

ACUPUNCTURE**1**

Manfaat Akupuntur terhadap Penyakit Stroke (Useful Acupuncture to Stroke)/Herlina T.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Expense to obtain get service of health progressively ever greater day, as a result, most society not yet been reached by service of sophisticated health, besides, side effects some of drug too big or only curing disease by symptomatic. In such condition and situation, acupuncture represent any way out able to answer.

Target of giving brief information about things of relate to acupuncture to disease of stroke.

Research pertained type survey with descriptive study device, with objection of is amount of patient of stroke which medicines in clinic of acupuncture Dharma Bakti, Jl. Mustika Permata No. 09 (Kav-72) Setiabudi Regency Bandung, in a period of activity 6 months (August 2002 - January 2003).

Result of survey showed that amount of patient which medicines in the clinic amount to 112 people, that is 72 man and 40 people of women according of age, at most patient old age 51-60 years, that is 39 people (34,9%). The high form patient grouping 73 people at 65,2%, expense of medication is Rp. 10.000,-- to 20.000,-- per once visit. Recovering before acupuncture 29 people (35,2%) and after acupuncture 52 people (46,4%) before acupuncture 18% after acupuncture 33,1%, and the result before acupuncture 46,8% and after acupuncture 20,5%.

The conclusions of the survey was as acupuncture gives the satisfy affect to stroke patient with the cheap expense.

DMFK**ADOLESCENCE****2**

Micronutrients Status among Female Adolescents Having Low Birth Weight History/ Lestari Octavia.-- Jakarta : Postgraduate Program Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia, 2003.-- 42p.

ANOTASI :

Low birth weight (LBW), iron deficiency anemia (IDA), vitamin A deficiency (VAD), and iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) are still serious public health problems in Asia Pacific region. LBW newborns have some micronutrient deficiencies, such as vitamin A, iron, and iodine. Studies on micronutrient status among female adolescents aged 12-15 years are still limited, particularly those who having birth weight history. For that reason, research on micronutrient status among female adolescents having low birth weight history was performed. The study design was nested cohort retrospective community based.

The subjects were chosen by simple randomization, based on their cohort record collected by frontiers for Health Foundation, Padjadjaran University, Bandung. The assessment of micronutrient status (Hb, plasma retinol and urinary iodine excretion), anthropometrics measurement, history of diseases, and food intake were done among female adolescents with low birth weight (LBW) and normal weight (NBW) history.

The prevalence of IDA, VAD, and iodine deficiency among all female adolescents were 9.9%, 12.9% and 40.7%, respectively. The mean concentrations of blood hemoglobin, plasma retinol and urinary iodine excretion were not significantly different between LBW and NBW group. Nutritional status, diseases during the last three months, current nutritional status, food intake, and onset of menstruation were not significantly different between groups. In conclusion, micronutrients status, nutritional status, food intake and morbidity status in female adolescents with LBW and NBW history were not different.

BIFK

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

3

Air Kelapa Muda sebagai Obat Alternatif Urtikaria/Solechah Catur Rahayu.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Air kelapa dapat digunakan untuk detoksifikasi terhadap racun tertentu. Pada kasus di atas masih belum jelas penyebab sembuhnya urtikaria. Mungkin dari obat-obat modern, mungkin juga dari air kelapa hijau muda. Atau mungkin obat modern dan air kelapa hijau muda saling menunjang.

Belum ada literatur yang menyebutkan perbedaan zat yang terkandung maupun khasiat antara air kelapa hijau muda maupun air kelapa muda yang biasa. Oleh karena itu untuk memastikan khasiat air kelapa muda hijau dalam penyembuhan urtikaria diperlukan eksperimen sederhana yaitu jika ada kasus seperti tersebut di atas, berikan air kelapa muda hijau tanpa obat-obatan lain. Perlu penggunaan kontrol yang menggunakan air kelapa muda biasa. Perlu penelitian tentang zat-zat yang terkandung sebagai penawar racun, serta dibandingkan dengan air kelapa muda yang biasa.

LYAN/BPPK

ANESTHESIA, INHALATION

4

Anestesi Inhalasi sebagai Alternatif untuk Menekan Gejala Sindroma Putus Obat Morfin pada Tikus (Perbandingan antara N₂O 50% dengan Isofluran 1,5%)/Acep Sudarman.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

The withdrawal syndrome due to opioid causes pain, discomfort, and severe autonomic imbalance that will harder the patient to release his addiction. Many efforts have been done to suppress this syndrome; e.g. by administering opioid agonist with different

potential and/or symptomatic such as sedative and sympathetic block. Most of those drugs mentioned are administered intravenously. Inhalation anesthetic drugs have sedative, sympathetic block, and some even opioid. That's why there is probability that inhalation anesthetic drugs can be used to suppress this syndrome.

Double blind experimental study has been done to 30 Wistars. The rats were made addicted to morphine by injecting morphine HCL i.p. 3 times daily for 5 days with doses : 5 -7.5 – 7.5 – 10 – 10 – 12.5 – 12.5 15 – 15 – 17.5 – 17.5 – 20 – 20 – 22. 5 – 25 mg/kgBW. In order to make the withdrawal syndrome, 180 minutes after the last injection, 0.5 mg/kgBW naloxone injected i.p. The rats than divided into 3 groups of treatment. Each rat was put in a glass box 20x15x10 cm³ : to receive gas flow 3 l/min consist of O₂ (control), 50% N₂O in O₂, 1.5% isofluran in O₂, accordingly. Opioid withdrawal syndrome shown: wet dog shake, teeth chattering, paw tremor, diarrhea, and weight lost were note to analyzed statistically using student T-test.

The result shows significant differences between groups of isoflurane and N₂O, isoflurane and control, but less significant between N₂O and control group. Conclusion has been made that 1,5% isoflurane is effective to suppress symptoms of opioid withdrawal syndrome in rats.

DRHS

ANTIOXIDANTS therapeutic use

5

*Perbandingan Kadar Antioksidan Superoksid Dismutase Penderita Preeklamsi Ringan sebelum dan sesudah Pemberian Ekstrak Bawang Putih (*Allium sativum*)/Iwan.-- Bandung : Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran/ Perjan RS Dr. Hasan Sadikin, 2003.-- irrp.*

ANOTASI :

The objective of this study is to compare the super oxide dismutase level and its correlation to blood pressure in mild preeclampsia before and after garlic administration. The place is Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine Padjadjaran University, Dr. Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung. This is a clinical experimental study with pre and post design.

The subject are twenty patients with mild preeclampsia were treated with 350 mg garlic (*Allium sativum*) 3 times a day for 2 weeks. Mother's age, parity, gestational age, blood pressure, urinary protein, platelet count and super oxide dismutase level were measured. Super oxide dismutase level were measured from mother blood samples by means of Ransod colorimetry kit from RANDOX Laboratories. The data were collected, tabulated and analyzed using t-test, Wilcoxon test and Pearson correlation test. Statistical significant level defined as $p < 0.05$.

The results showed that most of cases were 20-30 years old (90%), parity 0 (60%) and in 32-34 weeks of pregnancy (45%). The level of super oxide dismutase increased significantly by 244.35 U/g/Hb after garlic administration ($p < 0.001$). The systolic blood pressure decreased significantly by 9.7 mmHg and diastolic decreased by 11.8 mmHg

after garlic administration ($p < 0.001$). The platelet count increases significantly by 44.33mm^3 ($p = 0.015$). While urinary protein level decreased significantly (< 0.001), there is a negative correlation between the super oxide dismutase level and systolic and diastolic blood pressure before and after garlic administration (systole $r = -0.712$; $p < 0.001$), (diastole $r = -0.743$; $p < 0.001$).

DRHS

ASCARIASIS

6

Pengamatan Efektivitas Pirantel Pamoat pada Murid-murid Al-Inayah Cijerokaso Kelas II, IV, V yang Menderita Ascariasis (Observation of the Effectively of Pirantel Pamoat for Students of MI Al-Inayah Cijerokaso Class III, IV, V who are Infected by Ascariasis)/ Angeline Novena T.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Children are the target of being given Anthelmintics because they are high risk to be infected. Today, there is a lot of Anthelmintics such as Pirantel pamoat, Mebendazol, and Levamisol. Pirantel pamoat is the drug of choice that is used to overcome Ascariasis. Because the effectively of this drug can cure 85-100% patients. This Anthelmintics have been used by the government to eradicate worms infection. Especially for elementary school students.

The aim of this research is how to get a good solution for elementary school students who are infected by Ascariasis. In this research worm egg checking use KATO method. After words the students who are infected by Ascariasis are given Anthelmintics single dose. There are 66 children who are given and after one week their feces have been checked. The doses given is 1 x 250 mg.

The result of research shows the effectively of Pirantel pamoat to the Ascariasis patient is 100% because the egg of *Ascariasis lumbricoides* were not found. From that result, we can conclude that the effectively of Pirantel pamoat to the Ascariasis patient is 100%. Pirantel pamoat is still effective to combat Ascariasis and still drugs of choice. It's suggested that the government distribute Anthelmintics to all students of elementary school 3 – 4 x a year.

DMFK

ASTHMA

7

Tungau Debu Rumah Pencetus Asma Bronkiale/Maya Suryanti.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

At present, the allergic prevalence has constantly increased with clinical symptoms that are sufficiently significant and this case exactly concerned for the realm of health. Asthma, as an allergy manifestation can give some attacks from light to heavy with triad symptoms in the forms of dyspnea, cough, and wheezing.

The house dust mites is one important cause of asthma reaction to sensitive individuals. The Arthropoda causing this asthma lives in human residence and is difficult to be killed entirely considering that the mites live in the dust. The asthma which is caused by the allergic process toward the house dust mites needs to get public attention and it is important to avoid considering the asthma caused highly heavy complaint.

The point that we can do to solve the problem that caused by house dust mites is maximal avoidance to house dust mites which are exposed to the allergic sufferer so that the asthma attacks does not occur. This can be started by cleaning the house maximally to be free from the house dust mites so that the asthma sufferer can be also free from the mites, and the procedure for reducing house dust mites, it must be done routinely. Humidity factor is also necessary to be taken into consideration, if environmental relative humidity is high, the mites will continuously multiply. When the preventions have been taken but the result is not satisfactory, available anti mites chemical product with tannic acid or benzyl benzoate content can be used to kill the mites.

DMFK

BACTERIA

8

Survei Aktivitas Sabun Disinfektan "ML" atas Selada Dibandingkan dengan Fenol dan dengan Menggunakan Kehadiran Bakteri Coliform sebagai Indikator/Dicky Hizkia Sukmawidjaja.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Poor hygiene of fresh vegetables and fruits brought consumers to the use of disinfectant liquid soap. The research was performed to know the effectively of a disinfectant liquid soap, branded "ML". Determination of phenol coefficient was done. Phenol coefficient value was obtained as averaged ratio of dilution of the disinfectant to dilution of phenol ratio after 5 and 10 exposures. Serial dilution was performed to get various concentration of "ML" continued by lettuce washing. Used water was inoculated into MacConkey agar plate. *Coliform* colonies were counted. The value of phenol coefficient was less than 1.

