin (PCT) normal	
	Ureum/kreatinin meningkat (bukan pasien CKD)	
	SGOT/SGPT meningkat (tanpa sebab yang jelas)	
<b>RADIOLOGI*</b>	Rontgen thorax : konsolidasi/infiltrat multifokal, unilateral/bilateral	0 = tidak ada
		3 = ada
		<b>TOTAL SKOR</b>

# SKORING PENAPISAN

# MHSS

## (Mayapada Hospital Scoring System)



\* Hasil-hasil penunjang harus tidak lebih lama dari 2 hari sebelum operasi jika tidak ada perburukan gejala klinis. Jika terdapat perburukan gejala klinis, penunjang sebaiknya yang terbaru (di hari yang sama dengan jadwal operasi)

# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

- Donning APD level 3
- Pastikan seluruh obat-obatan darurat sesuai protokol tersedia
- Gunakan plastic penutup transparan besar yang lebih lebar dari meja operasi
- Intubasi dilakukan oleh personil anestesia yang paling terampil
- Saat dilakukan intubasi, personil selain SpAn dan penata anestesia berada di luar kamar operasi.
- Periksa mesin, setting ventilator yang diperlukan.
- Preoksigenasi selama 3-5 menit menggunakan sirkuit tertutup. Hindari aliran udara lebih dari 10 L/menit dan hindari penggunaan tombol emergency flush

# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

- Hindari atau sebaiknya jangan menggunakan sirkuit semi terbuka (mis. Jackson Reese)
- Letakan filter HME pada endotracheal tube (ETT)
- Letakkan plastik penutup di atas sungkup muka anestesi atau dengan menggunakan aerosol box.
- Rapid sequence intubation (RSI) modifikasi dengan oropharyngeal airway (OPA) apabila jalan nafas sulit. Sebelum melepaskan sungkupo, selesaikan fase ekspirasi untuk meminimalisasi aerosol.
- Jaga sungkup dan sirkuit di bawah penutup plastic pasca preoksigenasi (difiksasi untuk menghindari tergelincir).

# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

- Penggunaan videolaringoskop dianjurkan, bila tidak tersedia bisa dengan laringoskop biasa dengan tetap melakukan pencegahan kontaminasi aerosol.
- Penata / asisten anestesi memberikan ETT yang tersambung dengan filter HME. Masukkan ETT hingga marker hitam pas di pita suara dan periksa angkanya, jika posisi sudah benar lakukan fiksasi.
- Setelah intubasi, sambungkan filter HME dengan sirkuit tertutup
- Hindari auskultasi
- Lepaskan penutup plastic / aerosol box. Sungkup, OPA dan bilah didisinfeksi
- Gunakan mode pressure dan aliran udara rendah (low flow) untuk semua pasien.

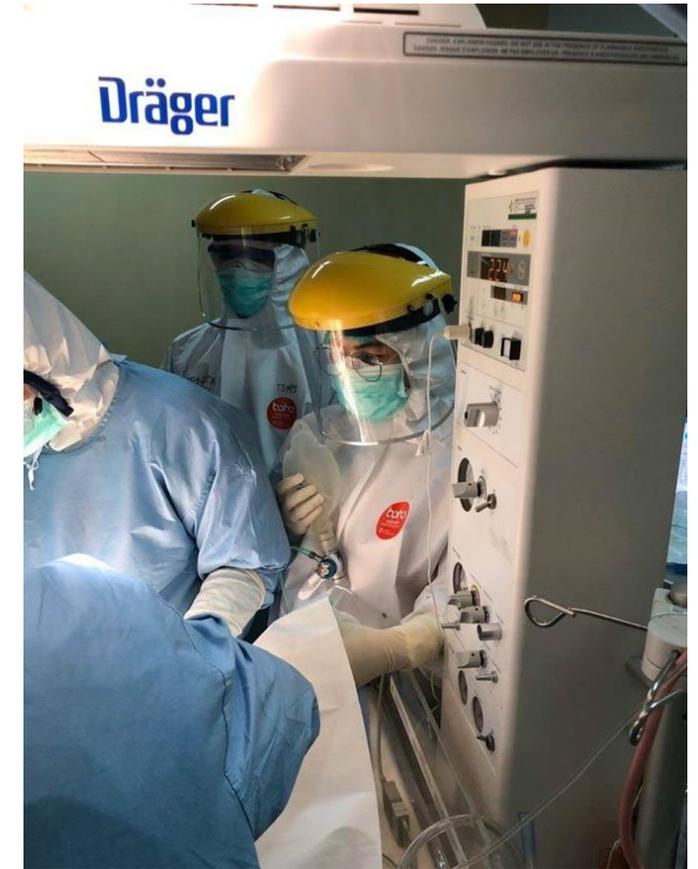
# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

