

ABNORMALITIES**1**

Kelainan Kongenital dan Hambatan Tumbuh Kembang Anak di Kecamatan Srumbung Kabupaten Magelang/Untung S. Widodo; Suryati Kumorowulan.-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan 2004.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

GAKI (Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium) merupakan sekumpulan gejala akibat kekurangan yodium yang dapat menghambat fisik dan mental dan berimplikasi pada penurunan kualitas sumber daya manusia. Manifestasi klinis tidak hanya goiter endemik dan kretin, tetapi juga abortus, lahir mati serta kelainan kongenital. Salah satu aspek penting dari kekurangan yodium adalah pengaruhnya terhadap perkembangan otak yang berakibat defisiensi mental dan defek psikomotor.

Telah dilakukan penelitian deskriptif pada 298 anak dengan kelainan anatomi/kongenital dan hambatan tumbuh kembang yang berkunjung ke BP GAKI, berasal dari Kecamatan Srumbung, Magelang yang merupakan daerah eks endemik berat. Data diambil sampai akhir tahun 2003, pada 298 anak tersebut dilakukan pemeriksaan dan identifikasi jenis-jenis kelainan.

Dari penelitian ini didapatkan hasil bahwa golongan umur yang paling banyak berkunjung ke klinik BP GAKI adalah usia di atas 5 tahun (usia sekolah) sebanyak 137 anak (45,97%), kelainan anatomi yang paling banyak muncul adalah Hernia Umbilikalisis sebanyak 32 anak (39,51% dari total kelainan anatomi yang ada), sedangkan kelainan fungsi yang paling banyak muncul adalah kelainan neuromuskuler selain CP sebesar 79 anak (29,59% dari kelainan fungsi yang ada) sementara kelainan gabungan yang paling banyak dijumpai adalah kelainan ganda sejumlah 45 anak (58,44% dari kelainan gabungan). Kelainan fungsi lebih banyak daripada kelainan anatomi. Jenis kelainan yang muncul ada kemiripan dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan di Cina antara lain deficit pendengaran dan bicara, gerakan motorik lambat, strabismus, mikrosefali, ataxia.

Saran : perlu dilakukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mencari keterkaitan munculnya berbagai macam kelainan dengan endemisitas suatu daerah agar dapat dilakukan upaya pencegahan dan penanggulangan.

BPPK, FGIZ**ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES****2**

Pengaruh Penyuntikan Kortikosteroid Intratendon dan Peritendon pada Tensile Strength Tendon Achilles Tikus (Penelitian Biomekanik)/Syaiful Hadi.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The local corticosteroid injection is used for chronic tendonitis cases. One of the side effects is tendon ruptured. Clinically the site of injection is directed into peritendon and not in intratendon. The procedure is difficult to do due to structure is very thin. There might be a misplaced of the needle into intratendon. To know the effects of local corticosteroid injection towards the tensile strength of tendon, an experimental

biomechanics research study has been carried out on certain variety of mice known as wistar.

The purpose of experiment is to know the effect of corticosteroid injected intratendon and peritendon towards the tensile strength of Achilles tendon in this mice. A pilot study was earlier carried out to determine the amount of sample by using five samples Achilles tendon of mice without the corticosteroid injection with an average ultimate tensile strength 44.90 ± 3.92 Newton. In the 1st day, an amount of 60 mice was randomly divided into 2 groups where the first group was injected with corticosteroid intratendon and the other group was injected with corticosteroid at peritendon Achilles with a dosage 0.1 ml metylprednisolon 40 mg/ml. The research was ended on the 10th day, and the Achilles tendon was examined mechanically to find out the tensile strength of the tendon.

The result shows that force needed to achieve ultimate tensile strength is smaller in the group which was injected with corticosteroid intratendon as much as 31.40 ± 8.10 Newton, compared to the group was injected at peritendon as much as 42.20 ± 7.90 Newton ($p=0.001$). There is significant difference ($p=0.02$) between the tendons, which was injected intratendon compared to pilot study (without corticosteroid injection), but there was no significant difference when the corticosteroid was injected peritendinously ($p = 0.45$).

The conclusion of the research is that when corticosteroid administered intratendinously it will decrease the tensile strength of the tendon significantly, where as it's not much influence on the tensile strength of tendon when injected peritendinously.

DRHS, DPFK

ANALGESICS, NON-NARCOTIC

3

*Efek Antipiretik Buah Melon (*Cucumis melo*) untuk Mengatasi Febris Akibat Pemberian Vaksin Kotipa pada Mencit/Sammy Janiawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2001.-- irrp.*

ABSTRAK :

Fever is one of the illness symptoms could threat a patient who get some sickness. It have to be cured by antipyretic medicine, unfortunately, those drugs often occur many side effects. Because of its, common people consume melon fruits (*Cucumis melo*) as alternative antipyretic medicine, empirically which predicted has more light side effects than antipyretic synthetic modern.

The objective of this pre research is to known the effectiveness of melon (*Cucumis melo*) as an antipyretic, scientifically. This research included to laboratories experimental research. The animal used in this study were male mice of the Balb C strain, weighing 25 until 30 g and age 8 weeks, amount 25 divided into 5 groups ($n=5$).

The injection of kotipa (cholera-typhus-paratyphus) vaccine as fever inductor was give intra muscular did twice, with one-week period interval. The body temperature of those mice's was observed use by digital thermometer per rectal for two hours. These data are then analyzed using ANOVA and pair wise multiple comparison procedure (Student-Newman-Keuls method).

Result of this research showing decrease fever caused by kotipa vaccine, after melon's squeezing was gifted oral. Conclusion of this research is that melon (*Cucumis melo*) has an antipyretic effectively on fever, which was induced by kotipa vaccine to mice.

DMFK

ANEMIA

4

Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Secara Kelompok dan Individu terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktek yang Berkaitan dengan Penanggulangan Anemia Ibu Hamil di Kecamatan Klaten Selatan Kabupaten Klaten/Sadjiran.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 131p.

ABSTRAK :

Anemia of pregnant mothers is considered as one of health problems, including in Klaten regency. Health education as one of basic approach methods to prevent anemia has not yet implemented well.

This study was aimed to find out the difference influence of group and individual health education toward the improvement of knowledge, attitude and practice that has relationship with anemia control of pregnant mothers.

This study was used quasi experiment with pre-test and post-test design. The subject of this study consists of 26 pregnant mothers who have given individual health education and 25 pregnant mothers who have given group health education.

This study has been done in Southern Klaten sub district of Klaten regency. Knowledge, attitude and practice questionnaires was used as instruments of data collecting. Indeed, the Cyanmethemoglobin are used as measurement of Hemoglobin level.

The result with t-test showed that there was a difference value of knowledge, attitude and practice of pregnant mothers between the two groups before and after treatment ($p < 0.05$). The hemoglobin level pregnant mothers before and after individual health education treatment was different ($p < 0.05$). However, the hemoglobin level before and after group health education treatment was not different ($p < 0.05$). There was no relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice changes with hemoglobin level changes ($p < 0.05$).

Based on the research results it can be concluded that there was an improvement of knowledge, attitude and practice of pregnant mothers that had relationship with anemia control after being given the group and individual education. Individual education was better than group education with regard of improving knowledge of pregnant mothers that had relationship with anemia. Group and individual health education had similar in improving attitude and practice of pregnant mothers that had relationship with anemia control. Individual health education treatment could improve the hemoglobin level of pregnant mothers. There was no relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice changes with Hb level changes. Therefore, group and individual health education can be used as anemia control for pregnant mothers.

ABFK

Perbandingan Efek Suplementasi Tablet Tambah Darah dengan dan Tanpa Vitamin C terhadap Kadar Hemoglobin pada Pekerja Wanita di Perusahaan Plywood di Tangerang 2003/Yeni Mulyawati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 71p.

ABSTRAK :

Anemia pada pekerja wanita, masih merupakan masalah kesehatan yang dapat menurunkan produktivitas kerja. Penelitian ini merupakan studi intervensi yang bertujuan untuk membandingkan efek suplementasi Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD) dengan dan tanpa vitamin C terhadap kadar hemoglobin, total sampel berjumlah 72 orang.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara pengamatan, wawancara, pemeriksaan gizi dan anemia, penilaian pola makan, asupan makan siang di perusahaan (energi, protein, zat besi), dan pengumpulan data sekunder. Responden dibagi atas dua kelompok, kelompok I (kelompok perlakuan) yang diberikan TTD ditambah 100 mg vitamin C dan kelompok II (kelompok kontrol) yang diberikan hanya TTD. Intervensi yang dilakukan adalah : 1. Pemberian obat cacing dosis tunggal, 2. Pemberian Tablet Tambah Darah/TTD (200 mg ferro sulfat dan 0,25 mg asam folat) dengan dan tanpa 100 mg vitamin C, 1 kapsul per minggu dan satu kapsul selama 10 hari (waktu haid), dalam jangka waktu 16 minggu. Pengawasan dilakukan dengan ketat dan mencatat efek dari pemberian suplemen tersebut. Evaluasi hasil intervensi, dilakukan dengan cara membandingkan perubahan dari kadar hemoglobin, serum ferritin, dan indeks masa tubuh, sebelum dan sesudah intervensi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan dari 72 pekerja wanita ditemukan 56 orang (77,77%) menderita anemia. Faktor lain yang mempengaruhi anemia pada penelitian ini adalah asupan makanan. Setelah intervensi selama 16 minggu, berhasil meningkatkan kadar hemoglobin, serum ferritin secara bermakna $p < 0,05$ pada kelompok I dan kelompok II. Untuk melihat efektivitas antara kelompok perlakuan dan kelompok kontrol dianalisis efektivitasnya, memberikan hasil terjadi kadar hemoglobin, serum ferritin, dan indeks masa tubuh lebih tinggi pada kelompok perlakuan dibandingkan kelompok kontrol, walaupun secara statistik tidak bermakna. Peningkatan kadar hemoglobin rata-rata bagi kelompok I sebesar $2,51 \pm 1,54$ g/dl, dan kelompok II rata-rata $2,19 \pm 1,62$ g/dl. Peningkatan kadar serum ferritin pada kelompok I rata-rata $36,03 \pm 21,83$ ug/l, sedangkan kelompok II $28,64 \pm 34,46$ ug/l.

BIFK

ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY therapy

Efek Suplementasi Besi Dosis Tunggal dan Dosis 3 kali Sehari terhadap Peningkatan Kadar Hemoglobin dan Saturasi Transferin pada Anak Usia Sekolah Penderita Anemia Kekurangan Besi/Nur Suryana.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is one the most common anemia in children, especially in developing countries. In Indonesia, IDA is still one of the leading nutritional problems.

Standard regimen for IDA is using ferrous sulfate 3 times daily, but adherence to the treatment is still poor. By given single dose daily, it is suggested that the adherence would be improved. The aim of this study is to compare the effect of single versus 3 times-daily ferrous sulfate supplementation to hemoglobin (Hb) concentration and transferin saturation improvement in school-aged children with iron-deficiency anemia.

This study is a clinical trial using randomized controlled trial design to children in two primary school in Bandung, aged 6-12 years. The diagnosis of anemia was based on Hb value < 12.1 g/dl and transferin saturation < 16%. Eligible subjects (80 children) divided into two groups. Group I (n=40) had single daily dose ferrous sulfate and group 2 (n=40) had 3 times-daily ferrous sulfate supplementation. Treatment lasted for 8 weeks. Hb concentration and transferin saturation were measured at baseline and the end of the study.

The results of this study show that before iron supplementation, the mean hemoglobin concentration in group I were 10.9 g/dl (0.8) and 11.0 g/dl (0.9) in group II (t=0.52; p=0.605). Meanwhile, the mean transferin saturation in group I were 14.6% (2.0) and 14.1% (2.7) in group II (t=0.84; p=0.403). After 8 weeks iron supplementation, the results show the mean hemoglobin concentration in-group I was 12.7 g/dl and 12.5 g/dl (1.2) in-group II, therefore no significant differences between two groups (t=0.77; p=0.445). Meanwhile, the mean transferin saturation in group I were 33.9% (11.8) and 31.6% (12.6) in-group II, therefore no significant differences between two groups (t=0.84; p=0.404). During the trial there were no side effect in both groups.

Single daily dose iron supplementation gives the similar effect with 3-times-daily dose in increasing hemoglobin concentration and transferin saturation with no side effect.

DPFK, DRHS

ANESTHESIA, EPIDURAL

7

Efektivitas Penambahan 0,03 meq Sodium Bikarbonat 8,4% pada 20 ml Ropivakain 0,75% terhadap Mula dan Lama Kerja Blokade Sensorik-Motorik Anestesi Epidural (Suatu Pendekatan pada Herniorafi)/Zulkifli.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

A study was conducted on epidural anesthesia technique with ropivacaine added by sodium bicarbonate. Addition of sodium bicarbonate to local anesthetics has been used to increase the speed of onset of nerve blocks. However, there are still a few studies about the addition of sodium bicarbonate to ropivacaine, a new amide local anesthesia. This study was designed to evaluate efficacy sodium bicarbonate as additive to ropivacaine against the onset, and the duration of epidural blockade.

The study was conducted on 32 patients with physical status of ASA I-II, aged 18-60 years undergoing herniorrhaphy with lumbar epidural anesthesia. The subjects were divided into two groups, each of which consisted of 16 patients. Group I was given 20ml of 0.75% ropivacaine added by 0.03 meq of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate a while before the solution was injected and group II was given 20 ml of 0.75% ropivacaine added by 0.1 ml of saline. The patients were given 15 ml/kg Lactate's ringers as preloading 15 minutes

before epidural anesthesia. Intraoperative outcomes compared included the onset, the duration of sensory, and motor blockade, peak level of sensory blockade, and the side effects.

Ropivacaine added by 0.03 meq of sodium bicarbonate hasten the onset of sensory, and motoric blockade ($p < 0.001$). However, the duration of epidural blockade, peak level of sensory blockade, quality of intraoperative analgesia, relaxation, and side effects comparable.

Conclusion of this study; the addition of 0.03 meq of 8.4% sodium bicarbonate to ropivacaine solution prior injection produces epidural anesthesia with faster the onset of sensory and motor blockade without influencing the duration of sensory, and motor blockade.

DRHS, DPFK

ANOPHELES

8

Studi Sitogenetika Vektor Malaria Nyamuk Anopheles maculatus Theobald dan Anopheles balabacensis Baisas di Kabupaten Purworejo, Jawa Tengah/Yusniar Ariati (et. al).-- Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- 35p.

ABSTRAK :

Peran suatu spesies nyamuk *Anopheles* sebagai vektor malaria, di tiap daerah bervariasi, dipengaruhi oleh susunan genetik dari spesies yang menentukan kerentanan terhadap parasit, populasi, umur dan lingkungan fisik bioekologinya. Analisis kromosom mitotik telah dilakukan pada larva nyamuk *Anopheles maculatus* dari keturunan pertama hasil galur *isofemale line* yang ditangkap dari populasi di alam, di Desa Sokoagung, Kecamatan Bagelen, Kabupaten Purworejo.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui adanya plimorfisme pada nyamuk *An. maculatus* dan *An. balabacensis* di wilayah Kabupaten Purworejo, Propinsi Jawa Tengah. Penangkapan nyamuk dilakukan dengan cara umpan orang di luar rumah (landing collection), di dalam rumah dan di sekitar kandang. Nyamuk *An. maculatus* betina hasil tangkapan dipelihara secara *isofemale*, telur yang dihasilkan ditetaskan dan setelah mencapai instar ke tiga akhir dan atau ke empat awal ganglion larva diproses untuk pembuatan spesimen kromosom mitotik. Sedangkan hasil tangkapan nyamuk *An. balabacensis* tidak dapat dipelihara secara *isofemale*, karena nyamuk yang didapat mati semua sehingga tidak dapat dilakukan pembuatan spesimen kromosom mitotik.

Hasil penelitian terhadap *An. maculatus* menunjukkan bahwa kariotipe kromosom mitotik berbeda-beda, terdiri dari 2 pasang autosom dan satu pasang kromosom kelamin (*sex chromosome*), bentuk autosom metasentrik dan submetasentrik. Sedangkan satu pasang kromosom kelamin (*sex chromosome*) dengan berbagai bentuk dan ukuran yaitu nyamuk betina dengan 3 variasi bentuk kromosom X, yaitu X1, X2, dan X3, sedangkan pada nyamuk jantan dengan 2 variasi bentuk kromosom Y, yaitu Y1 dan Y2. Hasil pemeriksaan secara morfologi tidak ditemukan perbedaan di antara nyamuk *An. maculatus* pada setiap variasi bentuk kromosomnya, sedangkan hasil pemeriksaan ELISA didapat hasil yang negatif.