This result indicated that the disinfectant effectively of "ML" was lower than phenol. The increasing number of *coliform* in "ML" concentrations from 0.5% to 2 %, decreasing in 4%, and increasing again in 6%. Showed the "ML" as washing agent.

DMFK

BASE SEQUENCE

9

Sekuens Lengkap Nukleotida dan Perbandingan Homologi Genom Virus Dengue Tipe 3/ Andri Pramesyanti.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 104p.

ANOTASI :

Virus dengue merupakan virus RNA positif rantai tunggal yang memiliki bentuk anti genik yang kompleks di antara famili Flaviviridae. Virus dengue merupakan penyebab demam

berdarah yang telah banyak menyebabkan kematian di daerah tropis seperti di Indonesia, Thailand, Amerika Tengah dan Amerika Latin. Faktor virus merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya keparahan dengue. Dengue tipe 3 merupakan tipe yang dominan di Indonesia dan memiliki keterkaitan dengan kasus serangan dengue yang lebih berat. Sekuens lengkap nukleotida genom virus dengue tipe 3 masih sangat terbatas. Data yang cukup banyak diperlukan untuk lebih memahami penyakit ini terutama pada virus dengue tipe 3.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan sekuens lengkap genom RNA genom virus dengue tipe 3 strains CO331/94 Thailand. Penelitian merupakan bagian dari penelitian cloning sekuens utuh nukleotida genom virus dengue tipe 3. Genom strain CO331/94 diamplifikasi langsung dari plasma penderita DHF dengan PCR. Produk disekuensing untuk mendapatkan sekuens lengkap, kemudian dibandingkan dengan virus dengue tipe 3 yang lain (CO360/94, CH53489, H87, 80-2/Guangxi) untuk melihat perbedaan nukleotida dan asam amino di antara virus dengue tipe 3. Strain CO331/94 terdiri dari 10.707 nukleotida. Pengelompokan nukleotida berdasar protein yang dibuatnya dibagi menjadi C, PreM, M,E, (struktural) dan NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS2B, NS3, Ns4A, NS4B, NS5 (non-struktural).

Dari perbandingan nukleotida dan asam amino didapat perbedaan di beberapa daerah genom maupun asam amino sepanjang nukleotida. Kodon AUG pertama strain CO331/94 Thailand berada diposisi nukleotida ke 95. Penelitian ini penting karena dapat menjadi data awal penelitian dengue selanjutnya. Penelitian-penelitian mengenai genom dan ekspresi protein serta fungsinya dapat diperkirakan dengan bantuan komputer. Diharapkan perbandingan hasil penelitian dari virus dengue tipe 3 ini dapat digunakan untuk memandu arah penelitian selanjutnya dan memberikan kontribusi untuk memecahkan permasalahan penyakit dengue pada umumnya.

BIFK

BIOFILMS

10

Peranan Biofilm Bakteri Escherichia coli dalam Patogenesis Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) Akibat Kateterisasi Urine (The Role of Escherichia coli Biofilms in Pathogenesis of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)/Decky Gunawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Patients with urinary catheter have a high risk of Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs). The most common bacteria causing UTIs is *Escherichia coli*, which could from biofilms structure on urinary catheter surface.

The aims of this study are to explain biofilms formation of *E. coli* on urinary catheter surface, role of *E. coli* biofilms in UTis pathogenesis, and the efforts to prevent catheter associated UTIs.

E. coli on urinary catheter surface may originate from the skin of patients and health care workers. Biofilm formation of *E. coli* has five development steps. In that process, genes which control flagella, LPS, adhesion curly, antigen 43, colonic acid, and CsrA are

modified. Within biofilms structure, *E. coli* are protected from host defense mechanisms so they could move on to urinary tract.

Biofilm formation of *E. coli* on urinary catheter surface has five development steps and involves many specific organelles and proteins. Biofilms structure mediates *E. coli* to reach urinary tract. To prevent UTIs, the urinary catheterization procedure must be done aseptically.

DMFK

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

11

Dampak Pemberian Transfusi Darah dalam Jangka Panjang Penderita Thalassemia/ Ferry D.M. Sihombing.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Thalassemia is considered the most common genetic disorder world wide. Thalassemia is the one of abnormal genetic character that is responsible for normal hemoglobin synthesis. The hereditary character of thalassemia is dominant autosom with major clinical manifestations such as severe anemia, splenomegaly, and bone destruction. Thalassemia is also as a blood disease with high incidence rate in Indonesia. Up till now the best way to increase the length and quality of life is by giving blood transfusion to maintain Hb concentration of ≥ 10 g/dl.

The purpose of this study is to know: effect of giving term blood transfusion in thalassemia patient and; how photobiology of organ which over loaded by iron and how to decrease the way this intrusion.

Consequence by giving blood transfusion will make some trouble later, its cause by iron overload in the body and this condition will make some complication. We can see the iron overload in many organ in tissue, like in the skin, RE system, liver, heart muscle, renal, thyroid, etc.

Because of that, it is need to understand about the early symptoms of thalassemia so we can prevent diseases cause by iron overload due to giving long term blood transfusion.

DMFK

BODY MASS INDEX

12

Hubungan antara Indeks Massa Tubuh, Lingkar Lengan atas Ibu Hamil dan Penambahan Berat Badan selama Hamil dengan Berat Lahir/Ani Supriyatni.-- Bandung: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara indeks massa tubuh, lingkar lengan atas ibu hamil dan penambahan berat badan selama hamil dengan berat lahir.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara metode survai analitik dengan pendekatan observasional prospektif terhadap 150 orang ibu hamil yang melahirkan di RS dr. Hasan Sadikin, yang memenuhi syarat penelitian. Pada semua pasien dilakukan pemeriksaan antropometri meliputi tinggi badan, berat badan pada kunjungan pertama (umur kehamilan < 12 minggu), lingkar lengan atas. Pengukuran tinggi badan dan lingkar lengan atas dilakukan satu kali pada pemeriksaan pertama kali, sedangkan berat badan diukur dua kali yaitu saat kunjungan pertama dan pada saat parturien. Kenaikan berat badan selama hamil dihitung dari berat badan sebelum melahirkan dikurangi berat badan pada umur kehamilan < 12 minggu. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara statistik dengan menggunakan analisis regresi multiple dan korelasi dari Pearson.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara indeks massa tubuh, lingkar lengan atas ibu hamil dan penambahan berat badan selama hamil dengan berat lahir. *Cut off* lingkar lengan atas ibu hamil untuk terjadinya berat badan lahir rendah adalah 22 cm, sedangkan *cut off point* penambahan berat badan ibu selama hamil adalah 8,5 cm. Dengan persamaan regresi, didapatkan rumus taksiran berat badan bayi lahir (gram) = $-2146,6 + 8,1 \text{ IMT} + 176,2 \text{ LLA} + 62,9 \text{ penambahan berat badan}$.

DRHS

BODY WEIGHT

13

Hubungan antara Indeks Massa Tubuh, Lingkar Lengan atas Ibu Hamil dan Penambahan Berat Badan selama Hamil dengan Berat Lahir/Ani Supriyatni.-- Bandung: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 12

14

Studi tentang Jamu Pelangsing dan Beberapa Faktor Berpengaruh terhadap Perubahan Berat Badan/Lestari Handayani; Suharmiati; Didik Budijanto.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

The study on herb medicine to reduce the body weight of obese women focus on the factors related (age, frequencies of taking herb medicine and relative body weight has been done. Sixty three obese patients at a traditional clinic who took herb medicine were included to be the research samples. Data used were collected by researchers from medical record.

The result found that less than 30 years old women group and 31 to 50 years old women group has chance 24.6 and 11.3 times to reduce their body weight compared with more than 50 years old women group. While women who took herb medicine for more than 2 months (1 bag per day) have chance 6.6 times to reduce their body weight compared with one month or less as well.

There is no significant evident that relative body weight has impact to body weight reduction. Consider to factors related, the multiple logistic regression methods used to formulate the probability of reduction body weight.

The study conclusion, the herb medicine has effect to the body weight reduction as well as the age group, neither nor the relative body weight. The probability of reduction body weight might be measured regard to formula created. The study recommended developing a clinical trial to find out the effectiveness of the herb medicine on body weight reduction.

LYAN/BPPK

BREAST FEEDING

15

Manfaat ASI Dibandingkan dengan Susu Formula/Dina Malapardede.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Most of mothers uses formula's milk than breast feeding cause it can make decrease their appearance, a lot of formula's milk, and work. In the fact at progress country there are 60% mothers never give breast feed for theirs baby and not give breast feed anymore after 3 months.

The objectives of this study is to explain about substances of nutrients in breast feeding much better than formula's milk because breast feeding contains antibodies that protected from bacteria and virus, as an anti allergic, inhibiting and killing pathogen bacteria and protected babies from the infection diseases. Breast feeding contains colostrums, high lactalbumin protein, high lactose, high vitamin A and D, low mineral than a formula. Breast feeding is giving a physical interaction between mothers and babies, a charity and a peaceful.

Exclusive breast feeding should be given for 4 months to a baby because it gave whole nutrient for the baby until 4 months without another supplement. After 4 months can start giving a formula milk but always to continue a breast feeding. If breast fed is nothing can give antibiotic.

DMFK

CALCIUM OXALATE

16

Peranan Kalsium terhadap Pembentukan Batu Kalsium Oksalat dan Kalsium Fospat (The Role of Calcium in the Formation of Calcium Oxalate Stones and Calcium Phosphate Sones)/Johan Hamik.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Calcium stone are the most frequents kind of kidney stones (75-85%). There was some opinion that to prevent calcium stones, we must restrict out calcium intake, but the recent study (since 1993) reported that many factors affected the formation of kidney stones.

The Objectives of this study to know the relation between calcium metabolism with the formation of kidney stones and calcium's role in the formation of calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate stones, prevention and treatments of kidney stones.

Parathyroid hormone and vitamin D affect intestine, bone, and kidney to maintain the normal concentration of calcium in plasma. If hormonal system and organ that maintain the balance of calcium's metabolism disturbed, for example in hypercalcemia (may be caused by primary hyperparathyroidism) and hypercalciuria, both of renal or intestinal, can cause kidney stones. Calcium intake does not increase the risk of kidney stone because calcium will bind oxalate in intestine so oxalate's absorption to the blood and oxalate's excretion in urine will be inhibited.