- Sebelum ekstubasi, minta seluruh staf kamar operasi untuk keluar selain penata/ asisten anestesi
- Apabila memerlukan suction, gunakan sistem suction tertutup jika tersedia.
- Gunakan plastik penutup baru menutupi wajah / aerosol box, pastikan pemulihan yang adekuat dan buang seluruh benda sekali pakai (penutup plastic, ETT, suction, fliter HMR, sirkuit nafas).
- Setelah ekstubasi, pasang masker bedah dan berikan simple mask di atasnya. Bila oksigenasi sudah adekuat, dapat diganti dengan nasal kanul di bawah masker bedah.

# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF

- Bersihkan wajah pasien, leher dan dada dengan handrub alcohol. Pastikan mata terlindungi dari handrub alcohol
- Setelah stabil, untuk pasien terduga COVID-19, transfer pasien ke area yang dikhususkan.
- Dokter anestesi perlu melakukan supervise pembersihan peralatan anestesi (workstation, monitor, kabel monitor, probe oksimetri dan lain-lain)
- Sungkup muka, stylet, blade dibersihkan menggunakan sabun dan air lalu handrub
- Handle dibersihkan menggunakan handrub
- Doffing APD harus dilakukan hati-hati secara berurutan dengan memperhitungkan lingkungan sekitar.

# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF



# STRATEGI ASUHAN INTRAOPERATIF



# STRATEGI ASUHAN PASCAOPERATIF

1. Setiap pasien yang dilakukan operasi dengan protokol Covid-19 harus mendapat asuhan pascabedah di ruangan isolasi atau ruangan khusus.
2. Pasien yang tidak membutuhkan perawatan ICU pascabedah, ditunggu di kamar operasi sampai sadar penuh sebelum ekstubasi.
3. Setelah kembali ke ruangan, minimal satu jam diperlukan sebelum semua permukaan yang terkontaminasi dibersihkan, misalnya monitor, kabel dan mesin anestesi

# STERILISASI KAMAR OPERASI

1. Kontaminasi yang terlihat harus sepenuhnya dihilangkan sebelum disinfeksi, misalnya darah dan cairan tubuh
2. Permukaan benda harus dibersihkan dengan kain yang mengandung desinfektan klorin 1000 mg/L dan harus dibilas dengan air bersih setelah 30 menit. Prosedur disinfeksi harus dilakukan tiga kali sehari (harus diulangi ketika dicurigai adanya kontaminasi)
3. Urutan pembersihan dimulai dari daerah yang bersih, kemudian daerah yang terkontaminasi.

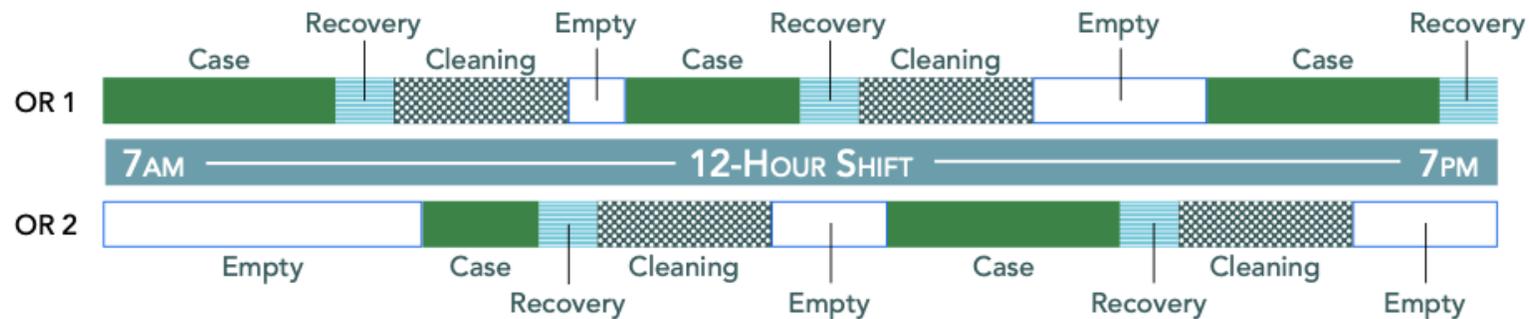
# DESINFEKSI UDARA

1. Sterilisasi udara plasma dapat digunakan untuk desinfeksi udara di lingkungan dan dapat dioperasikan terus menerus/
2. Jika sterilisasi udara plasma tidak tersedia, sinar ultra violet (UV) harus digunakan selama 1 jam. Lakukan tiga kali sehari.