BPPK

ANTHELMINTICS**9**

Efek Antelmintik Mengkudu (Morinda citrifolia L.) terhadap Ascaris suum Invitro/Ludmilla Budikusuma.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Prevalence of worm infection in Indonesia is still very high; one type of the worms, which is usually infecting human is *Ascaris lumbricoides*. For this reason we need some research to overcome Ascariasis, one of them is the research of mengkudu, which was believed as an anthelmintic.

This research was performed to know the anthelmintic effect of mengkudu. This research used 7 treatment which each consisted of 20 worms of *Ascaris suum* soaked in containing basin of mengkudu juice in concentration 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%. For negative control we used NaCl 0.9% and for positive control we used piperazin citrate 20%. And then we incubated this for 3 hours in 37° Celsius. Statistical analysis used statistic nonparametric "Chi Quadrate".

This research earned that at concentration 20%, mengkudu could make the *Ascaris* paralysis and death as much 15 worms (75%), at concentration 40% mengkudu could make the *Ascaris* paralysis and death as much 18 worms (90%), and began at concentration 60% all the *Ascaris* paralysis and death (100%).

With the increased of the concentration, the anthelmintic effect would be stronger. At concentration 20% and 40% the effect was less strong than piperazin citrate, and began at 60% the effect was stronger than piperazin citrate. But we suggest to perform toxicities test and furthermore research in vivo.

DMFK**ANTHRAX****10**

Studi Lingkungan Penyebab Berulangnya Wabah Antrax di Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat/Simanjuntak Gindo Mangara.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- 42p.

ABSTRAK :

Studi ekologi tentang berulangnya wabah anthrax dalam dekade terakhir ini, telah dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Cibinong, Citeureup dan Babakan Madang di Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini mencakup wawancara kepada pemilik ternak rentan penyakit anthrax dan status kekebalan ternak mereka terhadap penyakit anthrax.

Penelitian dirancang dengan *cross sectional study* dimana penentuan objek penelitian adalah dengan *purposive random sampling method*. Dari sebanyak 300 responden pemilik ternak, dapat diketahui bahwa rata-rata kepemilikan ternak adalah delapan ekor per keluarga. System *back yard forming* dengan skala kecil, namun ternak mempunyai nilai ekonomis yang menunjang hidup para peternak secara bermakna.

Pengetahuan serta sikap peternak dalam menjaga kesehatan ternaknya cukup tinggi yakni mencapai 70% dari jumlah responden, yang memiliki pendidikan formal adalah 253 orang (84,3%) responden. Sebesar 72,6% peternak mempunyai pendapatan kurang dari Rp. 3.600.000,- per tahun, dan 65,7% dari mereka mempunyai televisi, demikian juga 45,7% memiliki radio, dan 48,0% dari mereka mempunyai bangunan rumah dengan ukuran antara 50-75 m² yang dibangun pada rata-rata luas tanah antara 50 hingga 150 m². Ternak mereka terutama kambing dan domba yang divaksinasi anthrax pada tahun 2001 mencapai 12,6%, tetapi meningkat hingga 66,3% (398 ekor) pada tahun 2002.

Dari 398 ekor ternak yang divaksinasi, ternyata yang mempunyai antibodi yang protektif adalah 7 (1,6%) ekor saja. Efek samping berupa kematian mendadak pasca vaksinasi, ataupun menderita *shock* serta bisul bernanah di lokasi suntikan menyebabkan peternak menolak ternak mereka divaksinasi oleh para petugas. Efek samping vaksin diatasi petugas dengan menurunkan dosis vaksin, namun efek menimbulkan antibodi yang protektif perlu dipertanyakan.

Kajian mutu vaksin, serta penataan sikap masyarakat dalam usaha penanggulangan anthrax perlu dikaji ulang.

BPPK

ANTIBIOTICS

11

Pola Penulisan Resep Antibiotika oleh Dokter Praktek Swasta di Apotek Praktek Bersama di Kota Bandung/Andi Nugroho Setiawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Infectious disease often occurs in Indonesia and infectious disease therapy needs antibiotics especially bacterial infection. Antibiotics are one of the drugs that used widely in doctor's prescription. Beside antibiotics has therapeutic effect, it also has side effect.

The purpose of this survey is for knowing pattern of the antibiotics prescription written by private practitioner's prescription that is accepted by dispensaries where there is doctor's gather in Bandung City. Survey has been done in the dispensary.

The result showed that from 2072 sheets of prescription those fulfil condition, the antibiotics prescription written is 49.28% and the most antibiotics that is written in prescription is penicillin (43.84%). Doctor that is the most writing antibiotics prescription is general doctor (46.82%).

Based on the prescription survey that is taken from doctor's gather dispensary in Bandung city, it is concluded most of the doctors write antibiotics prescription. Doctor more often writes antibiotics prescription in single supply and in patent name. Doctor that is the most writing antibiotics prescription is general doctor. Antibiotics group that is the most written in prescription is penicillin.

DMFK

ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS, LOCAL**12**

Efektifitas in Vitro Antiseptik Fenol 1,4% terhadap Beberapa Flora Rongga Mulut dan Faring/Febrayan Nicolas.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The use of oral antiseptic spray is beginning to develop in Indonesia society, which is one of those contain Phenol 1.4%. Phenol 1.4% effectivity test was performed with an object to discover phenol 1.4% potentiation against some of oral and pharynx cavity species.

The objective of this study is to conclude phenol 1.4% effectively against some microorganisms. The method used prospective experimental according to in vitro way using microorganism culture samples namely Streptococcus β haemolyticus, streptococcus α haemolyticus, Pneumococcus, and Candida sp. The first was carried out positive control introduction tests and cultures, which were added with 2 sprays of phenol 1.4 %, observed the result 24 hours later for bacteria and 72 hours later for fungus. Afterwards for the next tests compared the result to cultures with human's saliva in addition.

The result showed that on phenol supply cultures weren't found bacteria's growth and was found a delay in fungus growth. Whereas saliva supply gave an insignificant influence so it could be disregarded.

The conclusion of this study; phenol is effective to kill some bacteria's and pursue fungus growth, and also doesn't influence by human's saliva. Even phenol is stated effective against some microorganisms in oral and pharynx cavity, but it is still to be hoped that the consumer side effect, the continuous study will be needed.

DMFK**ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS****13**

Gangguan Toleransi Glukosa pada Penderita Skizofrenia dengan Penggunaan Antipsikotika/Kurni Fitri Jamil.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The relationship of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) with the generation of anti-psychoics has lately attracted greater attention. The possible mechanism of impairment of glucose tolerance is possible through the increased body weight and/or the pancreatic beta-cell destruction. There are no reports about the incidence rate of IGT due to anti-psychoics in Indonesia.

The aimed of this study was to assess the incidence rate of IGT in schizophrenic patients receiving clozapine and those receiving haloperidol. Sub-division of Endocrinology-Metabolism, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Padjadjaran University/Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung conducted this study in

cooperation with Department of Psychiatry Faculty of Medicine Padjadjaran University/Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung.

The subject of this study is the schizophrenic in-patients/out-patients of Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Padjadjaran University/Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung and the schizophrenic in-patients of the Mental Rehabilitation Hospital Cimahi had been recruited from October 2002 to February 2003. Forty-five schizophrenic-patients were divided into 23 patients of clozapine-group and 22 patients of haloperidol-group. Both groups received the measurement of fasting and 2 hours post-prandial blood glucose level before starting the study and end of the second and the fourth week of the 30 days observation.

In this study, 7 (30.4%) of 23 patients of clozapine-group suffered from impaired fasting glucose (IFG) and IGT; they were all males; in contrast, there were no occurrence of IGT found in haloperidol-group. Seven patients with IGT, 6 cases (26.1%) showed increased body mass index (BMI) of 25.36-28.67 kg/m² that is classified into obese, and 1 case (4.34%) was in normal range (24.71 kg/m²). The increment of BMI in clozapine-group was significant compared to haloperidol-group ($p < 0.05$).

The relationship on the effect of the dose clozapine and the duration of using clozapine to the change of BMI was not significant in the period from pre-study to week-2; on the other hand, it was significant ($p < 0.05$) in week-4. The relationship of clozapine dose level to both and 2 hours post-prandial blood glucose level in the period from pre-study to week-4 were non-significant ($p > 0.05$). Impaired glucose tolerance was found only in clozapine group (30.4%) and increasing body weight during study was significant in the subjects who were IGT and IFG. We assumed that IGT and IFG in clozapine group were associated with increment of BMI; this was consistent to the related theory. As a conclusion of this study, schizophrenic patients receiving second-generation anti-psychotics (clozapine) were at risk of having showed impairment glucose tolerance and/or impaired fasting glucose after 4 weeks of therapy.

DPFK, DRHS

ASCARIS SUUM

14

Efek Antelmintik Mengkudu (Morinda citrifolia L.) terhadap Ascaris suum Invitro/Ludmilla Budikusuma.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 9

ASCORBIC ACID

15

Korelasi Kadar Vitamin C Plasma dengan Kadar Malondialdehid Plasma Berdasarkan Gradasi Merokok/Yayok Witarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 106p.

ABSTRAK :

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui korelasi antara kadar vitamin C plasma dengan kadar MDA plasma berdasarkan gradasi merokok. Penelitian bertempat di PT. National Gobel, Cimanggis, Jawa Barat.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi korelasi pada 108 orang laki-laki berusia 20–55 tahun, perokok dan bukan perokok, yang terpilih secara simple random sampling. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi data umum, kebiasaan merokok, konsumsi suplemen vitamin C, asupan makanan serta kadar vitamin C plasma dan MDA plasma.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kebiasaan merokok terdapat pada 45,4% subyek penelitian. Berdasarkan Indeks Brinkman 37,1% termasuk perokok ringan 8,3% perokok sedang dan tidak didapatkan perokok berat. Nilai median kadar vitamin C plasma 0,51(0,4-1,36)mg/dl dan nilai median kadar MDA plasma 0,63 (0,22–4,74) nmol/ml. Didapatkan hubungan bermakna antara asupan energi, protein, serat, merokok dan konsumsi antara konsumsi suplemen vitamin C dengan kadar vitamin C plasma serta hubungan bermakna antara konsumsi suplemen vitamin C dengan kadar MDA plasma.

Didapatkan korelasi negatif antara kadar vitamin C plasma dengan kadar MDA plasma pada bukan perokok, perokok ringan dan perokok sedang namun korelasi tersebut tidak bermakna ($r=0,014$; $p=0,916$; $r=0,170$; $p=0,295$; $r=0,317$; $p=0,406$). Korelasi negatif, kuat dan bermakna antara kadar vitamin C plasma dengan kadar MDA plasma didapatkan pada perokok yang mengkonsumsi suplemen vitamin C ($r=0,943$; $p=0,005$). Dari penelitian ini didapatkan korelasi negatif antara kadar vitamin C plasma dengan kadar MDA plasma berdasarkan gradasi merokok, namun korelasi tersebut tidak bermakna. Walaupun tidak bermakna, ada kecenderungan korelasi semakin menguat sesuai peningkatan gradasi merokok. Korelasi negatif, kuat dan bermakna antara kadar vitamin C plasma dengan kadar MDA plasma didapatkan pada perokok yang mengkonsumsi suplemen vitamin C.

BIFK

ATTITUDE

16

Sikap dan Perilaku Bidan terhadap Pelayanan Metoda Kontrasepsi/Soemartono; Dwi Listyawardani.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Dalam pelaksanaan program KB peran bidan besar sekali untuk menentukan keberhasilannya. Namun ada rumor yang menyatakan bahwa sikap dan perilaku bidan khususnya yang ada di lapangan menunjukkan bahwa mereka ada kecenderungan untuk memberikan pelayanan metoda kontrasepsi non jangka panjang seperti oral pil dan suntikan.

Permasalahannya adalah apakah benar sikap dan perilaku bidan dalam memberikan pelayanan kontrasepsi cenderung kearah metoda kontrasepsi jangka pendek. Untuk itu perlu dilakukan penelitian tentang sikap dan perilaku bidan terhadap pemberian pelayanan metoda kontrasepsi.

Dari penelitian ini didapat hasil bahwa ternyata terdapat kesenjangan antara sikap dan perilaku bidan terhadap metoda kontrasepsi. Tingginya proporsi bidan yang menganggap MKEJ, khususnya IUD, sebagai kontrasepsi yang paling baik, tidak diikuti dengan proporsi yang seimbang dari mereka yang menawarkan dan melayani metoda

tersebut. Faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya keseimbangan tersebut antara lain adalah pengalaman pelatihan dan alasan-alasan yang berkaitan dengan pelayanan, seperti kepraktisan dan kemudahan, ketersediaan dan biaya yang terjangkau oleh klien.

Terlihat pula bahwa latar belakang menentukan pola sikap dan perilaku bidan terhadap metoda kontrasepsi. Analisis kecenderungan menunjukkan bahwa bidan yang bekerja di non-polindes (Puskesmas, Pustu dan rumah sakit), pernah dilatih, bekerja lebih lama, dan berumur lebih tua, cenderung lebih sering menawarkan MKEJ (khususnya IUD). Namun pada prakteknya mereka cenderung lebih sering memberikan pelayanan suntikan dibandingkan dengan bidan yang bekerja di Polindes dan masih junior. Tempat bekerja (Polindes dan non-polindes) juga secara statistik sangat nyata mempengaruhi pemilihan metoda kontrasepsi yang ditawarkan.

Pada dasarnya mereka setuju dan bersedia membantu bila IUD dan Kontap digalakkan kembali. Di antara mereka yang tidak setuju mengemukakan alasan karena pertimbangan agama.

Para responden yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan pada umumnya mengakui bahwa pelatihan bermanfaat bagi pengembangan ilmu dan keterampilan mereka. Namun mereka yang menyatakan bahwa pelatihan hanya sedikit menambah atau bahkan tidak menambah pengetahuan sama sekali, juga cukup banyak. Hal ini kemungkinan ada kaitannya dengan penyelenggaraan pelatihan yang kurang mengikuti acuan standar.

LYAN, BPPK

ATTITUDE TO HEALTH

17

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Ibu Balita dalam Pencarian Pengobatan pada Kasus-kasus Balita dengan Gejala Pneumonia di Kabupaten Serang, Banten, Tahun 2003/Harimat Hendarwan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 129p.

ABSTRAK :

High infant and under five mortality rates due to ARI-Pneumonia justify the importance of handling this disease. Government responded to this condition by targeting to reduce under five mortality rate caused by pneumonia from 5/1000 under fives in 2000 to 3/1000 under fives in 2005 and to reduce the mortality rate of pneumonia among under fives from 10-20% to 8-16% in 2005 as stated in P2ISPA program.

Under five mortality rates, particularly among infant are very high and this was determined by the ability of mother or family to provide sufficient attention, care, and cure for the suffered children. Low coverage of newly diagnosed pneumonia cases in Serang district indicates link to be identified regarding the health seeking behavior among mothers of pneumonia suffered under five.

The aimed of this study is to describe the health seeking behavior among mothers with child suffered from pneumonia symptoms and to understand factors related to it.

This study was a cross sectional study, study location was working area of three community health centers in the northern part of Serang district, Kramatwatu, Bojonegara, and Pontang community health centers; 3 community health centers in Serang city, that is, Serang City, Rau, and Singandaru community health centers; and 3 in the southern part of Serang district, that is Baros, Pabuaran, and Jawilan community health centers. Samples were selected by quota considering the proportion of under five in each working area.

The study showed that out of 8 variables under study (*age, education, occupation, knowledge, experience, belief in medication, and other's influence*) there were two variables, that is, *other's influence* and *belief in medication* which had significant relationship with health seeking behavior. The most dominant variable was *other's influence*, where mother whose health seeking behavior was influenced by other people had 6.54 times higher change to take her child to health facility compared to mother whose health seeking behavior was based solely on her own initiative, after controlled by *belief in medication* variable.

Based on study results, it is suggested that Health Office Serang district to pay more attention on extension and education programs on pneumonia targeted to mothers with under five, emphasizing the ability of all times of health office managed by health personnel, to provide training as to improve health personnel's technical skill, and to conduct child mortality audit caused by pneumonia routinely.

BIKM

BACTERIA

18

Aktivitas Antibakteri Lidah Buaya (Aloe vera) terhadap Beberapa Bakteri/Roro Wahyudianingsih.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Infection is the invasion or colonization of the pathogenic microorganism into the body. If someone is infected by bacteria, the antibacterial drugs are needed to overcome it. But these drugs that relatively have less side effects, one of them is Aloe vera.

The purpose of this research is to determine the antibacterial activity of Aloe vera in inhibiting the bacterial growth. This research is an prospective-experimental laboratory research, and using the disc diffusion methods of Kirby-Bauer. This research is an prospective-experimental laboratory research, and using the disc diffusion methods of Kirby-Bauer.

The result shows there are bacterial growth inhibition on *Salmonella typhi*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. The largest inhibition zone on *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Vibrio cholerae*.