The conclusion of the study are : 1. The defect of hormonal system and organ that maintain the balance of calcium's metabolism can cause calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate stones. 2. High calcium intake can decrease the risk of calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate stones. The most important recommendations to lower the risk of calcium stones are enough fluid intake, restrict sodium (salt) intake and restrict protein intake.

DMFK

CALCIUM PHOSPHATES

17

Peranan Kalsium terhadap Pembentukan Batu Kalsium Oksalat dan Kalsium Fosfat (The Role of Calcium in the Formation of Calcium Oxalate Stones and Calcium Phosphate Sones)/Johan Hamik.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 16

CALLUS

18

Pengaruh Pemberian Natrium Diklofenak terhadap Pembentukan Kalus Dilihat dari Jumlah Osteoblast pada Penyembuhan Patah Tulang Tibia Kelinci/R. Suhana.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

An experimental study on animal conducted on 32 New Zealand rabbits aged 7 months. This study was performed to determine whether natrium diclofenac might influence callus formation in bone healing. The aim of the investigation was to study histological, the effect of NSAID on osteoblast count.

Fracturization of cruris were done on 64 rabbits, 32 rabbits were given natrium diclofenac and other 32 rabbits were not given natrium diclofenac as control. Histologic examination revealed that number of osteoblasts in callus formation in soft callus stadium required 3 weeks. The callus formation was through periosteum and endosteum (external callus and internal callus). The normal bone healing has 6 stages : damage tissue and hematoma formation stage, inflammation, soft callus, hard callus, consolidation and remodeling.

The inflammation stage was excretion cytokine and growth factors from damage cells such as prostaglandin. Its function was : to increase the activity and number of osteoclast, and than it cleaned dead bone tissues and it made cavity follow revascularis, in which the osteoblasts inserted to cavity and development new matrix bone.

This experiment was given natrium diclofenac which decreased prostaglandin sintesis and affect reverse of above tell and affected the above mentioned. This study demonstrated that natrium diclofenac decreased the number of osteoblasts in callus formation of the bone healing.

DRHS

CANDIDA**19**

Perbandingan antara Keberadaan Candida pada Kaki Orang Beralas Kaki Terbuka dan Alas Kaki Tertutup/Harry Santoso.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Footwear is commonly worn in this age, both the open and close ones. Wearing different footwear can change foot humidity, which in turn favors the growth of skin normal flora, like *Candida*.

Survey on 6 random female volunteers has been done to know the existence of *Candida*. Steps performed were inoculating skin scarp obtained from toe's gaps 1, 4, and heel on Sabouround Dextrose Agar to know the numbers of *Candida*. On day 4, the numbers of *Candida* colonies were counted, then gram straining was performed. Incubation was continued until day 7 and gram straining was performed again. The numbers of *Candida* colonies sampled from feet with close footwear were compared to the ones from feet with open footwear. Data obtained were analyzed using t-test.

The result showed that there were no significant differences between the numbers of *Candida* sampled from feet with close foot war and the numbers of *Candida* sampled from feet with open footwear.

DMFK

CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS**20**

Manfaat Akupuntur terhadap Penyakit Stroke/Herlina T.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 1

**CHICKENPOX
prevention & control****21**

Penatalaksanaan Varicella dan Pencegahannya (Treatment and Prevention of Varicella)/ Marcel Adriana.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Generally, Varicella is known as chickenpox, caused by Varicella zoster virus. Many people think that Varicella is a minor disease that need not be prevented by vaccination.

But, Varicella can be dangerous and lethal. Antiviral drugs are recommended for teenagers and adults, or children with steroid therapy. Antipyretic helps to restore body temperature in normal. Vaccination should be given for prevention.

The objectives of this study is to know how serious Varicella to decide a quick and accurate curative measure besides prevention of Varicella .

Varicella is not altogether harmless, making it method of spread, necessary to know the etiology, clinical symptoms, and the therapy. Treatment of Varicella is by using antihistamines and antipyretics. Vaccination is administered as a prevention on the right time.

DMFK

CLONIDINE

22

Klonidin Intravena Prainduksi untuk Mencegah Peningkatan Tekanan Intraokuler Akibat Intubasi Endotrakheal Menggunakan Suksinilkolin/Indra Karyani Ibrahim.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Endotracheal intubations under succilcholine has been known incising the intraocular pressure (IOP). Clonidine had been administered in preinduction period as a central effect agent to blunt the cardiovascular response by blocking the sympathetic out-flow that prevents rising of IOP. Randomized Clinical Trial had been carried-out in 40 patients ASA I physical status, aged 17–59 years old, who underwent non eye surgery under general anesthesia. Exclusion criteria were patient who recently had eye operation, on going clonidine therapy, IOP greater than 20 mmHg and had contra indication to succinylcholine. All subjects were premedicated with 1 mg lorazepame orally at the night before and 2 hours before the operation.

The subjects were divided into two groups which consist of 20 patients each. Ten minutes before induction, the clonidine group were given intravenous clonidine 3 ugr/kgBW as preinduction agent and the control group were given saline in equal volume as placebo. After 0.25 mg intravenously atrophine sulfate, patients were induced by 2.5% thiopental 5 mg/kgBW/iv and succinylcholine 1 mg/kgBW/iv to facilitate intubations. Anesthesia was maintained by 69% N₂O and 2% of enflurane, IOP were monitored once the patient arrived in the operating theatre, 10 minutes after preinduction, at the end of fasciculation, at 1.5 and 7.5 minutes after intubations.

Data were analyzed by T-test. This study shown that there was a significant difference in IOP on both group at one minute after intubations (p=0,000).

Conclusion, intravenous clonidine 3 ugr/kgBW pre-induction prevents increasing IOP after endotracheal intubations under succinylcholine.

DRHS

CLONING, ORGANISM**23**

Klonasi Manusia (Human Cloning)/Annisa.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Human cloning currently has two different procedures, there is reproductive cloning that aims for producing humans with genetically identical and therapeutic cloning to solve medical problems. The scientist success rate accounts only 3% in animal clone attempts. Even so the others claim that this case is overcome able with embryo selection. Therefore the pro-contra of human cloning appeared.

The certainty of whether human cloning can be done at this moment. Thus after knowing the advanced technologies, the students expected to suggest their opinions if human cloning can be performed.

Reproductive cloning can not be performed, considering the possibility of risks and as human pious we recognize that only God authorities in creating a creature. And therapeutic can not be either, because there will be a murder to a pre-embryo, except source of stem cell.

Although at a moment's notice the technology of human cloning is to reach for perfection, hopefully each student will not be arrogant and realizes that however knowledge of human has increased, there is no equal with the knowledge that God has.

DMFK**COCONUT****24**

Air Kelapa Muda sebagai Obat Alternatif Urtikaria/Solechah Catur Rahayu.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 3

COLLAGEN**25**

Pengaruh Asap Rokok terhadap Jaringan Kolagen serta Kandungan Malondialdehid Paru Tikus/Kenconoviyati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 100p.

ANOTASI :

Asap rokok merupakan salah satu polutan udara yang mendapat sorotan karena menimbulkan berbagai masalah kesehatan karena banyaknya senyawa yang dikandungnya. Di antara senyawa kimia tersebut adalah NO₂ dan OH. Diketahui bahwa NO₂ merupakan radikal bebas yang dapat merusak jaringan elastin paru (Halliwell, 1999) sedangkan NO₂ dan OH diperkirakan oleh banyak peneliti memicu terbentuknya lipid

peroksida, serta adanya hipotesa bahwa asap rokok dapat menyebabkan makrofag mengeluarkan enzim proteolitik sehingga kolagen akan rusak (Rubins, 2003).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah asap rokok yang dipaparkan pada hewan coba dapat merusak jaringan kolagen dan meningkatkan kadar malondialdehid pada paru. Hewan coba tikus sebanyak 10 ekor dipaparkan asap rokok 5 batang per hari selama 12 minggu kecuali hari minggu, kemudian pada hari pengambilan sample jaringan paru tikus untuk pemeriksaan kadar malondialdehid dibekukan secara langsung dengan menggunakan aseton dan es kering untuk menghindari metabolisme selanjutnya.

Penetapan kadar peroksida lipid dengan cara memeriksa kandungan malondialdehid homogenate paru yang direaksikan dengan asam tiobarbiturat. Untuk pemeriksaan mikroskopis, jaringan paru diwarnai dengan pulasan rutin Hematoksilin Eosin untuk menghitung sel radang dan fibroblast serta pulasan khusus Elastica van Gieson untuk melihat ketebalan kolagen. Perhitungan ketebalan pulasan kolagen diukur dengan program Adobe photoshop 6.0 dengan menghitung derajat warna merah, hijau, biru (RGB), sedangkan penghitungan statistik untuk ketebalan kolagen, jumlah sel radang dan fibroblast serta kadar malondialdehid dengan SPSS 10.0 for Window, dilakukan uji distribusi dengan Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS), dan kemaknaan dengan uji t test.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan jumlah sel radang dan fibroblast pada hewan perlakuan meningkat secara bermakna dibandingkan dengan hewan control ($p=0,000$), ketebalan kolagen alveolus pada hewan perlakuan juga berbeda bermakna dibandingkan dengan control ($p=0,011$), sedangkan pada jaringan kolagen bronkiolus tidak berbeda bermakna ($p=0,779$) dan kadar malondialdehid hewan perlakuan meningkat bermakna dibanding hewan control ($p=0,005$).

BIFK

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

26

Pengembangan Model Puskesmas Era Globalisasi/S.K. Poerwani et al.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Pengembangan model puskesmas era globalisasi ini bertujuan untuk mewujudkan pengelolaan puskesmas secara mandiri, melalui kegiatan pembelajaran sebagai wahana untuk mensosialisasikan model tersebut di kalangan puskesmas dan dinas kesehatan Kabupaten Jepara di Propinsi Jawa Tengah dan Kabupaten Badung di Propinsi Bali.

Pembelajaran tersebut di lakukan melalui 2 (dua) tahapan yaitu tahap pembelajaran di dalam kelas dan tahap berikutnya di lapangan. Materi yang diberikan adalah a) analisis situasi yang bertujuan agar puskesmas dapat memberikan informasi permasalahan kesehatan yang dihadapi masyarakat, b) perencanaan puskesmas, dengan tujuan agar puskesmas dapat melakukan perencanaan sesuai dengan jiwa desentralisasi, c) Manajemen data yang bertujuan agar puskesmas dapat mengolah data yang ada menjadi informasi untuk asupan dalam pengambilan keputusan oleh yang berwenang

dan d) siklus pemecahan masalah dengan tujuan agar puskesmas dapat memanfaatkan wahana pembelajaran tersebut adalah data yang dimiliki di puskesmas.