# MANAJEMEN KAMAR OPERASI

## OR MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19 ACUTE CRISIS

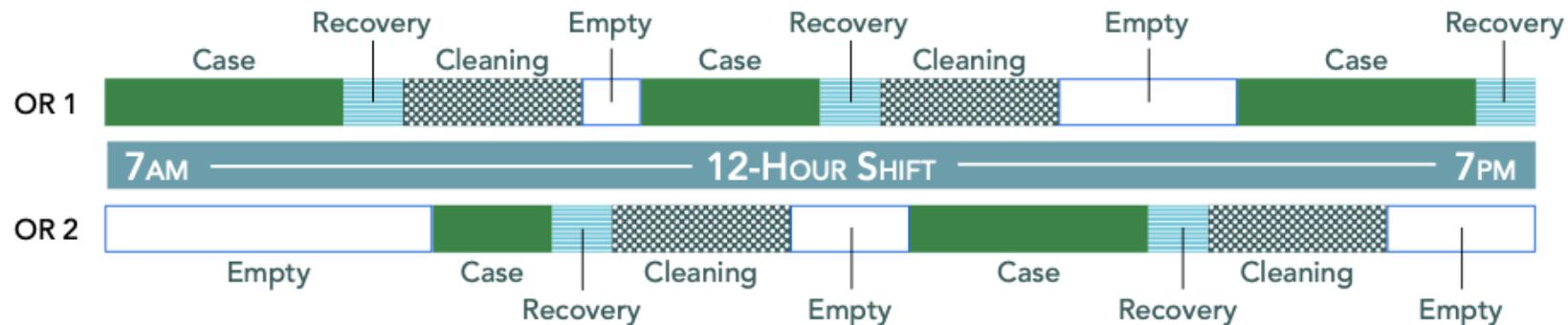
- 1 Relatively long staff shifts (e.g. 12-hour)
- 2 Phase I post-anesthesia recovery in OR
- 3 Multimodal cleaning (UV-C) after each case



# MANAJEMEN KAMAR OPERASI

## DAILY OR MANAGEMENT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- 1 Relatively long staff shifts (e.g. 12-hour)
- 2 Initial phase I post-anesthesia recovery in OR after general anesthesia
- 3 Multimodal cleaning (UV-C) after each aerosol generating surgery



Dexter F, Elhakim M, Loftus RW, Seering MS, Epstein RH 2020

*Journal of Clinical Anesthesia*

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Infographic by Tristan E. Pearson

# TRANSFER PASIEN

1. Minimalkan jumlah dan durasi diskoneksi dari sirkuit pernafasan
2. Gunakan pelumпуh otot sebelum pelepasan dari sirkuit pernafasan
3. Saat melepaskan dan menghubungkan kembali ke ventilator, biarkan filter terpasang di ujung ETT. ETT harus dijepit dan ventilator dinonaktifkan untuk mencegah aerolisasi