The study concluded that Aloe vera in vitro has antibacterial activity against some bacteria. The largest effect is against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The Aloe vera is not effective to *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Vibrio cholerae*. It is necessary to do further studies about the

materials of Aloe vera, and the capability of Aloe vera in stimulating macrophages, in case of body immunity; that supports Aloe vera's antibacterial activity.

DMFK

BACTERIA, AEROBIC

19

Perbandingan Efektivitas Sikat Gigi Biasa dan Khusus dalam Menurunkan Jumlah Bakteri Aerob pada Pemakai Alat Ortodonti Cekat/Megawati Tandjung.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Now a day, dental health problems are not focused on mouth and dental diseases only, they go to anesthetically problem, mouth and dental health care also. Improper teeth formation care is using whether temporary or permanent orthodontic appliances. The use of permanent orthodontic appliances can give better final result accuracy. On the other hand, problems in keeping mouth and dental health, interferes the success of final result. Permanent orthodontic appliance patients are recommended to use special toothbrush, but mostly, they are still using ordinary toothbrush.

The objective of this study is to discover which toothbrush is more effective to decrease aerobic bacteria number. This research used laboratory experimental method. Dental swabs were taken from volunteers before and after tooth brushing with special and ordinary toothbrushes.

The swabs results were diluted 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000 times. One ml each of diluted samples was put in Petri disc, then liquid nutrient agar was added. The mixture was homogenized and till solidified. All cultures were incubated (two days, 37° C) then bacterial colony numbers (colony forming unit) were counted and analyzed.

Data showed significant difference in the percentage of bacterial number decreases between the use of special and ordinary toothbrush (T=3.4590) (T table = 2.532).

The conclusion of the study was special toothbrush is more effective to decrease bacteria number than ordinary toothbrush on permanent orthodontic appliance users.

Recommendation from this study permanent orthodontic appliance user should use special toothbrush.

DMFK

BLOOD GLUCOSE

20

Gangguan Toleransi Glukosa pada Penderita Skizofrenia dengan Penggunaan Antipsikotika/Kurni Fitri Jamil.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 13

BLOOD PRESSURE**21**

Pengaruh Mentimun (Cucumis sativus Linn.) terhadap Tekanan Darah Normal pada Wanita Dewasa/Yulius.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Generally, people who live in big cities suffer of high blood pressure disease that caused by stress, lack of exercise, smoking habits, obesity and genetic factors. Now a day the cost for curing hypertensive disease needs a lot of money and must be given continuously. Therefore, the people are seeking in cheap, easy to do and more simple ways that covered by the traditional medicine. Most people believe that taking cucumber everyday can lower the blood pressure.

The aimed of this study was to know about the effect of cucumber juice to the blood pressure and to have alternative and cheap anti hipertensive drug.

This study was tested to 10 female medical student of Maranatha Christian University aged between 21–29 years old and measured the blood pressure before and after drinking 600-gr cucumber juices.

The results were systolic blood pressure after drinking cucumber juice was 89.6 mmHg, lower than the systolic blood pressure before drinking cucumber juice was 96.2 mmHg ($p < 0.01$). Diastolic blood pressure after drinking cucumber juice was 60.2 mmHg, lower than the diastolic blood pressure before drinking cucumber juice was 64.4 mmHG ($p < 0.01$).

The conclusion from the experiment was 600 gr cucumber juice can lower blood pressure on adult women have normal blood pressure. Taking the cucumber juice for people who have hypertensive disease need further study.

DMFK**22**

Pengaruh Murbei (Morus alba L.) terhadap Tekanan Darah pada Pria Dewasa/Lilieek Isdiantoro.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Now a day, people tend to use traditional medicines rather than synthetic medicines, because synthetic medicines are more expensive. Murbei extract is related with the heart function, which influences the cardiovascular system. Murbei contains n-butanol that has diuretic effect and causes bradycardia, and therefore can reduce the blood pressure.

The objectives of this experiment to know the effect of murbei extract to blood pressure, and to observe whether murbei can be used as an alternative medicine for hypertension.

The subject of this experiment consist of the blood pressure of 15 FKUKM students. Aged between 19-25 years old with body weight range 49-67 kg are being measured

with combination method while sitting. The blood pressure is measured before and after drinking murbei juice. The data analysis is using "t" test in pair ($\alpha=0.01$).

The result of this experiment the average blood pressure after drinking murbei juice is 97.5/63.3 mmHg, lower than the average blood pressure before drinking murbei juice, which is 110/70 mmHg ($p<0.01$).

The conclusion is murbei can reduce the blood pressure. Murbei can be used as an alternative medicine to reduce the blood pressure in hypertensive person.

DMFK

BODY MASS INDEX

23

Duduk Statis Lama, Relaksasi, dan Indeks Masa Tubuh terhadap Risiko Nyeri Pinggang Bawah pada Pekerja Wanita Percetakan Pembuatan Kaset Video VHS di PT. M, Cikarang/Diana Samara.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 82p.

ABSTRAK :

Nyeri pinggang bawah (NPB) karena muskuloskeletal akibat kerja paling sering ditemukan. Faktor-faktor risiko yang dapat berkaitan dengan NPB antara lain lama duduk statis, relaksasi, indeks masa tubuh, dan faktor-faktor lain. Oleh karena itu perlu dikaji faktor-faktor risiko yang turut berperan menimbulkan NPB.

Desain penelitian adalah studi kasus-kontrol di pabrik percetakan pembuatan pita kaset video VHS PT. M, Cikarang.

Kasus adalah subyek yang pernah atau sedang menderita NPB intermitten karena bekerja 3 bulan terakhir, nyeri tekan lokal, dan tes Laseque negatif. Kontrol adalah subyek yang tidak NPB sesuai dengan kriteria kasus. Kasus dan kontrol diidentifikasi melalui survei terhadap seluruh karyawan bagian produksi PT. M pada bulan Pebruari-Maret 2003.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari subyek penelitian berjumlah 298 orang, yang menderita NPB 82 orang. Faktor-faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi timbulnya NPB adalah lama duduk statis, relaksasi, dan indeks masa tubuh. Bila dibandingkan dengan lama duduk statis 5-90 menit, maka lama duduk statis 91-300 menit berisiko NPB 2,35 kali lipat lebih besar ($OR=2,35$; 95% Confidence Interval (CI)=1,35-4,11). Subyek yang tidak berkesempatan merelaksasikan badan selama kerja ($OR=2,39$; 95% CI=1,00-5,70) dan indeks masa tubuh kurus ($OR=2,20$; 95% CI=1,21-4,00) terbukti meningkatkan risiko NPB. Faktor umur, paritas, olahraga, pekerjaan, dan sikap duduk tidak terbukti berkaitan dengan NPB.

Dari hasil di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa; lama duduk statis 91-300 menit, tidak relaksasi selama bekerja, dan indeks masa tubuh kurus terbukti memperbesar risiko NPB. Oleh karena itu perlu ada waktu relaksasi, pengurangan lama duduk, dan meningkatkan berat badan ke arah normal.

BIFK

C-REACTIVE PROTEIN**24**

Hubungan Titer IgG Chlamydia Pneumoniae C-Reactive Protein dan Kejadian Kardiovaskuler Ulangan pada Penderita Penyakit Jantung Koroner/Riki Tenggara.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Coronary heart disease or CHD is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in industrialized as well as in developing countries. The major risk factors such as diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, hypertension and smoking cannot explain the development of atherosclerosis entirely. Endothelial dysfunction was the first step of atherosclerosis and after that each characteristic lesions of atherosclerosis represents a different stage of chronic inflammation in the artery. Previous studies have shown the role of inflammation and infection in atherosclerosis process. Seropositive IgG of *C. pneumoniae* and inflammation response with elevation of CRP was hypothesized may play the role of atherosclerosis process.

This study was conducted to find a relationship between seropositive IgG of *C. pneumoniae*, elevation of C-reactive protein and the recurrence of cardiac events in CAD patients. We designed a prospective epidemiological cohort study.

This study was conducted in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung Respondents were 80 male in the outpatient department who have suffered a myocardial infarction more than twelve months before. Basic characteristics such as age, BMI, smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cholesterol, triglyceride were determined and IgG titer of *C. pneumoniae* as well as hs-CRP were measured. The patients were observed for 12 months. During follow-up period the patients were assessed for the recurrence of cardiac events or death caused by acute coronary syndrome. From the baseline characteristic the patients divided into the two groups according to median value of hs-CRP.

In these study we analyzed the data using univariate between variable and multivariate analysis with linear logistic regression. We calculate risk relative ratio to evaluate risk for recurrence cardiac events in elevated CRP patients. Cutler-Ederer survival analysis was used to evaluate probability for recurrence for cardiac events.

During 12 months of observation, 9 patients died because of recurrent cardiac event, 3 patients died of cardiac death and 6 patients still alive after the cardiac event. Prevalence of chronic infection of *C. pneumoniae* was 88%, hypertension was 76,5% and DM was 10%. Seropositivity of IgG *C. pneumoniae* was not significantly associated with elevated hs-CRP level > 1.7 mg/L and ($p=0.796$). Elevated hs-CRP was not significantly associated with total cholesterol ($p=0.504$), HDL cholesterol ($p=0.763$), LDL cholesterol ($p=0.511$), triglyceride ($p= 0.206$) and diastolic blood pressure ($p=0.150$). Elevated hs-CRP was significantly associated with systolic blood pressure ($p=0.49$). Recurrent cardiac event or death that developed in these patients was significantly associated with hs-CRP >1.7 mg/L ($p=0.029$), total cholesterol ($p=0.001$), triglyceride ($p=0.047$), elevated systolic blood pressure ($p=0.049$) and elevated diastolic blood pressure ($p=0.016$), low HDL cholesterol ($p=0.680$) and low LDL cholesterol ($p=0.168$). The patients who had hs-CRP level above the median had a 8-fold increase in risk for recurrent cardiac event or death (RR=8; CI 95%; 1.05-61.05; $p=0.029$). With multivariate analysis we had the risk relative ratio 8.47 for elevated hs-CRP and diabetes mellitus

patients had RR 10 times to have recurrent cardiac event (RR=10.4; CI 90%; 0,97 – 111.23; p=0.053). By using Cutler-Ederer survival analysis we described that patients with elevated CRP had a decreased survival.

In this prospective study among patients who had previously suffered a myocardial infarction, seropositivity of IgG C. pneumoniae titer is not associated with higher level of hs-CRP. Elevated hs-CRP is associated with elevated systolic blood pressure. Elevated hs-CRP has an increased risk of recurrent cardiac events or death.

DPFK, DRHS

CANDIDA ALBICANS

25

Aktivitas Antifungal Bawang Putih (Allium sativum Linn.) terhadap Candida albicans in Vitro/Kristiani Wiek Kustanto.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Besides known as one of good spices, garlic was trusted as an antibiotic and antifungal. This function was made by its contain, allicin, which can kill fungus and bacteria.

This experiment was made to know antifungal activity of garlic on *Candida albicans* in vitro. Experiment was done in real prospective experimental, used diffusion methods of Sabouraud Dextrose Agar and the measure of inhibition zone.

The result was in average of diameter in *Candida albicans* inhibition zone. On concentration 0.1% and 0.25% there was no inhibition zone. On concentration 0.5% there was inhibition zone with diameter 6.23 mm, on 1% was 6.3975 mm, on 2 % was 7.7825 mm, on 3% was 9.24 mm, on 4% was 10.225 mm, on 5% was 13.74 mm, on 10% was 17.285 mm, on 15% was 21.378 mm, on 20% was 23, 185 mm, on 25% was 25.415 mm, on 30% was 26.095 mm, on 40% was 29.93 mm, and on 50% was 33.125 mm. Garlic has antifungal activity on *Candida albicans* in vitro. The bigger of the inhibition zone will be cause the bigger garlic's concentration is needed. Needs further experiment to know does garlic can inhibit *Candida albicans* in vivo as well as in vitro, in what concentration it can be used directly to man so candidiasis can be cured in safe, cheap, and effective way.

DMFK

CARBAMATES

26

Uji Biokimia Kerentanan Vektor Malaria terhadap Insektisida Organofosfat dan Karbamat di Jawa Tengah dan DIY/Widiarti (et. al).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 27p.

ABSTRAK :

Insektisida organofosfat dan karbamat sejak tahun 1983 telah digunakan untuk pengendalian vektor malaria di Jawa Tengah. Penggunaan insektisida dalam jangka waktu lama dan frekuensi tinggi dapat menyebabkan resistensi vektor. Resistensi vektor

terhadap insektisida organofosfat dan karbamat telah terjadi di Srilangka akibat digunakan dalam jangka waktu lebih dari lima tahun. Kemungkinan di Jawa Tengah vektor malaria juga telah resistensi terhadap insektisida tersebut.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah : (1). Secara umum mengetahui status kerentanan nyamuk vektor malaria terhadap insektisida organofosfat dan karbamat. (2). Secara khusus mendeteksi mekanisme yang berperan yaitu : peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik, insensitivitas asetilkolinesterase (AchE) atau bahkan kedua-duanya pada penurunan kerentanan vektor malaria.

Metode penelitian dengan uji biokimia (Uji mikroplat) peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik dan insensitivitas asetilkolin esterase (AchE) terhadap larva nyamuk vektor malaria di beberapa kabupaten endemis malaria di Jawa Tengah dan DIY. Peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik dan insensitivitas AchE diukur dengan nilai absorbance value (AV) menggunakan Elisa reader pada panjang gelombang (λ) 450 nm dan 405 nm.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 27,08% *Anopheles maculatus* dari Kecamatan Kokap Kabupaten Kulonprogo DIY dan 6,25% *An. maculatus* dari Kecamatan Bagelen Kabupaten Purworejo Jawa Tengah telah resisten melalui mekanisme peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik, sedangkan *An. maculatus* dari Desa Gunungjati Kecamatan Banjarnegara Kabupaten Banjarnegara 16,7% toleran melalui mekanisme peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik. *Anopheles sundaicus* dari Kecamatan Temon Kabupaten Kulonprogo DIY, Kecamatan Ayah Kabupaten Kebumen dan Kecamatan Kawunganten, Kampung Laut gerumbul Klaces Kabupaten Cilacap Jawa Tengah masing-masing 6,06%, 29,2% dan 31,25% resisten melalui penurunan sensitivitas asetilkolin esterase (AchE). Selain melalui mekanisme insensitivitas AchE *An. sundaicus* dari Kampung Laut Kabupaten Cilacap Jawa Tengah 33,33% juga resisten melalui peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik. *Anopheles aconitus* dari Kecamatan Kandangserang Kabupaten Pekalongan Jawa Tengah 6,7% resisten dan 53,3% toleran melalui penurunan sensitivitas AchE.

Selain penurunan sensitivitas AchE *An. aconitus* dari Kecamatan Kandangserang Kabupaten Pekalongan juga 13,3% telah toleran dan dari Kecamatan Mayong Kabupaten Jepara Jawa Tengah 2,08% resisten melalui peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik. Penurunan kerentanan juga terjadi pada nyamuk *An. aconitus* dari Desa Tirip Kecamatan Wadaslintang Kabupaten Wonosobo yaitu 29,17% toleran melalui mekanisme peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik. Populasi *An. aconitus* dari Desa Pagelak Kecamatan Madukara Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah 12,5% resisten, 25,0% toleran melalui mekanisme peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik. Status kerentanan *An. aconitus* dari Desa Giripurno Kecamatan Borobudur Kabupaten Magelang 8.3% toleran melalui mekanisme peningkatan enzim esterase non spesifik.

Penelitian tersebut di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar vektor malaria di Jawa Tengah dan DIY yang telah dikendalikan dengan insektisida organofosfat dan karbamat telah mengalami penurunan kerentanan meskipun persentase dan mekanisme yang berperan berbeda-beda. Disarankan apabila akan mengendalikan vektor malaria seyogyanya digunakan insektisida selain organofosfat dan karbamat.

BPPK

CATHARTICS

27

Efektifitas Daging Daun Lidah Buaya (Aloe vera L.) sebagai Laksansia pada Mencit Galur Swiss Webster/Devy Puspitasari.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Constipation is one of digestion disorder, which cannot be assumed unimportant. The way to control it by using synthetic laxative, but if using excessively, it can disturb absorption of substance and vitamin synthesis in intestines. Aloe vera L. can be used as an alternative for laxative that more safe and economically.

The aimed of this research is to know the effectively of Aloe vera L. as laxative in Swiss Webster mice. The methods that used in this research is mice defecation survey that classified to 5 groups, which are negative control group that provided aquadest, group of positive control for L. laxative, test groups of doses 1 g/kg body weight, 2 g/kg body weight, and 3 g/kg body weight. All provided orally feces characteristic (frequency, consistency, weight) is surveyed every 30 minutes for 3 hours.