Harapan dari pembelajaran ini adalah untuk mengubah cara penyelenggaraan puskesmas yang masih tergantung dari kebijakan pusat (baik program maupun anggaran) menjadi puskesmas yang mandiri yang dapat mengatur rumah tangganya sendiri termasuk anggarannya sesuai dengan situasi dan kondisi wilayah setempat yang menjadi tanggung jawabnya.

Hasil pembelajaran tersebut, nampak menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan untuk merencanakan pelayanan termasuk anggarannya dapat ditingkatkan melalui bimbingan dari sektor kesehatan (dinas kesehatan kabupaten) dengan menggunakan "pedoman penyelenggaraan puskesmas era globalisasi" yang merupakan bagian dari hasil penelitian ini.

LYAN/BPPK

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

27

Pengembangan Sistem the Microscopy Competency Certification and Collection Center (MC4) sebagai Pusat Arsip Sediaan Apus Darah Tepi dan Sertifikasi Kompetensi Diagnosis Mikroskopis Malaria di U.S. NAMRU-2, Jakarta/Lenny Lia Ekawati.-- Depok : Program Pascasarjana Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, 2003.-- 126p.

ANOTASI :

Archiving process of blood smear and certification process of microscopic diagnosis of malaria in US NAMRU-2 has been running. The main problems are unavailability of database that contains blood smear archiving position and re-use of the collected blood smears. Data saving and processing in certification process is not yet integrated and has been done manually, so it takes long time to acquire the information needed.

MC4 system development is purposed to build data base management system for archiving process of malaria blood smear and standardization procedures for competency certification in microscopic diagnosis of malaria. To support these goals, the MC4 prototype as a computerized database is also developed. This system development used in depth interview and observation study as data collection methods. Final result of this activity is MC4 prototype with relational database. Prototype trial study shows the success of system operational, based on determined indicator of input, process and output.

BIKM

DENGUE

28

Diagnosis Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) pada Anak di Rumah Sakit Immanuel Bandung Periode Bulan Juni–Desember 2000/Aulia Wulandhari.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

DHF still a healthy problem in development countries, especially in Indonesia itself. We cannot find the right medicine for DHF until nowadays. So we can only cure the symptoms and DHF is still being the major problem for Indonesian people. This is caused by some

factors for example people less information about the disease and social economic problems.

The objective of this study is to know the diagnose results of DHF disease. This research basically at case survey. The data took with retrospective way or Medical Record. Statistic descriptive used to analytic at this research.

The results from research sample data of DHF patient from June 2000 until December 2000, they are 130 patients, but based on the diagnoses with titer HI/Dot Blot is gained that 26 person (20%) titer HI positive, 14 person (10%) with titer HI negative and the rest them is 90 person (70%) with no titer HI/Dot Blot. Eventually from many person that have come to Immanuel Hospital with the symptoms of DHF and after make test with titer HI/Dot Blot is gained that not all of the person who come suffered DHF.

DMFK

DENGUE VIRUS

29

Sekuens Lengkap Nukleotida dan Perbandingan Homologi Genom Virus Dengue Tipe 3/Andri Pramesyanti.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 104p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 9

DEPRESSION

30

Depresi pada Menopause (Depression of Menopause)/Lidaryanti.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

In this era of globalization, competition increased in almost all fields. Life expectancy has increased, so that people become more vulnerable of depression.

The aimed of this study is to improving the knowledge of the society about causes, symptom and managing depression in menopause. During menopause woman feel depressed because they lost their role as a woman. By knowing the symptom and how to manage, we can increased the quality of live and minimizing the risk that could be happen.

Depression in menopause is caused by feeling that woman lost their character as a woman, change to have children, and their attractiveness. They are not ready for this condition, even not knowing the change in herself. Symptom of depression in menopause include physical symptom, psychic and biological. Management of depression includes treatment, counseling, and hormonal.

By knowing symptom and treatment of depression, we can minimize depression and expect they can fill their live with maximal quality. Family members shold give the attention so they do not feel isolated.

DMFK

DERMATITIS, CONTACT**31**

Insidensi Dermatitis Kontak di RS Immanuel Bandung Selama Periode Juni 1999-Mei 2001/Shirley Martina.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Contact dermatitis is a skin reaction after exposed to a substance either irritant or allergen. Next will be explained about the comparison of the cases between contact dermatitis with other dermatitis.

The objective of this study is to know about the total cases of contact dermatitis and the comparison with other dermatitis cases. Method is secondary data from RS Immanuel Bandung.

The result showed that from the secondary data, the incidence of contact dermatitis in male is 319 cases (35,17%) and most case found in the productive age group between 16 to 45 years old, it mentioned 175 cases. There are 1008 cases of contact dermatitis in female. In this case, the majority is also happen to the productive age group between 16 to 45 years old of which there are 768 cases.

The conclusion of this study, contact dermatitis has the most higher incidence than other dermatitis cases in RS Immanuel from June 1999 to May 2001. By the age of group, the most contact dermatitis case can be found in the productive age group between 16 to 45, both male and female.

DMFK**DIABETES MELLITUS, NON-INSULIN-DEPENDENT****32**

Masalah dan Penanganan Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2/Inneke Kusumawati.-- Bandung: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Diabetes mellitus still becomes a national problem in Indonesia, because of several factors: there are many people who don't understand about it, the information about diabetes mellitus is not widely known, and because of the poverty. Type 2 diabetes mellitus is far more common than type 1, approximately 90% of all diabetes cases are type 2. The highest incidence is usually found over 40 years old.

Diabetes mellitus consists of clinical sign such as : polyuria, polydipsia, polyphagia, weight loss, lethargy, in women : pruritus vulvae, in men : impotence. If the diabetes is poorly controlled in can lead to diabetic complications. These can be split into two main categories : acute and chronic.

The primary treatment for type 2 diabetes is increased activity and dietary modifications. Type 2 diabetes that cannot be controlled by dietary management often responds to hypoglycemic drugs.

DMFK

DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS**33**

Ketoasidosis Diabetik serta Pengelolaan (Management of Diabetic Ketoacidosis)/Vrezddi Evendi Doloksaribu.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Diabetic Ketoacidosis is one of many acute complications of Diabetic Mellitus, caused by an acute lack of insulin which is deadly. Because it is medically hazardous, this complication must be detected and handled as early as possible, Diabetic Ketoacidosis can be deadly if they are treated late.

Diabetic Ketoacidosis patient should implement a healthy lifestyle, such as : maintain the patient's physical health by eliminating symptoms and complaints caused by Diabetic Mellitus, provide the patient with the ability to live a normal social life, and avoid complications that may be a result of Diabetic Mellitus.

DMFK**DNA PROBES, HPV****34**

Deteksi Virus Papiloma Humanus dengan Uji Hybrid Capture II pada Penderita dengan Uji PAP Abnormal/Hermawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

The objective of this study is to evaluate proportion of high risk Human Papiloma Virus infection with Hybrid Capture II test in the patient with abnormal Pap smear and find the prevalence difference between low and high grade intra epithelial lesion.

This study was an analytic comparative study with cross sectional study design, in patient with abnormal Pap smear that continued with Hybrid Capture II test. The place of the study was Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (YKI) cabang Jawa Barat, Sandia Laboratory Bandung.

The results showed that women aged 19-58 years who had abnormal Pap smear results underwent Hybrid Capture II test (*Digene Corporation), married over 20 years old (54.2%) and married once (66.7%). Patients with diagnosis low grade intra epithelial lesion (ASCUS and LGSIL) constitute 87.5% and high grade intra epithelial lesion (HGSIL and ACCUS) were 12.5%. The prevalence of high risk HPV type was 25%. In low grade group was 21.4% and 50% in high grade group, with high risk HPV type. Ages before 25 years old (RR 95%CI = 4,30; PEF = 0.011), married before 20 years olds (RR 95%CI = 3.55; p = 0.019) and married more than once (RR 95%CI = 4.0; p = 0.010) were significant factors for HPV infection.

In conclusion, the prevalence of high risk HPV types in low grade intra epithelial lesion was 21.4% and high grade intra epithelial lesion was 50%. The relative risk between low

grade and high intra epithelial lesion was 2.3 times and there was no difference for positive results of Hybrid capture II test.

DRHS

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

35

Penelitian Review Hasil Penelitian Kesehatan Lingkungan (1990-2000)/Agustina Lubis et al.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- 44p.

ANOTASI :

Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan pada tahun 1986 telah menghimpun semua penelitian mengenai kesehatan lingkungan dari beberapa instansi terkait dalam bentuk buku kumpulan abstrak dan kumpulan makalah kajian penelitian di bidang ekologi kesehatan. Informasi hasil kajian tersebut sangat dibutuhkan baik bagi para pelaksana program maupun para peneliti. Kegiatan tersebut dapat pula dipakai sebagai bahan evaluasi dan juga untuk menghindari adanya duplikasi penelitian di bidang kesehatan lingkungan.

Penelitian serupa kembali dilakukan pada tahun 2001 ini dengan judul *Review Hasil Penelitian Kesehatan Lingkungan Tahun 1990-2000*. Penelitian yang ditinjau meliputi penelitian antara tahun 1990 sampai 2000 yang diperoleh dari instansi terkait di sekitar Pulau Jawa dan Bali.

Hasil penelitian tersebut diperoleh dengan cara mengunjungi langsung instansi – instansi terkait, yaitu : LIPI – Jakarta, LON LIPI – Jakarta, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum – Bandung, FKM UI – Jakarta, PSL UI – Jakarta, AKL – Jakarta, UNPAD – Bandung, ITB – Bandung, UNDIP – Semarang, UGM – Yogyakarta, AKL – Yogyakarta, UNAIR – Surabaya, UNBRAU – Malang, UNUD – Bali, dan sebagainya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dibuatnya Buku Kumpulan Abstract Hasil Penelitian Kesehatan Lingkungan dan Buku Review Hasil Penelitian Kesehatan Lingkungan, yang disusun dari 915 buah abstrak penelitian yang meliputi topik-topik : Kesehatan dan Kesehatan Kerja, Kesehatan Perumahan/Permukiman, Kesehatan Tempat-tempat Umum, Medan Elektromagnetik, Pencemaran Air, Pencemaran Logam Berat, Pencemaran Makanan, Pencemaran Pestisida, Pencemaran Udara, Pengelolaan Limbah Rumah Tangga, Pengelolaan Limbah Industri, Pengelolaan RS, dan Pengelolaan Sampah.

BPPK

ESCHERICHIA COLI

36

Peranan Biofilm Bakteri Escherichia coli dalam Patogenesis Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) Akibat Kateterisasi Urine (The Role of Escherichia coli Biofilms in Pathogenesis of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)/Decky Gunawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 10

FILARIASIS**37**

Filariasis oleh Brugia malayi non Periodik di Kalimantan Timur : Studi Pustaka/Wibisana Tejalaksana.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Filariasis is the disease caused by thread-like blood worms from filarial genus which is transmitted to humans by the bites of many kinds of mosquitoes. Filariasis an important problem of public health in Indonesia, because the chronic stage can caused sufferings and elephantiasis which disturbs the productivity of the patients.