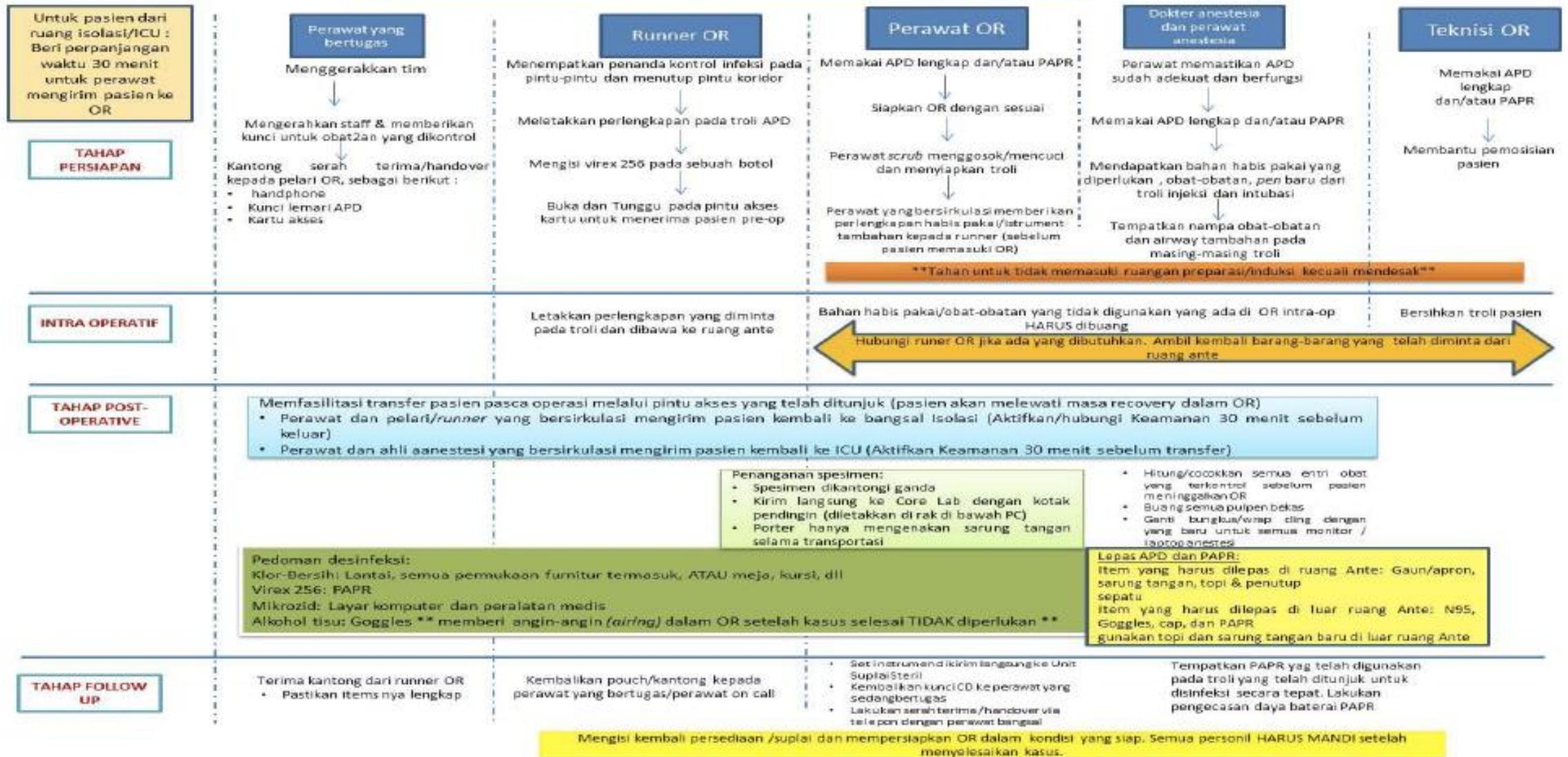
# MANAJEMEN NYERI PASCABEDAH

1. Gunakan prinsip multimodal analgesia
2. Hindari penggunaan NSAIDS dan kortikosteroid.
3. Berikan parasetamol infus sebagai baseline analgesia
4. Opioid base analgesia digunakan teknik patient-controlled analgesia (PCA)
5. Anestetsika lokal dapat diberikan pada area operasi.

# STRATEGI ASUHAN PASCAOPERATIF



# Manajemen Pasien Covid 19 Di Ruang Operasi



# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

1. Aktivasi Hospital Disaster Plan dalamantisipasi kebutuhan pelayanan perioperatif selama era pandemic (termasuk penjadwalan operasi elektif, kriteria bedah darurat, pengaturan staf, penentuan kamar operasi serta alur)
2. Pelatihan dan supervisi penggunaan APD yang tepat termasuk pemakaian dan pemasangan untuk personil kamar operasi / tindakan.
3. Lakukan evaluasi komprehensif terhadap setiap pasien yang akan dilakukan pembedahan (gunakan sistem skoring yang sesuai untuk penapisan)

# TAKE HOME MESSAGE

4. Kenali prosedur-prosedur pembedahan dan anestesi yang berisiko.
5. Lakukan manajemen intraoperatif dengan airborne precaution
6. Penanganan pascabedah yang adekuat di ruangan isolasi

TERIMA

KASIH