The results of this study are negative control group: the average of defecation frequency is 1,17 times, with normal consistency; the average of feces weight is 54.17 mg. Positive control group: the average of defecation frequency is 5 times, with softer consistency, the average of feces weight is 478,33 mg. Group of dose 1 g/kg body weight: the average of defecation frequency is 1,3 times, with normal consistency, the average of feces weight is 83,33 mg. Group of dose 2 g/kg body weight: the average of defecation frequency is 4,83 times, with normal consistency, the average of feces weight is 227,5 mg. Group of dose 3 g/kg body weight: the average of frequency is 5,67 times, with consistency that still normal generally, the average of feces weight is 308,33 mg.

The conclusion of this study is the liquid of fresh leaf of Aloe vera L. effective as laxative that increase defecation frequency and feces weight, which the effectively begin at dose 2g/kg body weight. This research can be used as basic to the advanced researches so the use of Aloe vera L. as fitofarmaka can be more popular in society.

DMFK

CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS

28

Analisis Parameter Laboratorium Faktor Stroke Iskemik di Rumah Sakit Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta/Astuti Giantini.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 62p.

ABSTRAK :

Stroke iskemik adalah defisit neurologis yang terjadi secara mendadak dan menetap 24 jam atau lebih yang disebabkan oleh kelainan vaskuler. Stroke merupakan penyebab kematian ketiga di dunia, tetapi merupakan penyebab kecacatan fisik dan mental. Stroke iskemik terjadi karena perfusi oksigen serebral yang tidak adekwat, hal ini disebabkan oleh adanya penyumbatan sementara atau permanen dari *feeding artery* ekstra kranial atau intra kranial. Penyebab stroke meliputi hipertensi, aterosklerosis dan trombosis.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari parameter laboratorium yang merupakan faktor risiko stroke iskemik, khususnya untuk menentukan peranan ACA persisten dan hiperviskositas pada stroke iskemik.

Desain penelitian adalah kasus kontrol dengan subyek penelitian sebanyak 76 orang dengan rentang usia subyek 40-70 tahun. Subyek terdiri dari 38 orang pasien pasca stroke iskemik dan 38 subyek kontrol dengan diagnosis selain stroke. Bahan penelitian berupa darah segar dengan antikoagulan K3EDTA untuk pemeriksaan viskositas darah dan serum untuk pemeriksaan profil lipid, ACA IgM dan ACA IgG. Penetapan kolesterol total, trigliserida, LDL-kolesterol. HDL-kolesterol memakai metode enzimatik. Sedangkan ACA IgM dan ACA IgG memakai metode *Enzyme Linked Immunoassay* (ELISA). Analisis statistik menggunakan *Chi-square* serta analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik.

Proporsi ACA IgG persisten dan HDL-kolesterol yang rendah pada penderita stroke iskemik menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda secara bermakna dibandingkan dengan kontrol ($p < 0,05$). Hasil pemeriksaan viskositas darah, kolesterol total, trigliserida, LDL-kolesterol, dan ACA IgM persisten tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna.

Dari perhitungan rasio odds menunjukkan bahwa ACA IgG persisten 14.11 (CI : 1.64;121.11) dan HDL-kolesterol 3.09 (CI 95% : 1.04;8.73) merupakan faktor risiko stroke iskemik. Sedangkan viskositas darah bukan merupakan faktor risiko terjadinya stroke iskemik. Pada penderita stroke iskemik lebih sering dijumpai faktor risiko multipel (978.95%) dari pada faktor risiko tunggal (21.05%).

BIFK

CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS

29

Beberapa Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kejadian Luar Biasa Penyakit Chikungunya di Kecamatan Tanah Sareal di Kota Bogor Bulan Nopember–Desember 2001/Bai Kusnadi.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 69p.

ABSTRAK :

Penyakit chikungunya atau disebut demam chikungunya adalah suatu penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus chikungunya termasuk kelompok *Alpha virus* dan bersifat *self limiting disease* mempunyai gejala utama seperti demam, nyeri pada persendian, bercak kemerahan pada kulit dan ditularkan oleh nyamuk *Aedes aegypti*. Sejak pertama kali virusnya ditemukan di Tanzania, Afrika pada tahun 1952, penyakit chikungunya telah menyebabkan kejadian luar biasa (KLB) begitupun di beberapa negara seperti di Afrika dan Asia, termasuk di Indonesia.

Pada tahun 2001, di Kota Bogor penyakit chikungunya muncul dan telah menyebabkan KLB dengan jumlah kasus 119 orang dan tidak ada yang meninggal (CFR=0). Adapun faktor risiko yang dapat mempengaruhi KLB tersebut yaitu kepadatan penghuni, mobilitas dan kepadatan penduduk, kepadatan vektor nyamuk, penduduk yang rentan, kondisi geografi, iklim, penyediaan TPA, kelurahan asal, dan sosial ekonomi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui beberapa faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi KLB penyakit chikungunya di Kecamatan Tanah Sareal di Kota Bogor pada bulan

Nopember-Desember 2001. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kasus kontrol dengan jumlah sampel 98 kasus dan 98 kontrol dengan perbandingan 1 : 1. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder, diperoleh dengan cara mengumpulkan dan observasi dari data hasil investigasi KLB penyakit chikungunya di Kota Bogor.

Analisa data dilakukan dengan cara univariat untuk mengetahui distribusi frekuensi dan gambaran klinis pada kasus, dan bivariat melihat hubungan antara kasus dan kontrol (*dependen*) dan variabel umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, kepadatan penghuni, penyediaan TPA, mobilisasi penduduk dan kelurahan asal (*independen*) dengan cara uji statistik (*Chi-square* dan 95% CI OR (Metode *Mantel-Haenszel*)).

Hasil penelitian sebagian besar kasus adalah umur 15-49 tahun (59,6%), jenis kelamin perempuan (69,7%) dan tidak bekerja (55,1%) dengan gambaran klinis adalah demam, sakit kepala, pegal linu persendian, bintik-bintik merah, lemas, nyeri otot dan gatal-gatal. Faktor risiko yang berhubungan bermakna secara statistik dengan KLB chikungunya yaitu variabel jenis kelamin laki-laki (OR=2,20, CI=1,10-4,37), subyek yang tidak bekerja (OR=0,44, CI=0,24-0,81), subyek pendidikan tinggi (OR= 0,33, CI=0,12-0,82), subyek padat penghuni (OR=2,05, CI=1,15-3,65) dan subyek yang berasal dari Kelurahan Kedung Badak (OR=0,54, CI=0,30-0,95).

Upaya-upaya yang perlu dilakukan oleh Dinas Kesehatan dan Puskesmas yaitu peningkatan sistem kewaspadaan dini dan surveilens epidemiologi penyakit dan vektor, penyuluhan dan pemberantasan sarang nyamuk, pemutusan rantai penularan dan perlu dilakukan pula penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai uji diagnosis (*sensitifitas dan spesifitas*) gejala dan tanda klinis chikungunya dan survei vektor nyamuk.

BIKM

CHILD

30

Perbaikan Status Gizi Anak-anak Penderita Hipotiroidisme di Klinik Tumbuh Kembang Balai Penelitian GAKI Borobudur Magelang/Untung S. Widodo (et. al).-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2004.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Hipotiroidisme pada anak merupakan salah satu dampak GAKI. Makin tinggi kadar TSH makin berat masalah hipotiroid yang diderita anak. Akibatnya makin sedikit jumlah hormon tiroksin yang diproduksi kelenjar tiroid. Tiroksin berperan dalam metabolisme semua zat gizi yang dibutuhkan tubuh.

Berikut ini diungkapkan sejauh mana dampak hipotiroidisme terhadap pertumbuhan fisik anak menurut parameter status gizi antropometri serta perbaikannya yang dapat dicapai setelah mendapat perlakuan khusus. Telah dilakukan "Intervensi Gizi Terpadu" terhadap 90 anak penderita Hipotiroidisme, pengunjung Klinik Tumbuh Kembang BP-GAKI Borobudur Magelang. Mereka terdiri dari bayi, balita, balita, prasekolah dan usia sekolah. Intervensi disesuaikan dengan kondisi anak dan umumnya terdiri dari intervensi gizi, laser puncture, fisiotherapy dan psikology. Status gizi yang dinilai menggunakan Z score dibandingkan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi diberikan.

Hasil penelitian adalah sbb: Keadaan TSH yang tinggi tidak selalu disertai dengan status gizi yang buruk, baik berdasarkan indeks BB/U, TB/U maupun BB/TB. Setelah memperoleh perlakuan khusus terjadi penurunan status gizi buruk menurut indeks BB/U dari 35,5% menjadi 27,8%; serta status gizi kurus dan kurus sekali (indeks BB/TB) dari 33,3% menjadi 26,7%. Namun tidak demikian halnya untuk indeks TB/U. Terjadi peningkatan proporsi penderita stunting dari 52,2% menjadi 55,6%. Efek lanjut Hipotiroidisme pada anak yang sudah terlanjur manifes terhadap status gizi antropometri menurut indeks BB/U dan BB/TB masih bisa diperbaiki. Tetapi tidak demikian halnya dengan indeks TB/U. Keadaan ini paling tidak telah mampu mencegah kondisi mereka tidak semakin bertambah parah.

Skринing penderita/deteksi dini Hipotiroidisme sebagai komponen surveilans GAKI perlu dilakukan untuk anak-anak yang lahir di daerah endemik.

BPPK, FGIZ

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

31

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PTM) terhadap Perkembangan Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan/Riza Prihadi.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Supplementary feeding program (SFP) is very important to enhance child nutritional status and its development by direct feeding and encouraging communication, information, and education (CIE). In period of April – October 2001, SFP had been implemented in urban slum area: Sukapura and Kebonjayanti sub districts, Kiaracandong district, Bandung Municipality, as one part of the programmed and research on the improvement of human resources in the area.

This study was conducted in October 2002, one year after the SFP accomplishment, using analytical observational method with retrospective cohort design. The study subjects were all 180 infants who had been recruited into SFP in April – October 2001. The developmental assessment was done using Denver II method.

The results of one-year after SFP (October 2002) were compared with those in the beginning (April 2001) and the end (October 2001) of SFP assessments. The expected risk factors may affect the child development in these areas, including nutritional status, maternal education, family income, mother occupation, and parity interval rate. In The beginning of SFP, the infants suffered from developmental delay were 39.9%, while in the end of SFP were 17% and in One-year after SFP were 42.8%; whereas the child developmental status in the beginning of SFP had almost similar percentage to that in one-year after SFP accomplishment. The chi-square test on risk factors affecting the changes showed the variables of nutritional status and SFP with $p=0.00$ and $p=0.01$, respectively.

The conclusion of this study was the developmental status of under-five-year infants in one-year after SFP accomplishment had almost similar percentage to that before SFP.

DRHS

CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS

32

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perkembangan Mental dan Psikomotor pada Anak Batita Gizi Kurang (Determinat Factors of Mental and Psychomotor Development on Malnourished Children)/Sri Muljati (et. al).-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The study was carried out in Dermaga-Bogor 1998. Dermaga Sub-district was agricultural area that had high proportion of malnourished children under 5 years in Bogor. Inadequate nutrient intake on children motivation, playing as well as children's interaction with mothers and environment.

The study was conducted to examine the determinant factors of Mental Development Index (MDI) and Psychomotor Development Index (PDI) on malnourished children. The study was cross sectional, subjects were under three years children that had weight for age < 70% median NCHS. Bailey Mental and Motor development were examined by psychologist in Nutrition Research and Development Centre was asked about social economic and caring practices at home with Mothers or caretakers.

The results show that age and stimulation that mothers given effect Mental Development Index (MDI) and Psychomotor Development Index (PDI) on malnourished children. The equation for PDI was $Y = 43.849 + 9.322 \text{ children's age} - 7.942 \text{ mother's age} + 0.009 \text{ mother's age} * \text{the amount of stimulation often given}$. The equation for MDI was $Y = 91.344 + 25.972 \text{ children's age} - 11.217 \text{ mother's age} + 0.198 \text{ mother' age} * \text{the amount of stimulation often given}$. For MDI was 25.7% and for PDI was 9.3% by children's age after controlling mother's age and stimulation that often given. In order to catch the optimal growth and development, the main focus to improve went should only focusing on body growth but also mental and motor development as well.

FGIZ, BPPK

CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE

33

Hubungan Titer IgG Clamydia Pneumoniae C-Reactive Protein dan Kejadian Kardiovaskuler Ulangan pada Penderita Penyakit Jantung Koroner/Riki Tenggara.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 24

CHLOROQUINE

34

Uji Efikasi Klorokuin pada Pengobatan Malaria falciparum dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kegagalan Pengobatan : Studi pada Penderita Malaria falciparum tanpa Komplikasi di Puskesmas Salaman II Kabupaten Magelang Propinsi Jawa Tengah/Siti Darodjah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 143p.

ABSTRAK :

Malaria is a major health program in Magelang Regency, especially in 3 Puskesmas in Menoreh hill region (Borobudur, Salaman I and Salaman II). In eradicating malaria,

chloroquine is being used as a first line drug, but nowadays treatment failure has been found.

The present study is aimed at observing the efficacy of chloroquine in malaria *falciparum* treatment and some factors associated to its failure and also observing chloroquine contents in antimalaria drug regimen used in the therapy and those sold freely in the market. Efficacy test was conducted in vivo using the protocol from WHO 2001. To observe risk factors of the treatment failure, an observational study with case control design was carried out.

The study had been conducted in Puskesmas Salaman II region during October 2001-January 2002. The subjects are patients with *malaria falciparum* with no complication meeting from the inclusion criteria. Chloroquine content in antimalaria drug regimen was tested in laboratory of Balai Besar POM Semarang. The data were processed using Epi Info 2000 and SPSS v. 9.0. The statistical calculation includes univariate and multivariate analysis.

The result of efficacy test on the day 14/28 evaluation shows 78.30%/66.04% adequate clinical and parasitological response (ACPR), 4.81%/4.81% early treatment failure (ETF), 4.72%/8.48% late clinical failure (LCF), 8.49%/16.04% late parasitological failure (LPF) and 1.95%/3.77% withdrawals. The risk factors of the treatment failure are no compliance of chloroquine administration (OR=7.56; 95% CI=2.47<OR<23.12), under 15 years old (OR=4.95; CI=1.57<OR<15.56) and repeated chloroquine administration (OR=3.06; 95% CI = 1.06<OR<8.69). Chloroquine contents in both antimalaria drug regimens used in treatment program and those freely sold are not suitable with those written in the packaging. From 5 drug regimens was chloroquine content tested, there are 4 regimens (80%) of chloroquine that met the requirements from Badan POM.

ABFK

CLONIDINE

35

Efektivitas Penambahan Klonidin 150 mcg dalam 40 ml Ropivakain 0,5% pada Blok Aksiler untuk Pembedahan Orthopedi Lengan Bawah Satu Sisi/R. Bambang Hariyanto.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Axillaries nerve block is commonly used for upper extremity surgery as well as postoperative pain management for its beneficial effects. However, the limitation of this technique, like other peripheral nerve block, is that the duration of block depends on the duration of action of local anesthetic agent used. To prolong the blocks, it is widely accepted to use long duration of local anesthetic agents combined with adjuvant drugs. One of them is ropivacaine-clonidine combination.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of addition of 150 mcg clonidine to 40 ml ropivacaine 0.5% for axillary nerve block performed on patients underwent one side forearm surgery.

A randomized single blind controlled trial had been conducted to 20 patients, having ASA I-II, aged 18-60 years, underwent one side forearm surgery using axillary nerve

block technique. All patients were divided into 2 groups: clonidine group (n=10) that received 40 ml ropivacaine 0.5% + clonidine 1 ml (150 mcg) and control group (n=10) that received 40 ml ropivacaine 0.55 = NaCl 0.9% 1 ml. The onset and duration of analgesia and motor block were measured; and similarly, the systolic and diastolic blood pressure, pulse and respiratory rate and oxygen saturation every 2.5 minutes for the 1st 30 minutes, every 10 minutes for the 2nd 30 minutes, every 60 minutes for the next 240 minutes and then every 120 minutes until VAS = 3. The side effects were also observed.

Data were analyzed with T test, Fischers exact test and 95% confidence interval and $p > 0,05$ was considered significant. There were no statistically differences ($p > 0.05$) in onset of analgesia and motor block between two groups (12.8 ± 1.13 minutes versus 13.95 ± 1.32 minutes and 37.65 ± 3.19 minutes versus 40.20 ± 3.76 minutes) but the duration of analgesia and motor block were longer in clonidine compared to control group (608.50 ± 33.08 minutes versus 306.90 ± 40 minutes and 271.50 ± 25.39 minutes versus 137.50 ± 14.95 minutes) and it was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). There were no episode of hypotension, bradycardia or desaturation between two groups but sedation was the most dominant side effect (60%) in clonidine group.