Filariasis in Indonesia is caused by three species of filarial worms : *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Brugia timori*. In the past, these three species canbe separated into five types : *B. malayi* periodic and subperiodic, *B. timori*, *W. bancrofti* urban type and rural type. But, recently Sudjadi's research has found the new subspecies filarial that caused filariasis in East Kalimantan which is called *B. malayi* nonperiodic.

By knowing filariasis better especially its infection and prevention methods, it is expected that the spreading of filariasis can be controlled. Considering the transmitting of this disease its relation with the humans living environments, it need the prevention and also the elimination exactly.

In order to reduce the number of filariasis cases in Indonesia, good cooperation's from many authorities are well needed, such as government and medical officers as : doctor, nurse, for example : with the intensive information about filariasis, medical therapy of the patients, and more important cooperation's from the societies.

DMFK**FOOT****38**

Perbandingan antara Keberadaan Candida pada Kaki Orang Beralas Kaki Terbuka dan Alas Kaki Tertutup/Harry Santoso.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 19**GARLIC
therapeutic use****39**

Perbandingan Kadar Antioksidan Superoksida Dismutase Penderita Preeklamsi Ringan sebelum dan sesudah Pemberian Ekstrak Bawang Putih (Allium sativum)/Iwan.-- Bandung : Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran/Perjan RS Dr. Hasan Sadikin , 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 5

GIARDIASIS**40**

Prevalens Giardiasis pada Keluarga Anak Giardiasis dan tidak Giardiasis yang Diasuh di Taman Penitipan Anak/Iwan Abdurrakhman.-- Bandung : Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Giardia lamblia infection is one of the most important health problems in tropical areas especially in developing countries. The prevalence of giardiasis on children attending day-care center is quite high. Day-care center is a special place with close contact among children and between a child and attendant. In a less ideal situation this will enhance the transmission of organisms from person to person. In the previous research involving 92 children attending four day-care centers in Perkebunan Rancabali, Bandung, the prevalence of giardiasis was 29%.

This research was a follow up study, the objective was to know the prevalence of giardiasis in the family of children with or without giardiasis in the employee's settlement of Perkebunan Rancabali Kabupaten Bandung.

This research was an analytic descriptive study with cross-sectional design, conducted between January until June 2003. In the case group (family of children with giardiasis) the prevalence is 52% while the prevalence of giardiasis in the control group (family of children without giardiasis) was 18.5%. The prevalence of giardiasis in both groups differs significantly, with $X^2 = 6.429$, $p=0.11$. Prevalence ratio of both groups is 2.046 (95% CI :1.195-3.504). The prevalence of giardiasis in both family of children with and without giardiasis is quite high, and the prevalence is significantly different.

DRHS**GLUCOSYLTRANSFERASES****41**

Isolasi dan Karakterisasi Glukosiltransferase dari Streptococcus mutans serotipe c INA99/Ira Raya Fani.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 52p.

ANOTASI :

Karies merupakan penyakit yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam rongga mulut. Proses karies diawali dengan pembentukan plak pada permukaan gigi. Plak merupakan lapisan yang mengandung sel-sel kuman dan bahan-bahan organik yang melekat pada gigi.

S. mutans serotipe c merupakan kuman asidogenik yang paling dominan dalam plak dan tahan terhadap lingkungan asam. Kuman ini mensintesis polisakarida (glukan) ekstraseluler yang tidak larut dalam air dan bersifat lengkat sehingga dapat membentuk agregat antar kuman. Pembentukan glukan dikatalisis oleh enzim glukosiltransferase (GTF) yang menggunakan sukrosa sebagai substrat. Selanjutnya kuman-kuman dalam plak menghasilkan asam dari metabolisme karbohidrat makanan yang menyebabkan terjadinya demineralisasi jaringan keras gigi. GTF diisolasi dari *S. mutans* serotipe c

INA99 untuk menghambat terjadinya karies gigi tikus coba. Namun sifat-sifat biokimia GTf kuman ini belum diketahui.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi dan mempelajari sifat-sifat GTF dari *S. mutans* serotipe c INA99. GTF diisolasi dari biakan cair *S. mutans* dalam *Brain Heart Infusion Yeast* (BHIY). Tahap isolasi selanjutnya menggunakan teknik *salting out* dan kromatografi afinitas sefarosa-dekstran T10. Karakterisasi dilakukan dengan menguji aktivitas GTF pada berbagai pH lingkungan, suhu inkubasi, waktu dan suhu penyimpanan.

Hasil studi ini menunjukkan bahwa pemisahan GTF dari protein lain dengan teknik kromatografi afinitas menghasilkan 1 puncak. Pada pengujian aktivitas GTF diketahui bahwa pH 7 merupakan pH inkubasi optimum dan suhu 37 °C merupakan suhu inkubasi optimum. Pengujian aktivitas GTF setelah penyimpanan selama 3 minggu pada suhu -20° C memperlihatkan aktivitas paling tinggi dibandingkan penyimpanan pada suhu 0–4° C dan 25° C. Dari elektroforesis SDS-PAGE 10% diperkirakan berat molekul GTF yang berasal dari kuman *S. mutans* serotype c INA99 adalah 98,7 kD.

BIFK

HANTAVIRUS

42

Penelitian Infeksi Hantavirus di Beberapa Pelabuhan Laut di Indonesia (Lanjutan Tahap II : Survei Serologis Infeksi Hantavirus pada Manusia dan Hewan Reservoir)/Ima Nurisa et. al.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 21p.

ANOTASI :

Penelitian epidemiologis menyeluruh dan mendalam tentang demam berdarah dengan sindrom renal (*hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome* =HFRS) dilakukan dalam tiga tahapan. Pada penelitian tahap 1 telah diketahui bahwa secara umum sanitasi lingkungan kawasan *buffer* maupun perimeter pelabuhan laut Sekupang dan Batu Ampar di Pulau Batam serta Makasar di Pulau Sulawesi terutama di daerah *buffer* pelabuhan sangat buruk.

Investasi hewan rodensia (tikus dan mencit) liar penular/reservoir penyakit masih sangat tinggi dengan keberhasilan penangkapan antara 5,7%. Pendidikan pekerja maupun masyarakat di sekitar pelabuhan umumnya rendah dan pengetahuan, sikap serta perilaku sehubungan dengan penyakit, penularan dan pencegahannya masih sangat kurang dari memadai.

Pada penelitian tahap II, telah dilakukan survei serologis antibodi/antigen dan genetik terhadap infeksi hantavirus pada hewan rodensia, insektivora, pekerja pelabuhan dan penduduk disekitarnya. Teknik pemeriksaan yang dilakukan adalah *immunofluorescence antibody* (IFA), *enzymelink immunosorbent assay* (ELISA), *reverse transcriptase-polimerase chain reaction* (RT-PCR), *Immunoblotting*, sekuensing dan analisis filogenetik.

Diketahui prevalensi (*point prevalence*) infeksi pada hewan (2,3%-28,6%) dan pada manusia (6,3%-8,4%). Asam ribonukleat (RNA) virus berhasil diisolasi dari specimen paru-paru *Rattus norvegicus* asal Jakarta yang antibodi dan antigen positif. RNA tersebut diidentifikasi sebagai hantavirus strain baru dari Spesies Virus Seoul (SEOV) yang secara filogenetik berdekatan dengan SEOV strain B1 Jepang. Hasil ini akan dipublikasikan sebagai penemuan pertama SEOV strain Indonesia yang berasal dari *Rattus norvegicus*.

BPPK

HEALTH SURVEYS

43

Penelitian Review Hasil Penelitian Kesehatan Lingkungan (1990-200)/Agustina Lubis et al.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- 44p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 35

HEPATITIS C

44

Sirosis Hati (Cirrhosis Hepatis) sebagai Sekuela pada Hepatitis C (Liver Cirrhosis (Cirrhosis Hepatics) as a Hepatitis C Squeal)/Andi Nugraha Sendjaja.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Liver cirrhosis (cirrhosis hepatic) defined as a irreversible pathological liver change which is featured by damaged normal lobules disrupted architecture, fibrosis, and nodular regeneration. The clinical manifestation of cirrhosis are liver failure, portal hypertension, and which can cause death.

The purpose of this study is to discuss the process of cirrhosis that is caused by hepatitis C. Then we can gain a method in order to handle this problem in the correct way. Cirrhosis is one of the squeal from hepatitis C which is the main cause of death. Hepatitis C can cause cirrhosis more often than the other type of hepatitis, because 85% of the acute infection patients can developed into chronically condition whereas only 20% among others develop into cirrhosis.

Cirrhosis treatment is very difficult because it is the end stage of liver disease, therefore the best way we can do is prevention, which is to prevent HCV infection and early treatment of hepatitis C.

Liver cirrhosis is an end stage liver disease that often happened to hepatitis C more than the other type of hepatitis. Prevention and early treatment of hepatitis C can prevent the appearance of cirrhosis.

DMFK

HYPERPLASIA**45**

Efek Akut Asap Rokok Kretek terhadap Hiperplasia Sel Goblet pada Saluran Napas Tikus Galur Swiss Webster/Hanslavina.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 49p.

ANOTASI :

Hasil penelitian terdahulu memperlihatkan bahwa pada perokok dengan bronchitis kronis dan Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronis (PPOK) terdapat hipersekresi mucus dan hyperplasia sel goblet pada saluran napas. Beberapa penelitian lain juga mengesankan bahwa faktor utama yang menyebabkan hyperplasia sel goblet adalah pajanan asap rokok pada paru secara kronis.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah hyperplasia sel goblet akibat asap rokok terjadi juga pada keadaan akut. Pada penelitian ini digunakan sampel sebanyak 20 ekor tikus dewasa jantan dari Swiss Webster dengan berat badan 250-300 gram yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan. Kelompok perlakuan diberi paparan asap rokok sebanyak 5 batang per hari selama 20 menit (kecuali hari minggu) selama 12 minggu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan bermakna jumlah sel goblet antara kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan ($p < 0,025$). Ini berarti bahwa terjadi hyperplasia sel goblet akibat asap rokok. Hasil ini diperkuat pemeriksaan penunjang Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) untuk radikal bebas dalam darah tikus perlakuan yang menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan ($p < 0,025$).

BIFK**INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT****46**

Micronutrients Status among Female Adolescents Having Low Birth Weight History/ Lestari Octavia.-- Jakarta : Postgraduate Program Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia, 2003.-- 42p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 2**INFANT NUTRITION****47**

Pelayanan Gizi Bayi dan Balita melalui Program Jaring Perlindungan Sosial Bidang Kesehatan di Puskesmas Puter Bandung/Martha Wayan DPS.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

The impact of economic crisis in Indonesia showed on the ability of the people to buy foods and for having good health services, for those reasons the Indonesian Government made the Social Security Net Program for the Health Sector. This network is intended to give more information about the program.

The observation has been held retrospectively about the nutrition condition of the babies and children recorded in Puskesmas Puter Bandung during June–August 2000. The sample is base on the medical record, there were 48 babies and children : 12 babies aged 6–12 months, 20 babies and children aged 13–36 months, 16 children aged 37–57 months.

The observation showed that 60% increase of weight of babies and children in 3 months equal to the increase of the weight of babies and children from Kartu Menuju Sehat (KMS), and 40% increase of weight of babies and children in 3 months wasn't equal to the increase of the weight of babies and children from KMS. The giving of supplementary foods for the babies and children by this program in Puskesmas Puter Bandung showed a good result.

DMFK

INFERTILITY

48

Pengaruh Varicocele terhadap Infertilitas Pria/Erni Setiawaty Kuntoyo.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Over15% of couples experience difficulty in conceiving a child after attempting for one year. Although in the past infertility problems were attributed to the women, we know now that a male factor plays a role in almost one half of cases. Varicocele is a dilatation (enlargement) of the internal spermatic veins that drain the testicle. Varicocele may occur on the left, right, or both sides. A varicocele affects fertility due to the decrease in circulation of blood in the testicular area.

The objectives of this study is to find out the effect of varicocele to male infertility. The cause of varicocele which still unknown. From the observation we find that varicocele often occur on the left side beside of the other side. It is predicted that varicocele is the cause of the formation and maturing of sperm because of the increasing temperature inside one or both of testicle.

The most common symptom of a varicocele are dull, constant ache or persistent sensation of heaviness in the testicle. Varicocele can be diagnosed by physical exam, seminal fluid analysis, strict morphology, or ultrasonography Doppler. The goals of varicocele repair are to relieve pain in symptomatic cases and to improve semen parameters, testicular function, and pregnancy rates. Treatment can be done with surgical operation, microsurgical, laparoscope's or varicocele embolization.

DMFK

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

49

Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Hasil-hasil Penelitian Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan/ H.M. Nurhadi.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- 12p.

ANOTASI :

Telah dilakukan pengembangan sistem informasi hasil-hasil penelitian Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan. Hasil penelitian dan pengembangan ekologi harus segera

diinformasikan kepada siapa saja dalam kalangan yang tak terbatas sehingga dapat segera dimanfaatkan. Mutu penelitian bukan hanya dinilai dari disain penelitian tetapi juga berdasarkan sumber daya yang mendukung suatu kegiatan penelitian, antara lain sumber daya manusia, sarana dan prasarana.

Pengembangan sistem informasi hasil-hasil penelitian dilakukan dengan pembuatan buku kumpulan abstrak penelitian dan pengembangan ekologi kesehatan di Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan dan publikasi "web page". Bahan buku kumpulan abstrak disalin dari laporan akhir penelitian tahun terkait. Publikasi "web page" dilakukan dengan pemilihan cakupan materi informasi, pembuatan "web page" dan selanjutnya publikasi "web page" bekerja sama dengan "web serve provider".

Dalam pengembangan sistem informasi hasil-hasil penelitian Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan dapat disimpulkan bahwa cakupan materi informasi yang meliputi visi dan misi, struktur organisasi, tugas pokok dan fungsi, penelitian, sumber daya peneliti, sarana dan prasarana, kerjasama telah diformat dalam bentuk web page dan publikasi dengan alamat <http://www.litbang.depkes.go.id/ekologi/>.

Sedangkan buku Kumpulan Abstrak Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan tahun 1990–2000 memuat 189 judul penelitian yang terdiri dari 44 judul dari KPP Kesehatan Lingkungan, 43 Judul dari KPP Biologi Lingkungan, 18 Judul dari KPP Sosial Antropologi Kesehatan, 15 judul dari KPP Indikator Kesehatan dan 69 judul dari Vektor Penyakit.

BPPK

INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

50

Klonidin Intravena Prainduksi untuk Mencegah Peningkatan Tekanan Intraokuler Akibat Intubasi Endotrakheal Menggunakan Suksinilkolin/Indra Karyani Ibrahim.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 22

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

51

Klonidin Intravena Prainduksi untuk Mencegah Peningkatan Tekanan Intraokuler Akibat Intubasi Endotrakheal Menggunakan Suksinilkolin/Indra Karyani Ibrahim.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 22

KIDNEY CALCULI

52

Peranan Kalsium terhadap Pembentukan Batu Kalsium Oksalat dan Kalsium Fosfat (The Role of Calcium in the Formation of Calcium Oxalate Stones and Calcium Phosphate Stones)/Johan Hamik.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 16

KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC**53**

Gagal Ginjal Kronik (Chronic Renal Failure Pathological)/Chrismatovanie Gloria.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Chronic renal failure is dangerous disease, would cause lost renal function progressively and insidiously (usually it happen in a few years). It is caused of renal nephron destruction would speedily lower the Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR), increasing of Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) and creatinin. We need to know more about the cause and mechanism of the damage on specific body parts.

The cause of chronic renal failure, are classified into eight abnormality classes, they are : infections, inflammatory disease, hypertensive vascular diseases, obstruction of connective tissue, congenital and hereditary disorder, metabolic disease, nephropathy toxic, and nephropathy obstruction. Where all these diseases can cause disorders in liquid and electrolyte, phosphate calcium and bone, hematology, heart dysfunction and lungs, gastroenteritis, neuromuscular, and skin. It will cause organ damage, finally will cause of death if the function is lost. Patient can be cured by dialysis or renal transplantation, a conservative treatment in low protein, high calcium, natrium, liquid and medicine therapy.

To better understand about the cause and the damage mechanism on specific body part, it's hoped that the disease can be prevented, but if someone suffer chronic renal failure, it is better to do the dialysis treatment or renal transplantation.

DMFK**LIVER CIRRHOSIS****54**

Sirosis Hati (Cirrhosis Hepatis) sebagai Sekuela pada Hepaitits C (Liver Cirrhosis (Cirrhosis Hepatics) as a Hepatitis C Squeal)/Andi Nugraha Sendjaja.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 44**LUNG****55**

Bahaya Merokok pada Paru/Fiensiska Intania Permata.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2001.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Tobacco consists of various kinds of hazardous chemical substances that could result in many health disturbances. The most vulnerable organs are lung and heart. Smoking pattern in Indonesia has been studied by many researchers. The trend of habit has been widely into the youth and women. This trend will endanger the live of Indonesia people.

There are some diseases related to the smoking habits, such as : lung cancer, cancer of esophagus, bronchitis, emphysema, ischaemic heart disease and brain vascular diseases.

Smoking problem is very complex and it has broader impact, both to health and social economy. The longitudinal research found that smokers died because of their habits. We hope this paper could open mind of all humanity about the dangers of smoking, and how to prevent the dangerous. All parties should work together to overcome this problem, mastering the obviously, balancing the risk and benefit throughly and make a decision at the right time.

DMFK

MALARIA

56

Hubungan Petani yang Menginap di Hutan dengan Kejadian Malaria di Kecamatan Cempaga Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2002/Antonius Sima Purba.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 80p.

ANOTASI :

Malaria is caused by *Plasmodium* and transmitted trough *Anopheles* mosquito. The disease may attack every body. Based on surveillence data on malaria in Kotawaringin Timur district, in 1997–2000, the disease incidence was not changed considerably.

Cempaga Sub-district lies in the district of Kotawaringin Timur which is an endemic area for malaria. Some residents in this sub-district need to stay several nights in the forest to do their works as farmers. The farmers settling in the forest were suspected to be at higher risk of suffering from malaria.

The objective of this case control study was to know the association between settling in the forest and the occurrence of malaria in Cempaga sub-district, Kotawaringin Timur, Central Kalimantan by the year 2002.

The result showed that settling in the forest, after being adjusted by other variables, was significantly associated with the occurrence of malaria (OR= 12.08; 95% CI: 5.648 – 25.857). Other variables associated with the occurrence of malaria were habit of using bed-nets (OR=2.507; 95% CI: 1.239 – 5.073), distance from home (OR=2.507; 95% CI: 1.239 – 5.073) and habit of using clothes when staying outside (OR=2.285; 95% CI: 1.089 – 4.794).

Based on the results, we recommended the community health center (CHS) in Cempaga sub-district and other CHS's in Kotawaringin Timur district having the similar environment to conduct public health education and promotion about malaria control. The education and promotion intervention should be a priority for farmers setting in the forest. They are suggested to avoid staying in the forest. Should they settle in the forest?, using bed-nets for sleeping is highly recommended.

BIKM

Penelitian Masa Transmisi Malaria di Daerah Sekitar Kawasan Borobudur, Kabupaten Magelang Jawa Tengah/Hasan Boesri et al.-- Jakarta : Balai Penelitian Vektor dan Reservoir Penyakit, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- 27 p.

ANOTASI :

Malaria adalah penyakit yang ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Anopheles* betina dan disebabkan oleh protozoa dari genus *Plasmodium*. Di Kecamatan Borobudur nyamuk yang berperan sebagai vektor malaria adalah *Anopheles acunitus*, *An. balabacencis* dan *An. maculates*. Habitat *An. acunitus* di persawahan sedangkan *An. maculates* dan *An. balabacencis* di daerah pegunungan. Pada umumnya malaria disebabkan oleh 4 spesies *Plasmodium* yaitu *Plasmodium vivax*, *P. ovale* dan *P. malariae*.

Candi Borobudur merupakan salah satu keajaiban dunia yang terletak di Kecamatan Borobudur. Sehingga perlu diperhatikan sanitasi lingkungan di sekitar kawasan wisata tersebut. Tempat tersebut setiap hari banyak dikunjungi oleh wisatawan dari mancanegara maupun domestik. Pada malam hari banyak wisatawan yang menginap di hotel-hotel yang berada di sekitar kawasan Borobudur.

Di wilayah Kecamatan Borobudur sampai saat ini masih ditemukan daerah endemis malaria terutama daerah bagian selatan yang berbatasan dengan daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Kabupaten Purworejo dan Kabupaten Wonosobo.