In conclusion, addition of 150 mcg clonidine to 40 ml ropivacaine 0.5% for axillary nerve block was able to prolong the duration of analgesia and motor block with no seriously side effect except sedation.

DPFK, DRHS

36

Pengaruh Penambahan Klondin 75 mcg pada Ropivakain Hiperbarik 18 mg secara Intratekal terhadap Lama Kerja Blokade Sensorik dan Motorik pada Bedah Ortopedi Ekstremitas Bawah/Muhamad Soleh.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Intrathecal hyperbaric ropivacaine provides rapid onset and recovery, wide distribution with high success rate, however it has less sensory and motor blockade than isobaric ropivacaine solution. This study was designed to find out the efficacy of clonidine administration, as an adjuvant, on the duration of sensory and motor blockade of intrathecal hyperbaric ropivacaine in patients underwent lower extremity surgery.

Thirty-two patients, ASA physical status I or II were randomized into 2 groups. In-group RK (n=16), 97 mcg (0,5 ml) of clonidine was added to 18 mg of intrathecal hyperbaric ropivacaine. In-group R (n=16), 0,5 ml of saline were added to 18 mg intrathecal hyperbaric ropivacaine. The onset, time to maximal level of sensory blockade, and duration of sensory and motor and blockade, as well as hemodynamic response and side effects were recorded.

The mean duration of sensory blockade as reflected by two segment regression and time required to VAPS = 6 at group RK significantly longer than group R ($p < 0.000$), respectively (134.37 min [7.47] vs 68.25 min [3.74] and (319.37 min [20.30] vs 150.93 min [12.73]. The mean duration of motor blockade to Bromage Scale 0 was significantly longer in the group RK compared with group R (207.19 [8.35] vs 136 [19.65] min, ($p < 0.000$).

Conclusion : Intrathecal administration of the 75 mcg clonidine added to 18 mg of intrathecal hyperbaric ropivacaine significantly prolonged the duration of sensory and motor blockade.

DPFK, DRHS

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Perbandingan Pengaruh Premedikasi Deksmetomidin 2,5 ug/kg BB dengan Klonidin 4 ug/kgBB Secara Intramuskuler untuk Mencegah Respons Kenaikan Tekanan Darah dan Laju Nadi Akibat Laringoskopi Intubasi/I Putu Pramana Suarjaya.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Obat golongan alfa-2 agonis menurunkan tonus sistem simpatis, sehingga dapat mencegah adanya gejolak hemodinamik saat laringoskopi intubasi pada pasien yang menjalani pembedahan dengan anestesi umum. Deksmetomidin adalah alfa-2 agonis yang selektif, yang memiliki selektivitas 7 sampai 8 kali klonidin.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mempelajari pengaruh premedikasi deksmedetomidin dan klonidin dalam mencegah lonjakan tekanan darah dan laju nadi saat dilakukan laringoskopi intubasi pada pasien yang mendapat tindakan anestesi umum.

Dilakukan penelitian eksperimental secara randomized clinical trial (RCT) pada 30 pasien dengan status fisik ASA I-II yang menjalani pembedahan dengan anestesi umum. Subjek penelitian dibagi dalam tiga kelompok perlakuan, yang masing-masing secara buta ganda memperoleh premedikasi deksmedetomidin 2.5 ug/kg (n=10), klonidin 4 ug/kg (n=10) atau NaCl 0,9% sebagai plasebo (n=10) secara intramuskuler 45 menit sebelum induksi anestesi. Induksi anestesi dilakukan dengan propofol (2 mg/kg), fentanil (1.5 ug/kg), sevofluran 2% dalam 50% N₂O/O₂ dan laringoskopi intubasi difasilitasi dengan atrakurium 0,5 mg/kg. Dilakukan pencatatan tekanan darah dan laju nadi, serta penilaian EKG, ETCO₂, SpO₂ dan konsentrasi anestetika volatil. Data diuji secara statistis dengan Anova untuk pengukuran berulang dan uji post hoc dengan Duncan.

Pascaintubasi kenaikan TDS yang terjadi pada kelompok deksmedetomidin pada menit ke-1 adalah -0,20%, -0,27% pada menit ke-3, dan 0,75% pada menit ke-5 dibandingkan dengan TDS pada saat praintubasi. Pada kelompok klonidin kenaikan TDS pascaintubasi yang terjadi adalah 13,18% pada menit ke-1, 20,64% pada menit ke-3, dan 11,26% pada menit ke-5 dibandingkan dengan TDS praintubasi. Secara statistis kenaikan TDS pada kedua kelompok perlakuan ini berbeda bermakna pada menit-1 (p=0,004), dan menit ke-3 (p=0,005) pascaintubasi. Pascaintubasi kenaikan laju nadi yang terjadi pada kelompok deksmedetomidin adalah 1,63% pada menit ke-1, 0,88% pada menit ke-3, dan -2,19% pada menit ke-5 dibandingkan dengan laju nadi pada saat praintubasi. Pada kelompok klonidin kenaikan laju nadi pascaintubasi yang terjadi adalah 4,22% pada menit ke-1, 5,65% pada menit ke-3 dan -0,78% pada menit ke-5 dibandingkan dengan laju nadi praintubasi. Secara statistis kenaikan laju nadi pada kedua kelompok perlakuan ini tidak berbeda bermakna pada menit ke-1, menit ke-3, dan menit ke-5 pascaintubasi.

Premedikasi dengan deksmedetomidin mampu mencegah gejala hemodinamik dan menekan kenaikan tekanan darah dan laju nadi akibat laringoskopi intubasi, sedangkan pada premedikasi dengan klonidin masih terjadi kenaikan tekanan darah sistolik pada menit pertama dan ketiga pascaintubasi.

DPFK, DRHS

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

38

Evaluasi Strategi Bauran Pemasaran antara Puskesmas dengan Frekuensi Kunjungan Tinggi dan Rendah di Kabupaten Batang/Tri Handoko.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.--116p.

ABSTRAK :

Marketing mix is an internal element within organizational marketing, which consist of four elements. They are: (a) product which are products or service provided, (b) price stated/determined, (c) promotion which is actually a communication program related to marketing of products or services, and (d) place, distribution and logistic function in relation is to find the differences between the Community Health Center (CHR) marketing mix strategy and the level of visitation within villages and cities in Batang District, Central Java.

This research was not an experimental research with cross sectional design and using quantitative method descriptively and inferentially. The research was conducted within one month (October 2001). Samples were determined into phases. The first phase was determined how many CHC to be the samples by using multistage sampling. The second stage was determined how many visitors to be included to the study. Total number of samples was 287 visitors in four CHC within villages and cities in the district, with the highest and lowest number of visitors.

Primary data was taken directly from the CHC visitors. Questionnaires was used the tool of the study. Experiment was conducted in CHC Limpung I and CHC Batang I with 20 visitors each. Data was processes and analyzed co-efficiently related with the Program SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) 10.0 for windows.

The test result of Pearson product moment correlation between the frequency of CHC visitation and the marketing mix strategy in high frequency CHC has positive label ($r=0.231$, $p<0.01$). It means the higher marketing mix strategy according to the consumers, the higher frequency of CHC visitation. The relation was supported by product strategy ($r=0.182$, $p<0.05$) and the price determination ($r=0.239$, $p<0.01$), and by the distribution between the frequency of CHC visitation and the marketing mix strategy in low frequency CHC has no meaning ($r=0.06$, $p<0.05$). In each marketing strategy mix implementation the common weakness of CHC appears was the completeness tolls, services, and human source quality and health promotion.

It could be concluded that there is a tendency of increasing frequency of CHC visitation in CHC Batang 2 and Batang 4 with increasing marketing mix strategy of CHC. Completing the human source and the management influenced the marketing mix strategy implementation in village and cities.

ABFK

CONTRACEPTION**39**

Hubungan Karakteristik Responden, Pengetahuan, Persepsi Penampilan Folder dengan Penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Efektif Jangka Panjang di Kabupaten Jombang/ Nismawati.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 81p.

ABSTRAK :

The role of media is necessary in conveying messages, which intended to make people become more understand about complicated health facts. Folder is considered as messages conveying tools because it could be saved repeatedly read as well have more detail content. Media evaluation activity of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ) of Family Planning folder is intended to obtain illustration whether applied media is adequate, messages being conveyed is easy to be understood by community and how is the relationship with the use of contraception being offered. This is because not everyone could accept or has similar access regarding media network.

This study was aimed to investigate: a). knowledge difference regarding message content being conveyed and perception regarding performance of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ) of family planning folder from the characteristics perspective, b) the relationship between characteristic with knowledge regarding messages content and perception regarding folder performance, c) the relationship between characteristic, knowledge and perception with the use of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ).

This study was using cross sectional design with survey technique. The location of this study was done in Jombang Regency with population of husband/wife from fertilized couple who ever admit and reading folder of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ) of Family Planning, and had minimum education of Junior High School. Sampling technique was using cluster sampling and sample measurement was stated with Kretjije table.

The result of this study shown that there was knowledge difference regarding message content of folder which seen from characteristic that consist of sex, age, and level of education ($p < 0.05$). Perception regarding folder appearance was different if we observed from age and level of education ($p < 0.05$), but it was not different if we observed from sex type ($p < 0.05$). Characteristics that consist of sex and age did not have relationship with knowledge ($p < 0.05$), but it had relationship with level of education ($p < 0.05$). Characteristic that consists of sex, age, and level of education had relationship with perception ($p < 0.05$). Age and sex of respondents did not have relationship with the use of contraception ($p > 0.05$), but it had relationship with level of education ($p < 0.05$). Knowledge and perception about folder had relationship with the use of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ) ($p < 0.05$). Messages of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ) of Family Planning was understood by general community and the appearance was considered as interesting so that it had a great influence toward the use of long-term effective contraception (MKEJ).

ABFK

Sikap dan Perilaku Bidan terhadap Pelayanan Metoda Kontrasepsi/Soemartono; Dwi Listyawardani.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 16

CORONARY DISEASE

Hubungan Titer IgG Clamydia Pneumoniae C-Reactive Protein dan Kejadian Kardiovaskuler Ulangan pada Penderita Penyakit Jantung Koroner/Riki Tenggara.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 24

COST OF ILLNESS

Biaya Akibat Sakit (Cost of Illness) Malaria : Studi di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Sungailiat Kabupaten Bangka Tahun 2003/Ferri Yanuar.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 181p.

ABSTRAK :

In Bangka Belitung Province, malaria in one of the classical health problem has been found since long time ago, and yet until now still not been successfully solved. Bangka as one of district in province of Bangka Belitung has high number of malaria cases. The AMI (Annual Malaria Incidence) was 45% in 2002, and clinical malaria patients reached 25,937 in the same year. Malaria problem in Bangka District will not only impact the health sectors, but also affect the economic and social sectors.

The cost of illness study is the first step to estimate the economic loss due to the malaria. As well one potential impact is the loss of the productive time of the people, including the expenses for the treatment and pain released to seek for medication as well as loss opportunity to earn money. The loss is even higher if they have to be hospitalized. The data from RSUF Sungailiat shows that number of malaria patient admitted to the hospital is quite high, 234 cases in year 2001 and 689 cases in year 2002; and has been the first top cases in Sungailiat Public Hospital.

This research aimed to obtaining information on how much costs generated due to malaria of the patient being hospitalized. This research aim is to obtain the cost of illness of malaria of the patient hospitalized in RSUD Sungailiat, both direct and indirect costs.

The objectives of this research are to describe characteristics of the malaria patients, the direct and indirect costs to seek for medication, average length of stay (ALOS) patients at hospital, as well as some factors related with total cost of illness. This research only covers cost of illness from the aspect of the patient of malaria regardless the cost from the provider side. This research is a survey, conducted in Sungailiat Public Hospital, Bangka District. Data has been collected during March–June 2003. The sample size was 94 respondents. Primary Data collected directly from the patient.

The study revealed that those who have been hospitalized due to the malaria are mostly male, senior high school graduated, 30 years old on average and mostly (67.1%) are originally from Bangka Island. Before being hospitalized, 77.7% of the respondent seeks care to the health facilities. Average cost spent by respondent was Rp. 28,310.00, consisted of transportation expense, drugs and physician, charge and also the laboratory examination.

Self medication was chosen by 54.3% of the respondent, by buying the drugs from "warung" (small shop), Mostly they bought the drugs for fever treatment because of they ignorance of malaria treatment. Average drugs expense was Rp. 2,350.00. Average length of stay (ALOS) respondent was 3 days, varied 1-7 days mostly in Class III (78.7%). Respondent to hospital after 1.5 day suffering. Patient expenses during hospitalized were equal to Rp. 351,985.00, consisted of expenses for the hotel room, medical consumables and drugs, medical services, laboratory examination/diagnosis, and other emergency services.

The average expenses for the caretaker during hospitalized were Rp. 49,545.00 for meals and the transportation. In total number of sick day of respondent between 2-9 days (5 days on average). Income loss (opportunity cost) due to malaria illness is Rap. 133,450.00 while for the caretaker is Rp. 215,00.

Total cost of illness is Rp. 669,175.00 comprised both of direct and indirect costs. The direct cost is 56.9% from the total cost or equal to Rp. 381,155.00, mostly spent for medical consumables and drugs, medical services, hotel room, laboratory examination/diagnosis, and other emergency services as well as hospital. The indirect cost was amounted to Rp. 288,020.00 for the transportation to the health facilities, expenses for meals, care taker during hospitalized and income loss of the patient and the care taker as well as.

Result of the bivariate analysis showed that are two variables related with total cost during pain; income of the patients and type of Plasmodium. Length of stay, number of sick days, sex/gender, occupation and education of the respondent did not show any significant relationship with the cost of illness.

The study suggested that a more comprehensive cost of illness study would be needed, as well as intersectoral approach to combat malaria in Bangka and special attention for the immigrants with high risk for malaria from other places.

BIKM

CUCUMBERS

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Pengaruh Mentimun (Cucumis sativus Linn.) terhadap Tekanan Darah Normal pada Wanita Dewasa/Yulius.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 21

Analisa Dampak Proyek SDES (Service Delivery Expansion Support) terhadap Peningkatan Program Keluarga Berencana di Jawa Timur/Soemartono; Dwi Listyawardani; Sri Supiaty.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The SDES project has been implemented and sponsored by US-AID since April, 1 1994. The goal of the project is to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in East Java Province from 2.2 (1994) to 2.0 by year 5 of SDES project ending in 1999. The general objective is to develop community awareness and promote the acceptance of family planning, and to ensure that families have access to the most appropriate methods for their needs.

To achieve the above objectives, several programs and activities have been implemented since April 1994. Within the period of six years, some progress of the programs has been achieved. The problem is how far the impact or changing of program achievements after the implementation of the SDES project. Based on this problem, an analysis of program achievements is needed. The analysis is focused on the comparison of program achievements either in SDES areas and Non-SDES areas or before and after the project implementation.

In general, the main objective of this analysis is to know how far actually, the impact or changing of program achievements after six-year implementation of SDES project. The analysis was focusing on the comparison of program achievements either in SDES and Non-SDES areas or before and after the project implementation. Specifically, the objectives of the comparative analysis are concentrated on the several indicators or aspects.

The types of analysis used are a combination time series analysis with an intervention and non-intervention areas. In time series analysis, statistical test has been applied to determine effective percentage changes of program achievements. In this analysis, data which have been used was secondary data of FY 1992/93 - 1999/00. Those data was collected on bases of time and areas or regencies (SDES and non SDES areas).

The SDES project has been implemented for six years and several innovative intervention or activities have been carried out. Within the six-year period, some progress of program in terms of the impacts or changing have been achieved and the analysis of this issues was also conducted and statistical analysis was also applied.

The finding showed that some aspects or indicators of FP program achievement were changed after the SDES project implementation. In term of recruiting new acceptors both all method and LTCMs in SDES areas was significantly better than those in non-SDES areas. Beside that, the proportion of new acceptors using LTCMs was a tendency of increasing and in SDES areas was higher than those in non-SDES areas significantly.

On the other hand, in term of maintaining current active acceptors both all-methods or LTCMs, the trend was not significantly different between SDES and non-SDES areas, but the proportion active acceptors using LTCMs to all methods was slightly better trend in SDES areas, even though it was not significantly different. In addition, the drop out of

contraceptive use in SDES areas, the trend of decreasing drop-out rate is apparently better comparing with those in non-SDES areas.

Regarding the number of FP service delivery point, both in SDES and non-SDES areas is considerable increase but the facts have showed that it is not significant different between SDES and non-SDES areas. In addition, the proportion of Private clinics in FP service provision of new acceptors both all-methods and LTCMs is also considerable increase.