Pada tahun 2000 daerah endemis malaria di Kecamatan Borobudur yang mempunyai "Annual Parasite Incidence" (API) tinggi 2 ‰ adalah Desa Giripurno (95,72/1000), Desa Giritengah (64,79/1000) dan Desa Ngadiharjo (56,80/1000). Pada tahun 2001 di Kecamatan Borobudur telah dilakukan uji Elisa terhadap nyamuk *Anopheles* dan ternyata hanya nyamuk *An. acunitus* dan *An. balabacencis* yang ditemukan positif mengandung *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Dalam upaya melindungi masyarakat dari malaria dan menjadikan daerah sekitar kawasan Borobudur sebagai daerah wisata yang menarik dan bebas malaria, maka pada tahun 2002 telah dilakukan penelitian tentang masa transmisi malaria di Kecamatan Borobudur dengan kesimpulan sebagai berikut : Puncak penularan malaria terjadi pada bulan Mei. Penduduk yang terkena malaria adalah para petani. Pada musim kemarau tempat perindukan vektor hanya berada di sungai dan jarang sekali ditemukan predator jentik. Desa Giripurno dan Desa Giritengah merupakan daerah endemis malaria karena sepanjang tahun selalu ada penderita malaria.

Pengendalian vektor malaria di Desa Giripurno dan Desa Diritengah dapat dilakukan penebaran predator pemakan jentik berupa ikan kepala timah, *Mysocyclop*, *Toxorynchites* dan pengeringan berkala. Untuk melestarikan adanya predator di daerah perairan perlu dilakukan peraturan desa tentang pelarangan menangkap ikan dengan strum dan racun. Perlu adanya pos pengobatan di setiap desa endemis malaria, agar penderita dapat berobat ke pos.

MALONDIALDEHYDE**58**

Pengaruh Asap Rokok terhadap Jaringan Kolagen serta Kandungan Malondialdehid Paru Tikus/Kenconoviyati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 100p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 25**MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL****59**

Studi tentang Jamu Pelangsing dan Beberapa Faktor Berpengaruh terhadap Perubahan Berat Badan/Lestari Handayani; Suharmiati; Didik Budijanto.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 13**MENOPAUSE****60**

Depresi pada Menopause (Depression of Menopause)/Lidaryanti.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 30**MENSTRUATION DISORDERS****61**

Hubungan antara Stresor Kerja dengan Gangguan Daur Haid pada Pramugari Udara Status Menikah di PT. "X" Tahun 2001-2002/Kartiena Darmadi.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 72p.

ANOTASI :

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara stresor kerja dengan gangguan daur haid, dengan mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor risiko lain. Telah dilakukan penelitian kros-seksional pada 100 orang pramugari udara status menikah dari satu perusahaan penerbangan.

Untuk mengukur stresor kerja digunakan instrument Diagnosis Stres, sedangkan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan gangguan daur haid digunakan kuesioner lain. Gangguan daur haid sendiri diketahui dari kartu catatan daur haid. Teknik analisis yang digunakan : univariat, bivariat dan multivariat secara kai kuadrat dan regresi logistik multinomial, dengan menggunakan program SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi gangguan daur haid 53% (lebih tinggi dibandingkan surveilans Pusat Kesehatan). Dari ke enam jenis stresor kerja hanya beban kerja kuantitatif tinggi (OR=3,79, 95% CI : 1,04; 13,76) yang mempunyai hubungan bermakna terhadap risiko gangguan daur haid.

Secara umum penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa timbulnya gangguan daur haid pada pramugari udara status menikah terutama berhubungan dengan beban kerja

kuantitatif tinggi dan tidak berhubungan dengan kepekaan peran dan indeks massa tubuh, hal ini karena mekanisme penanggulangan terhadap stress kerja maupun manajemen stres yang kurang baik pada waktu penerbangan padat dan singkat.

BIFK

MICRONUTRIENTS

62

Micronutrients Status among Female Adolescents Having Low Birth Weight History/ Lestari Octavia.-- Jakarta : Postgraduate Program Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia, 2003.-- 42p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 2

MITES

63

Tungau Debu Rumah Pencetus Asma Bronkiale/Maya Suryanti.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 7

MUTATION

64

Resistensi Plasmodium berghei terhadap Primakuin dan Analisis Peran Mutasi pada Gen Sitokrom b DNA Mitokondria/Muhammad Irsan Saleh.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 94p.

ANOTASI :

Mekanisme kerja primakuin, sampai saat ini masih belum sepenuhnya diketahui. Dugaan bahwa primakuin bekerja pada parasit malaria melalui penghambatan system rantai pernafasan parasit, didasarkan pada bukti bahwa obat ini dimetabolisme menjadi bentuk intermediate, 5,6-*quinolin diquinone* yang mempunyai struktur yang mirip dengan Ubiquinon (koenzim Q), salah satu komponen penting system respirasi mitokondria. Diperkirakan bahwa efek antimalaria obat ini dimediasi oleh kompetisi perikatannya dengan koenzim Q pada apositokrom *b*. Beberapa inhibitor kompleks III rantai pernafasan dimitokondria mempunyai struktur kimiawi yang mirip dengan koenzim Q dan resistensi terhadap inhibitor-inhibitor tersebut didasari oleh adanya mutasi pada gen sitokrom *b*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui mekanisme kerja obat antimalaria primakuin pada parasit malaria melalui pendekatan biomolekuler dengan hipotesis bahwa resistensi parasit malaria terhadap primakuin didasari oleh adanya mutasi pada gen sitokrom *b*. Untuk itu dilakukan upaya untuk mendapatkan galur *P. berghei* yang resisten terhadap primakuin dengan cara memberikan primakuin dengan dosis subletal secara bertahap pada *P. berghei* yang sensitive terhadap primakuin. Terjadinya resistensi terhadap primakuin dideteksi dengan tes sensitivitas in vivo dan dilanjutkan dengan cloning untuk mendapatkan galur murni. Dari galur tersebut dilakukan isolasi DNA, amplifikasi gen sitokrom *b* dengan metode PCR dan sekuensing DNA untuk mengetahui adanya mutasi pada situs perikatan kuinon (Qo dan Qi).

Dari penelitian ini telah berhasil diperoleh dua galur *P. berghei* yang resisten terhadap primakuin dengan derajat sekitar 20 kali dibandingkan dengan galur parental. Analisis gen sitokrom b menunjukkan tidak ditemukannya mutasi baik pada tempat perikatan kuinon (Qi dan Qo) maupun pada bagian lainnya.

Diperkirakan, dengan derajat resistensi yang diperoleh mungkin belum menyeleksi alel resisten pada gen target. Kemungkinan yang lain adalah resistensi terhadap primakuin tidak didasari adanya mutasi pada gen sitokrom b, tetapi lebih pada struktur kimianya sebagai aminokuinolin, sehingga analisis terhadap gen berkaitan dengan resistensi terhadap golongan obat tersebut, misalnya *pbmdr 1* dan *pbcr1* mungkin diperlukan.

BIFK

MYRINGOPLASTY

65

Evaluasi Keberhasilan Miringoplasti serta Berbagai Aspek yang Mempengaruhinya di Satu Klinik THT Kota Bandung Periode 1997 s.d 2002/Agus Ridho Utama.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

The objective of this study is to know the successful of myringoplasty and the affecting, factors.

Materials and methods were analytic descriptive, retrospective. The data's taken from ENT Clinic at Jalan Belitung Bandung from January 1997 until December 2003.

The evaluation is done to see the successful of growing of new membrane and increased hearing level. The variable observed are characteristic, duration of illness, kinds of perforation, myringosclerotic, eusthacian tube function, the distance of operation time, kinds of anesthesia and Hb level.

The result showed that the successful rate of myringoplasty was 91.9%. The successful rate of growing of the new membrane was 93.7%, with the failure of growing of the new membrane were caused by infection, reperforation and, collapse of the flaps. The successful rate of increased hearing level was 98.1% with the increased air conduction was about 8,3 dB until 38.4 dB, the average 17, 4 dB. There were no correlations among age, sexes, duration of illness, kinds of perforation, myringosclerotic, distance of operation time and kind of anesthesia on successful of myringoplasty.

We didn't evaluate the eusthacian tube function and Hb level because all of the patient had good eusthacian tube function and their Hb level were above 10 gr%.

The conclusion of the study was the successful of myringoplasty was excellent (91,9%) and there were no factors affecting successful of myringoplasty.

DRHS

NEPHROTIC SYNDROME**66**

Penyebab dan Penanggulangan Sindroma Nefrotik/Grace Beatrix.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2001.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Lack of knowledge of the nephritic syndrome is often the cause of delay in the diagnosis and therapy of this disease, leading to early death. This renal disease can show signs and symptoms that may be directly related or not directly related at all to renal dysfunction.

The objective of this study is to identify the main causes and the most appropriate therapy of nephritic syndrome.

Review of the relevant literature reveals that the main cause is idiopathic (80%), of which 30 to 40% are membranous glomerulopathy (among adults), while 70 to 80% of children with this syndrome show minimal changes.

The therapies of the nephritic syndrome are handling the symptoms, which are : edema, proteinuria, hypoalbuminemia, hyperlipidemia, and hypercoagulability.

DMFK**OSTEOBLASTS****67**

Pengaruh Pemberian Natrium Diklofenak terhadap Pembentukan Kalus Dilihat dari Jumlah Osteoblast pada Penyembuhan Patah Tulang Tibia Kelinci/R. Suhana.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 18

OVARIAN NEOPLASMS**68**

Hubungan antara Nilai AgNOR dengan Derajat Histopatologik Tumor Ovarium Musinosum/Wiwit Ade Fidiawati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 71p.

ANOTASI :

Karsinoma ovarium merupakan salah satu keganasan yang sangat penting karena menempati urutan ke empat penyebab kematian pada wanita. Di Indonesia dari tahun 1989–1992 terdapat 13% karsinoma ovarium dalam 1.726 kasus. Diagnosis histopatologik memegang peranan penting dalam penanganan tumor ovarium. Saat ini yang masih sering menimbulkan masalah diagnostik adalah membedakan antara tumor *borderline* dengan kistadenokarsinoma padahal penanganan dan prognostiknya berbeda. AgNOR merupakan salah satu cara penilaian proliferasi dengan menghitung *nucleolar organizer region* (NOR) yang merupakan lengkung DNA ribosom yang ditranskripsikan menjadi RNA ribosomal dengan bantuan RNA polymerase. Jumlah dan ukuran AgNOR

berkorelasi dengan aktivitas proliferasi sel. Peningkatan nilai AgNOR mencerminkan peningkatan aktivitas proliferasi sel atau ploidi.

Pada penelitian ini, nilai AgNOR digunakan untuk melihat hubungannya dengan derajat histopatologik tumor ovarium musinosum. Penghitungan nilai AgNOR dilakukan pada 20 kasus kistadenoma, 20 kasus tumor *borderline* dan pada 20 kasus kistadenokarsinoma dengan dua cara, yaitu rata-rata jumlah AgNOR per nukleus (mAgNOR) dan persentase nucleus dengan AgNOR>1, >2, >3 dan >4 (pAgNOR).