Concerning the trend of fertility rate in East Java is fluctuate and based on the analysis that this situation is under normal fluctuation. The further analysis showed that for the time being, the important determinants influencing the trend of fertility rate in East Java are young first married age among women and increasing age specific fertility rate among young married couples.

In general, it is concluded that within the six years of the project implementation, the progress or changing of the project impact in term of several program achievements such as recruiting acceptors, maintaining current users, decreasing drop-out rate and encouraging self-reliance acceptors are considerable prospective.

LYAN, BPPK

DENGUE

45

Kadar Soluble Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (sVCAM-1) dan Von Willebrand Factor (vWF) sebagai Petanda Disfungsi Endotel pada Pasien Demam Berdarah Dengue/Ika Priatni.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 94p.

ABSTRAK :

Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit infeksi virus dengue yang sering terjadi di Indonesia dengan angka kematian yang tinggi. Manifestasi klinis DBD yang utama ditandai dengan demam, tanda perdarahan spontan dan syok. Hasil laboratorium yang menyolok pada DBD didapatkan trombositopenia dan hemokonsentrasi. Sampai saat ini patofisiologi terjadinya manifestasi klinis yang berat seperti perdarahan, syok hipoplemik dan KID masih belum jelas. Berdasarkan penelitian in vitro diduga pengaruh disfungsi endotel sangat besar pada mekanisme perdarahan dan syok. Petanda disfungsi endotel antara lain sVCAM-1 dan vWF.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menganalisa apakah pada DBD terjadi disfungsi endotel yang ditunjukkan dengan peningkatan kadar sVCAM-1 dan vWF dan apakah terdapat hubungan antara kadar sVCAM-1 dan vWF dengan parameter laboratorium DBD dan derajat berat penyakit.

Penelitian ini mempunyai 61 subyek terdiri dari 30 penderita DBD dan 31 penderita demam bukan DBD sebagai kontrol. Dilakukan pemeriksaan HI, kadar sVCAM-1, vWF, jumlah trombosit, kadar albumin dan D-dimer terhadap 30 sampai DBD sedangkan terhadap 31 sampel demam bukan DBD hanya dilakukan pemeriksaan HI, kadar sVCAM-1 dan vWF. Penetapan kadar sVCAM-1 berdasarkan prinsip *quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay*, penetapan kadar vWF berdasarkan prinsip enzyme linked fluorescent assay (ELFA), hitung jumlah trombosit dengan menggunakan prinsip

impedansi, pemeriksaan D-dimer memakai prinsip rapid immunoassay berdasarkan immunometric flowthrough dan kadar albumin dilakukan dengan metoda bromcresol-green.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata kadar sVCAM-1 pada kelompok DBD (1323 ± 545 ng/mL) lebih tinggi bermakna dibandingkan dengan kelompok demam bukan DBD (1003 ± 576 ng/mL), sedangkan rerata kadar vWF pada kelompok DB ($284 \pm 130\%$) tidak berbeda bermakna dengan kelompok demam bukan DBD ($327 \pm 141\%$). Tidak didapatkan korelasi yang bermakna antara sVCAM-1 dengan jumlah trombosit, kadar albumin, kadar D-dimer dan derajat berat penyakit. Didapatkan korelasi yang lemah tetapi bermakna antara kadar vWF dengan kadar D-dimer dan derajat berat penyakit.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka dapat dibuktikan bahwa pada penderita DBD telah terjadi disfungsi endotel yaitu dengan adanya peningkatan kadar sVCAM-1 dan vWF di atas nilai normal. Kadar sVCAM-1 pada DBD lebih tinggi bermakna dibandingkan pada demam bukan DBD. Kadar vWF pada DB dibandingkan dengan vWF pada demam bukan DBD tidak berbeda bermakna. Namun kadar sVCAM-1 tidak berhubungan dengan parameter jumlah trombosit, albumin, D-dimer dan derajat berat penyakit. Sedangkan kadar vWF hanya berhubungan dengan kadar D-dimer dan derajat berat penyakit.

Disarankan melakukan penelitian lanjutan secara serial perubahan beberapa jenis sitokin dengan parameter difungsi endotel.

BIFK

DENTAL CARIES

46

Analisis Karies Spesifik yang Berhubungan dengan Rokok Kretek : Kajian Epidemiologik dan Electron Dispersion X-Ray Microanalysis/Farida Soetiarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Clove cigarette smokers have been reported to develop a specific caries without pain or hypersensitiveness. This process of the specific caries appears to differ from the usual process of caries. Previous studies have shown that ordinary cigarettes did not cause caries directly. This lead to the assumption of influence by the eugenol content of the clove cigarettes while it is lacking in ordinary cigarettes. It is necessary to study the process of specific caries and its determinant factors by analysis data related to clove cigarette smoking and to analysis the process of specific caries by laboratories experimental model. The finding will be very important for tobacco control because of high number of clove cigarette smokers in Indonesia.

The objective of this study was to analyze determinant factors from various epidemiological risk factors and to establish the causal relationship between habitual clove cigarette smoking and specific caries in laboratory analysis.

This study was the epidemiological study, was performed to analyze demographic risk factors and life style related to development of specific caries by using historical cohort of 1160 responders. The epidemiological data were analyzed by determinant factors, Relative Risk and 95% CI. The laboratory study was design to compare the process of

the specific caries to the ordinary caries. The surface changes were examined by Scanning Electron microscope, while the composition of enamel and dentin was assessed by EDX. In addition smoke analysis by smoking machine, and micro hardness of the enamel and dentine by Vickers Hard Number. The assessment was performed before and after exposure by clove and ordinary cigarette, and pure eugenol. The laboratory data were evaluated to compare between different doses of clove cigarette, ordinary cigarette and pure eugenol, as well as different duration of exposure (20, 30, 40 days).

The epidemiological study showed an incidence of specific caries was 57.7%. The location, form, and pathophysiology process of the caries differ from caries in general. The degree of decay was affected by the period (years) of smoking; the number of cigarettes smoked each day, and the age of smoker. The Relative Risk for development of specific caries among the group above 50 years of age was two times higher than the ones under 50 years. Ordinal logistic regression was used to assess the interaction between the number of years of smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day and age of smokers. For the group above 50 years the data showed smoking longer than 15 years, with higher than 18 cigarettes per day the predicted incidence of no specific caries was 2%, mild caries 9% and severe caries 89%, with 12.92 mg of eugenol per cigarette.

The laboratory studies revealed the following results. The cigarette smoke analysis showed that clove cigarette contains eugenol relatively high concentration (12.92 mg), while ordinary cigarette smoke does not. The micro hardness of enamel and dentin decreased after exposure to clove cigarettes and pure eugenol, but not after exposure to ordinary cigarettes smoke. The inorganic and organic composition of enamel and dentin measured by EDX indicated that calcium level increased, while oxygen level decreases and phosphate remained relatively stable, after increasing dose of clove cigarettes and pure eugenol. Scanning Electron Microscopic features showed that hydroxy apatite crystals overlapped each other.

The conclusion of this study was clove cigarette smoking causes specific caries, related to eugenol, and the incident was 57.7%. Since the allowable levels of eugenol has yet to be specified by government regulation, it is recommended to the government to specify the limit of eugenol in clove cigarette at 1.5 mg/cigarette. Further research is suggested on the mechanism of failure in the binding between organic and inorganic matter in the tooth.

BIFK

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

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Pengaruh Tumpatan Glass Ionomer Cement dengan Metode Atraumatic Restorative Treatment terhadap Peningkatan Status Kesehatan Gigi/Magdalena Destri Agtini.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The objective of the survey to ascertain the effect of GIC through ART on the state of dental health. Survey design is time series design. Location is the districts of Cianjur, Karawang, and Serang, West Java, Indonesia. Duration of the survey is 2 (two) years. Survey subjects: Intervention group: 1200 pupils in schools executing routine grade III school dental health care activities, supplemented by GIC fillings through ART method.

Control group: 1200 pupils in schools executing routine grade III school dental health care activities.

Intervention and measurements: Dental health status of permanent dentition in children was determined using the DMF-T index. Oral hygiene was also evaluated using the OHIS index. The data was carried out at the start of the survey, one year after and two years after (final evaluation). Dentists examined the dental health and oral hygiene status. An interview by anthropologist dental health self-care behavior was also performed, at the beginning and conclusion of the survey. Examination of fluoride contents (in ppm) in the children's saliva was done on 35 children in the intervention subgroup and on 35 children in the control subgroup. Fluoride examination was carried out 6 times: before fillings, 1 day, 2 days, 7 days, 15 days and 28 days after fillings. A spectrophotometer (Bausch, Spectronic 20; HACH. Co, USA) with fluoride standard solution 1.00 mg/l was used to examine the fluoride content of saliva. The intervention group, apart from getting routine school dental care, also receives GIC fillings (filling materials used is GIC Fuji IX). Dental nurses performed filling on the school premises, without interfering in either school activities or other activities at the health center.

The results showed that at the start of the survey the dental status was higher in the intervention group (DMF-T = 1.74 plus minus 1.37) as well as the control group (DMF-T = 1.52 plus minus 1.18), comprise only of the D component. While at the final examination the dental health status of the intervention group (DMF-T = 2.41 plus minus 1.54) is better than the control group (DMF-T = 2.45 plus minus 1.51). Increase in the control group is twice as high as in the intervention group ($p=0.0000$), and increase in the new component D in the control group is twice as high as in the control group also ($p=0.0000$). Increase in the F component on the intervention group (125%) were very striking compared to F increase in the control group group (3%) ($p=0.0000$). PTI in the intervention is 52%, with only 1% in the control group. Fluor content (in ppm) in saliva in the intervention group is always higher in day 1, 2, 7, 15 and 28 after filling has been performed. GIC fillings through the ART method are cost effective.

The conclusion of this survey is the dental health status of the intervention group is better than in the control group. Slowdown in the increase of new caries development was found. GIC fillings through the ART method are both prevention and curative in nature. The achievement of the Ministry's of Health PTI target of > 50% seems to be possible GIC fillings through the ART method is cost effective.

BIKM

DEPRESSION, POSTPARTUM

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Faktor Risiko Depresi Prabersalin dan Depresi Pascabersalin : Minat Khusus pada Dukun dan Sosial dan Kesesuaian Hubungan Suami Istri/R. Irawati Ismail.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Purposes of the study are to identify risk factors for APD, blues and PPD by using the mathematical equation "model" and "evaluation scores". The objective of the study are: (1) To find the natural courses of APD, blues and PPD events, (2) to devise the

sufficiently reliable and valid measuring instruments KDS, KHSI, and LPGD. Setting of study Department of Obstetric and Gynecology of Persahabatan General Hospital Jakarta (RSP Jakarta). Duration of the study is from 1st November 1999 until 15th August 2001. Subjects are five hundred and eight pregnant women in the last trimester undergoing antenatal and postnatal care who gave birth at RSP. This study was a quantitative study-analytical observational prospective and a qualitative study using triangulation method.

Measurement in the quantitative study, the EPDS test was done for tendency to have APD in the pregnant women in the last trimester and data taking for risk factors in antenatal care. The second test was done using EPDS to obtain the tendency for blues within 1-5 days postpartum (PP). At least once EPDS testing for the tendency to have PPD within 2-4-6 weeks postpartum was done. Data analysis used chi-square, Fisher's Exact Cox proportional hazards regression with point estimation hazard ratio (HR) of 95% CI. Log-rank was used to assess the difference of 2 survival curves of category variables obtained through survival analysis using Kaplan-Meier and Breslow methods. HR weight was used to determine the scoring system for evaluation of APD and postnatal depression.

The qualitative study was conducted with home visits, observation, and interviews. Main results : the quantitative study resulted in natural courses of APD, blues and PPD events and showed the significance of proportion of APD, which was as high as 18%. Proportion of blues not preceded by APD was 16%. Proportion of blues with APD was 65%. Proportion of blues with or without APD was 25%. Proportion of PPD not preceded by APD and blues was 5%. Proportion of PPD with blues was 37%. Proportion of PPD preceded by APD was 28%. Proportion of PPD preceded by APD and blues was 59%. Proportion of PPD with or without previous APD and blues was 17%. Proportion of PPD based on time observational section of 2 weeks pp was 16%, 4 weeks pp 1.9% and 6 weeks pp 0.42%. The presence of history of depression increased the event of APD by 23%. KDS and KHSI proved to be able to be used to measure the increased the event of APD by 23%. KDS and KHSI proved to be able to be used to measure the significant risk occurrence of APD, blues and PPD. LPGD can also be used to transfer knowledge to recognize symptoms of depression in pregnant and postpartum women. Mental status of the husband indicated the significant risk for the occurrence of APD.

The result shows that APD, blues and PPD are multifactor disorders. Estimation of hazard function (mathematical equation "model"), which was equivalent to the "evaluation score" of tendency to have APD, supported the hypothesis that the presence of history of depression episodes contributed to increase the event of APD. Estimation of hazard function according to the "evaluation score" of tendency to develop blues known preceded by/not preceded by APD supported the hypotheses, that the presence of history of depression episodes played a role in increasing the occurrence of blues. Estimation of hazard function which was in accordance with supported the "evaluation score" of tendency to develop PPD not known preceded by/not preceded by APD and blues supported the hypothesis, that the presence of history of APD and blues contributed to increase the occurrence of PPD and supported the hypothesis: the presence of social support played a role in reducing the event of PPD.

Conclusion : the natural history of APD, blues and PPD indicate the diagnosis and prognosis of the disorders in details. Contribution of some risk factors revealed social support, history of depression, husband mental status has roles in event of APD, blues

and PPD has proved that these disorders are multifactor. KDS, KHSI and LPGD have been proven to be sufficiently reliable and valid.

BIKM

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

49

Kelainan Kongenital dan Hambatan Tumbuh Kembang Anak di Kecamatan Srumbung Kabupaten Magelang/Untung S. Widodo; Suryati Kumorowulan.-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan 2004 : irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 1

DIABETES MELLITUS, NON-INSULIN-DEPENDENT

50

Dampak Ekstrak Herbal terhadap Respons Imun Selular Monosit pada Penyandang Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 tanpa Komplikasi Vaskular/Arthur Elia Mongan.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 83p.

ABSTRAK :

Disfungsi imun merupakan faktor risiko utama yang menyebabkan peningkatan kekerapan infeksi serta percepatan vaskulopati pada penyandang DM tipe 2. Komplikasi yang ditimbulkan akibat kedua hal ini erat hubungannya dengan meningkatkan morbiditas serta mortalitas pada penyandang DM tipe 2. Peran monosit dan makrofag sebagai komponen utama sistem imun nonspesifik perlu lebih diungkapkan. Peran imunoterapi dalam mengatasi disfungsi imun pada penyakit kronik termasuk DM mendapat perhatian dan minat yang cukup besar saat ini. Salah satu imuno alamiah adalah ekstrak herbal BRM yang telah dipasarkan di Indonesia sekitar 7 tahun yang lalu.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mempelajari pengaruh pengobatan ekstrak herbal BRM terhadap jumlah serta fungsi monosit melalui respons ekspresi molekul permukaan CD14 dan CD18, serta sintesis TNF- α intraselular pada penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular. Uji klinis paralel dengan randomisasi. Subjek yang memenuhi kriteria masukan ialah 64 penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular yang berobat jalan di Poliklinik Endokrin Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Dalam RSUPNKM-FKUI dari bulan Pebruari – Agustus 2002 dan terbagi menjadi kelompok BRM dan PLASEBO masing-masing 32 subjek. Dilakukan pemeriksaan jumlah monosit secara otomatis dengan alat Coulter®MaxM dan pemeriksaan ekspresi molekul permukaan CD14 dan CD18, serta sintesis TNF- α intraselular monosit dengan flow cytometry menggunakan sistem FACSCalibur (Becton Dickinson).

Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji parametrik atau nonparametrik terhadap data tidak berpasangan yaitu antara kelompok BRM dan PLASEBO pada waktu sebelum atau setelah pengobatan, tanpa stimulasi atau dengan stimulasi LPS; serta terhadap data berpasangan yaitu antara kelompok sebelum dan setelah pengobatan dengan ekstrak herbal BRM atau PLASEBO, tanpa stimulasi atau dengan stimulasi LPS. Uji regresi logistik ganda antara sekelompok variabel bebas yang terdiri dari sebelum atau setelah pengobatan, BRM atau PLASEBO, tanpa atau dengan stimulasi LPS, jumlah monosit (rendah, normal, tinggi), lama sakit (< 1 tahun, 1–5 tahun, > 5 tahun), dengan salah satu

variabel tergantung yaitu geomean CD14 (tinggi atau rendah), geomean CD 18 (tinggi atau rendah), geomean TNF- α (tinggi atau rendah)

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan sebagian besar subjek dengan jumlah monosit rendah baik sebelum (50,0%) maupun setelah pengobatan (59,4%) dengan ekstrak herbal BRM, atau sebelum (58,4%) maupun setelah pengobatan 65,6%) dengan PLASEBO. Terdapat perbedaan tidak bermakna jumlah monosit antara kelompok BRM dan PLASEBO, baik sebelum ($p=0,319$) maupun setelah pengobatan ($p=0,712$), serta antara sebelum dan setelah pengobatan dengan ekstrak herbal BRM ($p=0,136$) atau antara sebelum dan setelah pengobatan dengan PLASEBO ($p=0,758$). Ditemukan perbedaan ekspresi CD14 monosit yang bermakna ($p=0,010$) antara yang diberi ekstrak herbal BRM yang ekspresinya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang diberi PLASEBO bila monosit distimulasi LPS.

Ditemukan perbedaan ekspresi CD18 monosit yang bermakna antara yang diberi BRM yang ekspresinya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang diberi PLASEBO baik tanpa stimulasi ($p=0,002$) maupun dengan stimulasi LPS ($p=0,000$); serta perbedaan bermakna ($p=0,023$) antara sebelum dan setelah pengobatan dengan ekstrak herbal BRM yang ekspresi CD18-nya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan sebelum pengobatan bila monosit distimulasi LPS. Ditemukan perbedaan sintesis TNF- α monosit yang bermakna ($p=0,000$) antara kelompok BRM yang sintesisnya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan PLASEBO bila monosit distimulasi LPS; serta antara sebelum dan setelah pengobatan dengan ekstrak herbal BRM yang sintesis TNF- α -nya lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan sebelum pengobatan ($p=0,001$) bila monosit distimulasi LPS.

Ditemukan hubungan bermakna ($p=0,0249$) antara variabel BRM dengan geomean CD14 tinggi dengan OR =1,7617 yang menyatakan pengaruh pengobatan ekstrak herbal BRM terhadap ekspresi CD14 monosit yang tinggi pada penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular. Demikian pula hubungan bermakna ($p=0,0013$) antara variabel BRM dengan geomean CD18 tinggi dengan nilai OR=2,2795 yang menyatakan pengaruh pengobatan ekstrak herbal BRM terhadap ekspresi CD18 monosit yang tinggi pada penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular. Ditemukan pula hubungan bermakna ($p=0,0062$) antara variabel dengan stimulasi LPS dengan geomean TNF- α tinggi dengan nilai OR=0,4994 yang menyatakan pengaruh stimulasi LPS terhadap sintesis TNF- α yang tinggi pada monosit penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular.

Dari hasil di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengobatan ekstrak herbal BRM pada penyandang DM tipe 2 tanpa komplikasi vaskular tidak berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan jumlah monosit, namun berpengaruh terhadap fungsi monosit melalui respons ekspresi molekul permukaan CD14 dan CD18, serta sintesis TNF- α intraseluler terutama bila distimulasi dengan LPS.

Perlu penelitian lanjutan dalam menetapkan faktor monosit-makrofag yang berperan terhadap timbulnya disfungsi imun pada DM tipe 2 serta manfaat ekstrak herbal BRM sebagai obat yang dapat memperbaiki disfungsi imun.

BIFK

DIARRHEA, INFANTILE

51

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kejadian Diare pada Anak 0–2 Tahun di Kelurahan Turangga/Wiwin Winlar.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Diarrhea is still a highest cause of morbidity and mortality for children under five. The various efforts have been conducted to pressure the incidence such as spreading-out some information about diarrhea through an illumination carried out by the health worker, but the attempt is seemly no yet sufficient. Because in order to prevent it, it is required some patterns of knowledge, attitude and behavior for a sufficiently healthy life. In addition, there are many factors influencing the occurrence of the diarrhea.

By this research, it is expected the factors influencing the incidence of the diarrhea to be known. In the light of the 0–2 years children in their life are highly dependent on those who take care them, so what becoming a basic reference on this research is the family's general condition, education, knowledge, attitude, and mother's behavior.

This research has been carried out by means of survey to the mothers having the 0–2 years children trough guide interviewing technique by using questionnaire. The questionnaire is classified into several categories comprising the educational level, general condition, knowledge, attitude, and behavior about a healthy life.

Based on the survey outcomes of the factors that most influential to the incidence of the diarrhea for the 0-2 years children in Kelurahan Turangga, we obtained at 61.54% of respondent having a less-economical level, 54.37% not know the means the washing their hands correctly as well as 63.5% usually give various snacks for the children 61.87% of the children a customarily in lie.

Based on this research the factors highly influencing the incidence of the diarrhea for the 0–2 years children in kelurahan Turangga are less economic-social status, less knowledge of washing their hand correctly, the mothers habit of the give some various snacks for the children and a bad habit of the child's life.

DMFK

DIET

52

Pengaruh Diet Rendah Kalori Seimbang terhadap Resting Energy Expenditure dan Kadar T₃ Serum Perempuan Obes/Francisca A. Tjakradidjaja.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 103p.

ABSTRAK :

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui keadaan metabolisme penderita obesitas setelah menjalani diet rendah kalori seimbang selama 14 hari, dengan mengukur resting energy expenditure (REE) dan kadar T₃ serum. Penelitian dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras, Jakarta Barat. Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 37 orang perempuan obes yang memenuhi kriteria penerimaan dan penolakan serta bersedia mengikuti penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi quasi eksperimental pra dan pasca perlakuan. Setiap subjek menjalani diet rendah kalori seimbang 1000 Kkal selama 14 hari. Pemeriksaan antropometri, REE dan kadar T_3 serum dilakukan pada awal, hari ke 7 dan akhir perlakuan, REE diukur dengan kalorimetri tak langsung (REE ukur) dan dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan Harris-Benedict (REE hitung).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada akhir perlakuan terjadi penurunan yang bermakna ($p < 0,05$) pada berat badan, masa lemak, massa bebas lemak, REE ukur dan REE hitung masing-masing dari $71,22 \pm 8,63$ kg menjadi $69,15 \pm 8,37$ kg (penurunan 2,9%), dari $35,32 \pm 2,58\%$ menjadi $33,94 \pm 2,58\%$ (penurunan 1,38%) dari $45,96 \pm 4,89$ kg menjadi $45,54 \pm 4,82$ kg (penurunan 0,92%), dari $1815,08 \pm 222,37$ Kkal menjadi $1718,97 \pm 269,50$ Kkal (penurunan 5,29%) dan dari $1428,07 \pm 84,02$ Kkal menjadi $1408,25 \pm 81,52$ Kkal (penurunan 1,39%). Penurunan kadar T_3 serum yang bermakna terjadi pada hari ke 7 ($p = 0,001$), dari $0,9005 \pm 0,1530$ ng/mL menjadi $0,8362 \pm 0,1611$ ng/mL (penurunan 7.1%). Pada hari ke 7 terdapat korelasi positif bermakna ($r = 0,349$; $p = 0,034$) antara perubahan REE ukur dengan perubahan T_3 . Pada hari ke 15 terdapat korelasi positif bermakna ($r = 0,401$; $p = 0,014$) antara perubahan REE ukur dengan perubahan massa bebas lemak. Perubahan T_3 pada hari ke 7 mempunyai korelasi positif bermakna ($r = 0,385$; $p = 0,019$) dengan perubahan berat badan minggu pertama dan dengan perubahan massa bebas lemak pada minggu pertama ($r = 0,345$; $p = 0,036$). Pada penurunan berat badan sebesar 2,9% terdapat penurunan REE ukur dan REE hitung masing-masing 5,29% dan 1,39%. Rata-rata REE ukur lebih besar 27% dari pada REE hitung.

Kesimpulan dari hasil di atas adalah setelah terjadi penurunan berat badan dengan diet rendah kalori seimbang, penderita obesitas dalam kondisi hipometabolisme yang ditandai dengan penurunan REE ukur, REE hitung dan kadar T_3 serum.

BIFK

53

Pengaruh Diet Rendah Kalori Seimbang terhadap Resting Energy Expenditure, Respiratory Quotient dan Profil Lipid Serum Perempuan Obes/Nur Asiah.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 119p.

ABSTRAK :

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh diet rendah kalori seimbang terhadap resting energy expenditure (REE), respiratory quotient (RQ) dan profil lipid serum untuk menurunkan morbiditas dan mortalitas penderita obesitas. Penelitian bertempat di Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras Jakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan suatu eksperimental pra dan pasca pemberian diet rendah kalori seimbang 1000 Kkal dengan komposisi 55% karbohidrat, 20% protein dan 25% lemak selama 14 hari terhadap 38 subjek perempuan obes (19-55 tahun) yang telah memenuhi kriteria penerimaan dan penolakan. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi data karakteristik sosial demografi, data asupan energi dan makronutrien, antropometri, REE, RQ, kadar kolesterol total, trigliserida, kolesterol LDL dan kolesterol HDL serum.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setelah pemberian diet 1000 Kkal selama 14 hari pada perempuan obes terjadi penurunan bermakna dari berat badan sebesar 2,64%

($p=0,001$), penurunan IMT 2,77% ($p=0,001$), penurunan persentase massa lemak tubuh 1,44% ($p=0,001$), peningkatan persentase massa bebas lemak 1,36% ($p=0,001$), penurunan rasio Lpi-Lpa 2,5% ($p=0,001$), penurunan tidak bermakna dari REE 4,41% ($p=0,071$), penurunan bermakna dari RQ 4,78% ($p=0,036$), penurunan kolesterol total 6,67% ($p=0,001$), penurunan trigliserida 22,92% ($p=0,001$), penurunan kolesterol LDL 4,22% ($p=0,027$) dan penurunan kolesterol HDL serum 5,54% ($p=0,004$).

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian diet rendah kalori seimbang sebesar 1000 Kkal/hari selama 14 hari terbukti dapat menurunkan secara bermakna berat badan, IMT, persentase massa lemak, meningkatkan persentase massa bebas lemak, menurunkan rasio Lpi-Lpa, RQ, kolesterol total, trigliserida, kolesterol LDL dan kolesterol HDL serum, tetapi tidak menurunkan secara bermakna REE pada perempuan obes.

BIFK

DIHYDROPTEROATE SYNTHASE

54

Mutasi Gen Hidrofolat Reduktase (DHFR) dan Dihidropteroat Sintase (DHPS) Plasmodium falciparum dari Dua Daerah dengan Hasil Efikasi Sulfadoksin/Pirimetamin yang Berbeda/Agustina Ika Susanti.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 115p.

ABSTRAK :

Resistensi terhadap S/P dihubungkan dengan mutasi titik pada enzim DHFR/DHPS, sehingga menyebabkan melemahnya ikatan afinitas antara enzim dengan inhibitorynya. Meskipun secara in vitro hal ini sudah dibuktikan, namun secara in vivo belum ada pola mutasi yang spesifik yang dapat digunakan untuk memperkirakan kegagalan S/P, mengingat penggunaan S/P sebagai first line atau second line di beberapa daerah endemik malaria memacu timbulnya resistensi S/P dalam waktu yang relatif cepat. Indonesia adalah salah satu negara endemik malaria, dimana hampir 50% *P. falciparum* telah resisten terhadap klorokuin. Untuk menentukan apakah S/P akan dipakai sebagai first line ataupun line anti malaria drug, diperlukan analisis dari mutasi gen DHFR dan DHPS yang berguna memberikan masukan untuk kebijakan pengobatan disuatu daerah.

Sampel penelitian adalah *P. falciparum* yang didapat dari pasien yang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Kenarilang (Alor) dan Hanura (Lampung) kemudian diberi S/P dan diikuti hingga 28 hari pengamatan. Dari spot darah pasien, DNA *P. falciparum* diekstrak dengan menggunakan metode ekstraksi chelex, dan selanjutnya dilakukan amplikasi DNA dengan primer yang menyandi gen DHFR dan DHPS. Hasil amplikasi dipotong dengan menggunakan enzim restriksi untuk melihat adanya mutasi dikedua gen tersebut.

Hasil studi ini menunjukkan kegagalan pengobatan di Alor dan Lampung sebesar 8,5% dan 22,5%. Dari kedua daerah ditemukan adanya mutasi DHFR yaitu asparagin 108 Alor vs Lampung sebesar 71,2% vs 87,2%, valin 16 sebesar 93,6% vs 33,3%, Arginin 59 sebesar 59,6% vs 72,4%. Tidak ditemukan adanya mutasi isoleusin 51 di kedua daerah, meskipun di Alor hanya ditemukan mutasi leusin 164 hanya sebesar 8,5%. Sedangkan mutasi DHPS pada residu glisin 437 sebesar 64% hanya ditemukan di Lampung saja. Proporsi mutasi ganda dikedua daerah masing-masing sebesar 48,9% dan 51,9% untuk

Alor dan Lampung dengan predominasi aspargin 108 + arginin 59. Aspargin 108 + arginin 59 I(DHFR), glisin 437 (DHPS) atau gabungan ketiganya (DHFR mutan + DHPS mutan) berhubungan dengan kegagalan pengobatan S/P. Ada hubungan age-dependent distribusi parasit dengan alel gen DHFR mutan + DHPS mutan dimana akan semakin dijumpai dalam proporsi yang semakin sedikit diusia dewasa (>20 tahun). Terdapat perbedaan proporsi pembawa gametosit diakhir pengamatan (H28), dimana Lampung lebih banyak dari Alor. Penggunaan S/P di Alor masih dapat dipakai sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai first line antimalaria drug dan harus digunakan dengan kombinasi S/P dan lainnya. Sedangkan di Lampung penggunaan S/P sebaiknya diganti mengingat tingginya mutasi di daerah tersebut.

BIFK

DISEASE RESERVOIRS

55

Pengembangan Referensi Serangga Vektor dan Reservoir Penyakit di Indonesia/ Widiarti (et. al).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 20p.

ABSTRAK :

Balai Penelitian Vektor dan Reservoir Penyakit (BPVRP) Salatiga berfungsi sebagai WHO Collaborating Centre (CC), penyelenggaraan pelatihan tenaga entomologi, tempat magang pegawai dari instansi lain dan para mahasiswa dari berbagai perguruan tinggi di Jawa dan luar Jawa. Guna menunjang fungsi BPVRP tersebut dituntut untuk selalu siap tersedia spesimen dan koloni serangga/vektor/bukan vektor dan reservoir penyakit, bahkan spesimen yang telah ada perlu diperbaharui dan dilengkapi serta diperbanyak jumlahnya.

Tujuan penelitian adalah : (Tujuan Umum) Mengembangkan koleksi referensi serangga vektor dan reservoir dalam jumlah banyak sehingga dapat menjadi pusat informasi dan dokumentasi (museum) nyamuk, reservoir dan serangga lain penular penyakit. (Tujuan Khusus) Melengkapi referensi serangga vektor dan reservoir dan reservoir penyakit dari berbagai daerah yang belum tersedia di BPVRP.

Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif dengan unit analisis adalah pengamatan populasi. Metode penelitian adalah survei entomologi yang dilakukan dengan survei pradewasa di beberapa daerah di Jawa Tengah dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan. Pada tahun anggaran 2002, koleksi yang perlu ditambahkan adalah *Anopheles balabacencis*, *Anopheles subpictus*, *Anopheles tessellatus* dan *Anopheles kochi*.

Penambahan koleksi nyamuk *An. balabacencis* lebih banyak diperoleh dari Desa Kemalang, Kecamatan Kemalang, Kabupaten Klaten yaitu sebanyak 164 ekor stadium pradewasa dari pada di Desa Karangseon, Kecamatan Banjarnangu, Kabupaten Banjarnegara. Kepadatan stadium pradewasa paling tinggi di Desa Kemalang adalah pada bulan September–Oktober. Koleksi *Anopheles subpictus* di Kepulauan Karimunjawa juga diperoleh jumlah sangat banyak yaitu 1027 ekor (362 dewasa dan 665 pradewasa). Stadium pradewasa berkembang biak di air payau dengan salinitas berkisar antara 35-53 permil.

Pada saat dilakukan koleksi *An. subpictus* ini diperoleh spesies yang di Pulau Jawa belum pernah ditemukan yaitu *An. karwari* stadium dewasa sebanyak 12 ekor. Populasi *An. subpictus* paling tinggi antara bulan September–Oktober. Koleksi *An. tessellatus* dan *An. kochi* yang dilakukan di Desa Lebakwangi Kabupaten Banjarnegara dan Desa Kaligading Kabupaten Kendal diperoleh hasil kurang memuaskan yaitu hanya di Kabupaten Banjarnegara diperoleh *An. kochi* 27 ekor dan *An. tessellatus* kosong, sedangkan di Kabupaten Kendal *An. kochi* 6 ekor dan *An. tessellatus* 2 ekor.