Dari penelitian ini diperoleh nilai mAgNOR dan pAgNOR meningkat dari kistadenoma, tumor *borderline* dan kistadenokarsinoma (masing-masing 2,14; 3,55 dan 5,18). Nilai pAgNOR pada karsinoma lebih tinggi dari pada nilai pAgNOR pada kistadenoma dan pada tumor *borderline* (pAgNOR >1 pada kistadenoma 69,55%; pada tumor *borderline* 96,1% dan pada kistadenokarsinoma 99,95%). Dengan menggunakan analisis varian didapatkan perbedaan bermakna di antara ke tiga jenis tumor tersebut ($p=0,00$). Dan dengan uji korelasi diperoleh hubungan yang sangat kuat antara nilai AgNOR dan derajat histopatologik ovarium musinosum.

Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa nilai AgNOR dapat digunakan untuk membedakan antara kistadenoma ovarium Musinosum, tumor *borderline* dan kistadenokarsinoma.

BIFK

PHENOLS

69

Survei Aktivitas Sabun Disinfektan "ML" atas Selada Dibandingkan dengan Fenol dan dengan Menggunakan Kehadiran Bakteri Coliform sebagai Indikator/Dicky Hizkia Sukmawidjaja.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 8

PLANTS, MEDICINAL

70

Laporan Penelitian Potensi Pangium edule Reinw (Pucung) sebagai Agent Pengendali Hayati Tahap I/Nunik Siti Aminah et al.-- Jakarta : Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 36p.

ANOTASI :

Penggunaan biji Pucung (*P. edule Reinw*) sebagai pengendali hayati umum bertujuan untuk menemukan manfaat biji Pucung sebagai insektisida untuk membunuh lalat dan rapelen untuk mengusir lalat serta menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri dan jamur. Pada penelitian ini digunakan ikan Mayong (*A. thalassinus*) sebagai ikan asin dengan penambahan serbuk Pucung, ekstrak Pucung dan campuran garam plus serbuk dan garam plus ekstrak (ada 14 perlakuan).

Hasil pengamatan ikan yang ditambah serbuk maupun ekstrak biji Pucung masih dihindangi lalat, tetapi tidak ada belatung yang menetas, lalat yang hinggap pada ikan asin adalah berurutan dari paling dominan : *Chrysomia megacephala*, *Musca domestica* dan *Sarcophaga sp*. Ikan asin tidak ditumbuhi bakteri *Salmonella sp* dan *Staphylococcus*

sp, tetapi masih ditemukan *Entamuba coli* kurang dari 3 koloni per plate yang masih dalam batas normal. Jamur yang tumbuh dalam ikan asin dengan proses perendaman 24 jam pada bulan kedua penyimpanan masih ditemukan 5 spesies jamur yaitu berturutan dari yang paling dominan Khamir, *Scopulariopsis sp*, *Aspergillus sp*, *Mucor sp*, dan *Rhizopus sp*, sedangkan perendaman 48 jam pada waktu yang sama hanya ditemukan 3 species jamur jenis Khamir, *Scopulariopsts sp* dan *Aspergillus sp*, jamur-jamur tersebut merupakan jamur kontaminan dari udara, tanah dan air.

Ekstrak biji Pucung lebih efektif sebagai repelen untuk mengusir lalat daripada sebagai insektisida untuk membunuh lalat. Penambahan serbuk dan ekstrak biji Pucung pada proses penggaraman ternyata dapat memperpanjang mutu ikan asin.

BPPK

PLASMODIUM BERGHEI

71

Resistensi Plasmodium berghei terhadap Primakuin dan Analisis Peran Mutasi pada Gen Sitokrom b DNA Mitokondria/Muhammad Irsan Saleh.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 94p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 64

PRE-ECLAMPSIA therapy

72

*Perbandingan Kadar Antioksidan Superoksid Dismutase Penderita Preeklamsi Ringan sebelum dan sesudah Pemberian Ekstrak Bawang Putih (*Allium sativum*)/Iwan.-- Bandung : Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran/ Perjan RS Dr. Hasan Sadikin , 2003.-- irrp.*

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 5

PREGNANCY

73

Hubungan antara Indeks Massa Tubuh, Lingkar Lengan atas Ibu Hamil dan Penambahan Berat Badan selama Hamil dengan Berat Lahir/Ani Supriyatni.-- Bandung: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 12

PRIMAQUINE

74

Resistensi Plasmodium berghei terhadap Primakuin dan Analisis Peran Mutasi pada Gen Sitokrom b DNA Mitokondria/Muhammad Irsan Saleh.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 94p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 64

PYRANTEL PAMOATE**75**

Pengamatan Efektivitas Pirantel Pamoat pada Murid-murid Al-Inayah Cijerokaso Kelas II, IV, V yang Menderita Ascariasis (Observation of the Effectivity of Pirantel Pamoat for Students of MI Al-Inayah Cijerokaso Class III, IV, V who are Infected by Ascariasis)/ Angeline Novena T.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 6**RESEARCH****76**

Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Hasil-hasil Penelitian Puslitbang Ekologi Kesehatan/ H.M. Nurhadi.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- 12p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 49**RUBELLA****77**

Hubungan antara Indeks Massa Tubuh, Lingkar Lengan atas Ibu Hamil dan Penambahan Berat Badan selama Hamil dengan Berat Lahir/Ani Supriyatni.-- Bandung: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 12**SMOKING****78**

Bahaya Merokok pada Paru/Fiensiska Intania Permata.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2001.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 55**SOAPS****79**

Survei Aktivitas Sabun Disinfektan "ML" atas Selada Dibandingkan dengan Fenol dan dengan Menggunakan Kehadiran Bateri Coliform sebagai Indikator/Dicky Hizkia Sukmawidjaja.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 8**STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS****80**

Isolasi dan Karakterisasi Glukosiltransferase dari Streptococcus mutans Serotipe c INA99/Ira Raya Fani.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 52p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 41

SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME**81**

Anestesi Inhalasi sebagai Alternatif untuk Menekan Gejala Sindroma Putus Obat Morfin pada Tikus (Perbandingan antara N₂O 50% dengan Isofluran 1,5%)/Acep Sudarman.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 4

TENDONS**82**

Perbandingan Tensile Strength Teknik Jahitan Krackow dengan Teknik Bunnell dalam Fase Inflamasi Penyembuhan Tendon pada Penyambungan Ruptur Akut Tendon Achilles Kelinci di RS Hasan Sadikin Bandung, Desember 2002/Delsi Hidayat.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

A biomechanics analytic study was conducted on 38 young healthy New Zealand rabbits. Those rabbits were complete randomly allocated into 2 groups each group was performed Achilles tendon repair by Krackow suture technique which comparing Bunnell suture technique and using absorbable polypropylene material suture. Below knee cast was applied after repair. Tendon was harvested at 4 days and 2 mm gap and ultimate tensile strength were obtained.

There were significant difference between Krackow compare Bunnell suture technique in 2 mm gap and ultimate tensile strength by using independent t-test ($p < 0,05$).

It concludes that Krackow suture technique is stronger than Bunnell suture technique in Inflammation phase of tendon healing of rabbit Achilles tendon repair.

DRHS**TENSILE STRENGTH****83**

Perbandingan Tensile Strength Teknik Jahitan Krackow dengan Teknik Bunnell dalam fase Inflamasi Penyembuhan Tendon pada Penyambungan Ruptur Akut Tendon Achilles Kelinci di RS Hasan Sadikin Bandung, Desember 2002/Delsi Hidayat.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 82

THALASSEMIA**84**

Dampak Pemberian Transfusi Darah dalam Jangka Panjang Penderita Thalassemia/ Ferry D.M. Sihombing.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 11

TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION**85**

Efek Akut Asap Rokok Kretek terhadap Hiperplasia Sel Goblet pada Saluran Napas Tikus Galur Swiss Webster/Hanslavina.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 49p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 45**86**

Pengaruh Asap Rokok terhadap Jaringan Kolagen serta Kandungan Malondialdehid Paru Tikus/Kenconoviyati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 100p.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 25**URINARY CATHETERIZATION****87**

Peranan Biofilm Bakteri Escherichia coli dalam Patogenesis Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) Akibat Kateterisasi Urine (The Role of Escherichia coli Biofilms in Pathogenesis of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)/Decky Gunawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 10**URINARY TRACT, INFECTION****88**

Peranan Biofilm Bakteri Escherichia coli dalam Patogenesis Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) Akibat Kateterisasi Urine (The Role of Escherichia coli Biofilms in Pathogenesis of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)/Decky Gunawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 10**URINE****89**

Terapi Urine (Urine Therapy)/Intanri Kurniati.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Health is an essential thing for human being. They do many things to keep up their health. Urine therapy has become a new paradigm in modern medical treatment, it is necessary to see in medical ways. Nowadays, science and technology development keeps on trying to reveal the effectiveness of alternative urine therapy. The experts have found various vitamins to heal many kind of diseases.

The beginning point of research development of urine therapy is the treatment which once used urine as a treatment in India and Europe since several thousand years ago. Traditional urine treatment is still in development, although some of disease are healed. It is necessary to know the effect of urine therapy by taking urine to be observe and extending pharmacology science. Nowadays, urine therapy is well-known, it has also

been changing in its development. The experts found that urine therapy is very effective as an alternative medical treatment.

They also found many kinds of vitamins in human's urine. Pharmacy companies have made many kind of medicine taken from urine extract. The student should know that, even through the urine therapy has shown the effectiveness in healing many kinds of disease, the systematic and the best way to use urine as an alternative medical treatment. It is still important to know better about the implementation of urine therapy. In order to get a better result, on top of that clinical test is needed statically.

DMFK

**URTIKARIA
therapy**

90

Air Kelapa Muda sebagai Obat Alternatif Urtikaria/Solechah Catur Rahayu.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Litbang Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 3

VARICOCELE

91

Pengaruh Varicocele terhadap Infertilitas Pria/Erni Setiawaty Kuntoyo.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 48

VIRUS DISEASES

92

Pola Infeksi Virus (Patterns of Viral Infection)/Andi Haryanto.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Processes in viral infections are very complicated. The clinical symptoms of viral infections are usually well recognized, however, their molecular basis have not been throughly understood. Every process in viral infections involve host immune system, the outcome is determined by their balance.

The objective of this study is to increase the understanding of molecular processes in viral infections and their effects on the balance between virus and host immune system.

Many factors affect the processes of viral infections. The host immune system always tries to prevent the spread of every infections, on the hand, viruses have special mechanisms to counter it.

The final results depend on their balance, viral infections may present as acute infections which culminate and then resolve in a short time or as persistent infections which last for longer period of time. Persistent infections have many variations such as latent infection,

slow infection, abortive infection, and transforming infection, each of them has specific molecular basis and will show different symptoms in the host accordingly.

More researches concerning viral infection's molecular mechanisms and their effects on the human immune system are needed to improve the management of viral infection.

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