Hasil koleksi reservoir di dua Kabupaten dan satu Kotamadya yaitu Kabupaten Wonosobo dan Kabupaten Banjarnegara serta Kotamadya Semarang diperoleh beberapa spesies reservoir beserta ektoparasitnya. Reservoir Pes yang diperoleh dari Kabupaten Wonosobo dan Kabupaten Banjarnegara adalah *Rattus thiomanicus* dan *Rattus r. diardii*. Sedangkan ektoparasitnya adalah *Laelaps echidninus*, *Laelaps nutali*, *Laelaps turkistanicus*, *Polyplax spinulosa*, *Leptotrombidium flecheri* dan *Xenopsila cheopis*. Koleksi reservoir (tikus) dari Kotamadya Semarang ditemukan spesies *Rattus norvegicus* dan *R.r. diardii*. Sedangkan ektoparasitnya adalah *Xenopsila cheopis* dan *Laelaps echidninus*.

BPPK

DIURESIS

56

Pengaruh Pemberian Infusa Akar Imperata cylindrica Beauv. var. major terhadap Efek Diuresis pada Sukarelawan Dewasa/Margaretha Indriani Kosim.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Origin medicine has known by old Indonesia society. This medicine is made from plants that exist around us. One of them is *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major, which in Indonesian recognized by the name of seagegrass to grow in area which is have tropical climate. As data bibliography, *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major fortunate have diuresis effect (increase urine volume) where the effect represent one of the hypertension therapy. With diuresis effect, *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major can be used to replace synthetic diuresis medicine, which have side effects which high enough.

The objective of this experience is knowing how the influence of *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major especially its root to diuresis effect at human being. Plant that used is crossed pattern and research from subject in order to fulfill inclusive criterion and is exclusive. Research indicator result of research is the amount of diurest that measured every hour during 5 hour. Result of research analyzed with t test for pair observation.

The results proof that *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major root have effect diuresis. The conclusions of this experiment are *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major root have effect to diuresis of adult volunteer. Research concerning diuresis effect at *Imperata cylindrica* Beauv. var. major root expected can donated knowledge to traditional medicine development.

DMFK

DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS**57**

Manajemen Distribusi Kapsul Minyak Beryodium di Tujuh Kabupaten di Jawa Barat dan Sumatera Selatan Periode 1997-2001 (Management of Iodized Oil Administration in Seven Districts in West Java and South Sumatera During 1997-2001)/Syarifudin Latinulu; Vita Kartika; Basuki Budiman; Sri Prihatini.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The intensification of administration of iodized oil as a short-term intervention program to combat the IDD problem have been lunch more than 5 years. Since January 2001, the iodized oil program is under responsibility of the district government. Some problems a raised. The objective of the study is to get an efficiency model of iodized oil distribution, and the specific objective is to study the maximum coverage and the accuracy of distribution population target, inhibition and promoting factors of distribution.

The study was cross sectional and explorative. The study was done in six districts of West Java and one district in South Sumatera. Respondent were the IDD program officer. Primary data collected with interview method and secondary data collected with copying the annual data reported of primary health care, and/or notation of villages midwife. Descriptive analysis on organization and management flow of capsules was implemented.

The results showed that It was found out that there were deviated target of iodized oil distribution area as well as population target which is happen in OKI, Sukabumi, and Karawang. In OKI, iodized oil was distributed in precisely light and moderate prevalence kecamatan; and also elementary school. Planning of iodized oil distribution not yet properly running well due to some reasons. The coverage of iodized oil distribution variated in between both kecamatan (from 45.8 % to 93.5%). The conclusions of the study were the distribution model is fairly good. The quality of data for planning still low. There is some inhibiting factors drawn synergistic effect for delaying the success of iodized oil administration. The coverage of distribution is low, fund for sweeping and updating population target data are too restricted. Recommendations of the study were the iodized oil distribution guidebooks need to be updated. Administration of iodized oil in the light prevalence kecamatan should be stopped.

FGIZ, BPPK**DYSPEPSIA****58**

Perbandingan Gambaran Endoskopik Mukosa Lambung setelah Pemberian Piroksikam dan Meloksikam serta Hubungannya dengan Keluhan Dispepsia pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu Usia Lanjut/Dolvy Girawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Rheumatism especially osteoarthritis is often found in elderly population Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is often prescribed to assuage rheumatism related

complaints. The efficacy of NSAIDs therapy derived from old generation is inextricably linked with side effects especially on gastrointestinal. Age was estimated to be a risk factor for gastroduodenal ulceration. Dyspepsia has little discriminatory value in identifying the subsets of NSAIDs users most likely to have ulcer complication. Newer generation of NSAIDs is said to have fewer side effects since it selectively blocks COX-2 isoenzyme. Meloxicam is the NSAIDs that are more selectively aimed at blocking COX-2.

This study is conducted to assess the extent of side effects that may have on gastric mucosa and to find the correlation between dyspeptic symptoms and endoscopic findings, which also employed the use of piroxicam as a comparative agent.

In a prospectively randomized, clinical trial, double blind parallel design and repeated measures on 20 equal numbered groups. Each group received 20 mg piroxicam or 15 mg meloxicam daily for a period of 3 weeks. Statistical analysis was done based on Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney U test, and Spearman correlation.

One subject of the piroxicam group dropped out, leaving 19 subjects who remained until the end of the study. After piroxicam administration 78% subjects had higher endoscopic scores, including 22% subjects showed ulcers. This mucosal change was statistically significant ($p=0.008$). At the end of the study mild dyspeptic symptoms after piroxicam administration were present in 67% subjects ($p=0,023$). Forty percent of meloxicam subjects had higher endoscopic scores, which was statistically significant ($p=0,024$). In meloxicam group mild dyspeptic symptoms were detected in 40% subjects, which was statistically not different ($p=0,066$).

Meloxicam group showed lower endoscopic score compared to piroxicam group, which was statistically different ($p=0,011$). There was no statistically significant difference ($p=0,187$) in dyspeptic symptoms between two groups. There was no significant correlation between endoscopic scores with dyspeptic symptoms. Although it was not significant, there was tendency weak positive correlation ($r=0,306$; $p=0,425$ in piroxicam group and $r=0,352$ in meloxicam group).

The study concluded that either piroxicam or meloxicam administration in elderly patients with knee osteoarthritis caused gastric mucosal damage. Patients treated with meloxicam had fewer gastric mucosal damage compared to those treated with piroxicam. Dyspeptic symptoms were not different between two groups. There was no correlation between dyspeptic symptoms and endoscopic findings.

DRHS, DPFK

ELDERLY

59

Energi Expenditure pada Lansia (Energy Expenditure of Elderly People)/Yuniar Rosmalina (et. al.)-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Physical activity is a factor to estimate the energy requirement. The elderly tend to reduce their activities that influence their energy requirement. Now a day the energy need for elderly is extrapolated from the adult. Energy expenditure based on their daily

activities is a method to estimate the energy requirement. The purpose of the study was to assess energy expenditure of elderly people based on the daily physical activities.

The study was conducted in 2 sub-sub districts of Bogor Country. A total of 92 elderly (42 men and 50 women) were included in this study. The inclusion criteria were BMI 18.5 - 25.0, physically and hematological healthy and agree to participate in this study. Physical activities data were collected 3 days respectively using method record and recall and energy intakes using 3-day food record by weighing.

The results showed that the average age was $67.5 \pm 5,1$ years for male elderly and 65.4 ± 3.9 years of female elderly. Recreational activities (reading, watching TV, sitting) were the most activities done by male elderly (34.9 % of the day) while female elderly 34.8 % of the day were spent for sleeping activity. The highest energy expenditure of male elderly was contributed from recreational activities (570.3 ± 187.8) Kcal/day while female elderly the highest energy expenditure was contributed from household work activities. The average energy expenditure for male elderly was 1870.2 ± 261.2 Kcal/day or 34.4 Kcal/body weight/day and female elderly was 1840.2 ± 255.7 Kcal/day or 38.2 Kcal/body weight/day. The energy intake of male elderly was 1858 ± 471.7 Kcal/day or 34.1 Kcal/body weight/day and female elderly was 1472 ± 255.7 Kcal/day or 30.8 Kcal/body weight/day.

Conclusion of this research was the energy expenditure of male elderly balance with their energy consumption, while the energy expenditure of female elderly higher than their energy consumption.

Recommendations of this study was further study on physical activities of elderly of different culture in Indonesia is needed.

FGIZ, BPPK

60

Hubungan antara Zinc Serum dengan Status Gizi Lansia (Relationship between Zinc Serum and Nutritional Status of Elderly People)/Fitrah Ernawati; Sri Martuti; Joko Pambudi; Rustam Efendi.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The findings of study that 30% in Bogor and 27% in Jakarta of elderly people were undernourished. Malnutrition may occur due to infection and low food intake. Among elderly people, one of the factors that causes low food intake is affected by impairment of taste sensory and teeth function. The impairment of taste sensory is influenced by zinc status in the body. The aimed of this study is to collect food consumption pattern data of zinc rich foods, zinc concentration in serum and to analyze association of zinc concentration and nutritional status.

Research design was cross sectional, and conducted in two sub districts in Bogor city. The respondents were women in 60-75 years of age, no suffering from illnesses and chronically disease. The total respondent was 90 people, and divided into three groups of 30 people. Data gathered included respondent identity, physical examination, anthropometrics, and blood biochemical and zinc dietary consumption.

Zinc dietary consumption adequacy of underweight group was only 30% of recommended dietary allowance, while for normal and overweight groups was 40% of dietary allowance. Zinc serum concentration of underweight group (82 ug/dl) was not significantly different with normal group (85 ug/dl), however differed significantly ($p < 0.05$) with overweight group (95 ug/dl). Underweight group suffered 40% zinc deficiency, 27% for normal and only 7% for overweight group. Zinc deficiency was more prevalent in underweight group than that of normal and overweight group.

FGIZ, BPPK

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

61

Penurunan Kewaspadaan Perawat dengan Kerja Bergiliran (Shift) pada Rumah Sakit "X" di Jakarta dan Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan/Endah Sri Wahyuni.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 67p.

ABSTRAK :

Rumah sakit merupakan salah satu perusahaan yang memerlukan kerja shift bagi karyawannya termasuk perawat. Dampak kerja shift yang terutama adalah gangguan Circadian ritme yang menyebabkan gangguan pada pola tidur, kekurangan tidur dan kelelahan yang berakibat terjadinya penurunan kewaspadaan. Di rumah sakit ini beberapa kesalahan pemberian obat terjadi terutama pada perawat dinas shift malam, oleh karena itu dilakukan penelitian dengan tujuan mengetahui prevalensi dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penurunan kewaspadaan.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi cross sectional (potong lintang). Jumlah sampel pada kelompok perawat rawat inap sebesar 45 orang yang diambil secara alokasi proporsional dari masing-masing unit.

Data penelitian didapat dari medical check up, PK3RS, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, pengisian kuesioner dan tes Pauli yang dilakukan dua kali setelah shift pagi dan setelah shift malam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penurunan tingkat kewaspadaan pada perawat shift malam dan prevalensi penurunan kewaspadaan sebesar 71,1%. Faktor yang berhubungan paling kuat dengan penurunan kewaspadaan adalah beban kerja berlebih ($p = 0,0004$) dan faktor yang tidak bermakna tetapi mempunyai angka yang mendekati adalah pola tidur/lama tidur siang ($p = 0,0767$).

Dari penelitian ini terbukti bahwa shift malam mengakibatkan penurunan kewaspadaan dan secara statistik terbukti bahwa faktor beban kerja berlebih ($p > 0,05$) bermakna dalam mempengaruhi penurunan kewaspadaan. Faktor lain seperti pola tidur, strategi tidur dan kualitas tidur walaupun secara statistik tidak terbukti tetapi kenyataannya berpengaruh. Ini terbukti dari penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Ohida T. (et. al.). Untuk mencegah dan mengurangi penurunan kewaspadaan perlu pemahaman yang sama baik dari pihak manajemen, perawat dan dokter perusahaan.

BIFK

ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL**62**

Perbandingan Gambaran Endoskopik Mukosa Lambung setelah Pemberian Piroksikam dan Meloksikam serta Hubungannya dengan Keluhan Dispepsia pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu Usia Lanjut/Dolvy Girawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 58**ENERGY METABOLISM****63**

Energi Expenditure pada Lansia (Energy Expenditure of Elderly People)/Yuniar Rosmalina (et. al.).-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRACT: Lihat 59**ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION****64**

Pengembangan Model Pengelolaan Proses Pengolahan Tambang Emas Skala Kecil Berwawasan Kesehatan di Kecamatan Punung, Kabupaten Pacitan, Tahun 2002/ Inswiasri (et. al.).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 32p.

ABSTRAK :

Tujuan umum penelitian ini adalah untuk eksplorasi masalah pencemaran lingkungan (surveilans pencemaran dan eksplorasi) masalah kesehatan (surveilanse penyakit) berkaitan dengan pengolahan tambang emas. Tujuan umum ini akan tercapai bila ada data dasar yang mendukungnya. Data dasar dan penerapan model inilah yang akan dicapai pada tahap I dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Kebonsari, Kecamatan Punung, Kabupaten Pacitan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara wawancara kepada responden mengenai pengetahuan tentang Hg (dampak kesehatan dan lingkungan), sosial, ekonomis, dan pengukuran status gizi, survei dan observasi adanya pola malaria dan kecacangan di wilayah tersebut. Ditelusuri pola penyakit masyarakat dari Puskesmas setempat (data sekunder).

Status gizi dari 150 responden hasil indeks masa tubuh yang termasuk kategori kurus ada 14,7% (<18,5); yang normal (18,5–24,5) ada 73,4% dan yang termasuk gemuk (>24,5) ada 11,9%. Hasil kadar Hg dalam beberapa sampel yaitu : dalam rambut berkisar antara tidak terdeteksi – 13,607 µg/g, dalam urin berkisar antara tidak terdeteksi – 179,00 ppb, dalam darah berkisar antara tidak terdeteksi – 0,357 µg/ml, dalam tanah rata-rata 48,976 ppm per berat kering, dalam tanaman rata-rata 0,128 ppm per berat basah, dalam air sebelum proses rata-rata 1,58 ppb = 0,00158 ppm, data air sesudah proses rata-rata 5,00 ppb = 0,005 ppm, kadar air sumber air bersih penduduk rata-rata 2,59 ppb = 0,00259 ppm, kadar air sungai pada jarak kira-kira 3 km dari tempat proses rata-rata 1,24 ppb = 0,00124 ppm.

Survei entomologi nyamuk *Anopheles* yang tertangkap, di dusun Gondosari ditemukan 5 (lima) spesies, *An. barbirostris*, *An. aconitus*, *An. maculatus*, *An. annularis* dan *An. vagus* dengan kepadatan yang rendah. Spesies *Anopheles* yang tertangkap terbanyak/ dominan di daerah penelitian, yaitu *An. maculatus*. Spesies tersebut ditemukan sedang hinggap di sekitar kandang ternak. Jumlah nyamuk yang tertangkap paling dominan ada lahan. Vagus (19), kemudian *An. maculatus* (18), *An. aconitus* (13), *An. annularis* (4) dan *An. subpictus* (2).

Dari komposisi nyamuk yang tertangkap yang dicurigai berperan sebagai vektor malaria di daerah penelitian adalah *An. aconitus* dan *An. maculatus*. Mengingat sangat sedikitnya jumlah nyamuk yang tertangkap dan survei hanya dilakukan satu kali selama 3 hari, maka dalam hal ini tidak dilakukan pembedahan nyamuk untuk mengetahui paritinya, untuk difokuskan dalam pemeriksaan cirkum sporozoit menggunakan metode ELISA. Dari kajian larva diketahui bahwa habitat pradewasa vektor malaria pada survei ini di daerah penelitian nyamuk *An. maculatus*, *An. acinitus* di dusun Kebonsari adalah kobakan air dan sungai yang dipermukaan banyak ditumbuhi oleh algae, lumut dan rumput, dengan salinitas ‰.

Untuk mengetahui prevalensi cacing usus yang ditularkan melalui tanah (*soil transmitted helminths*) dilakukan pemeriksaan 103 sampel tinja yang diperoleh dari penduduk desa Kebonsari, hasil yang didapat adalah 13 orang (12,62%) terinfeksi cacing usus yang terdiri dari 8,74% terinfeksi cacing tambang, 5,83% terinfeksi cacing *Ascaris lumbricoides* dan 0,9% terinfeksi cacing *Trichuris trichiura*.

Dari penelitian ini disarankan *surveillance* perlu dilakukan untuk monitor lingkungan dan menjaga lingkungan tetap sehat menuju Indonesia Sehat 2010. Dilihat dari pola penyakit masyarakat, penyuluhan hidup sehat dan bersih secara umum perlu dilakukan. Penelitian selanjutnya sebaiknya dilakukan pada musim kemarau karena bila penelitian dilakukan pada musim penghujan akan mengalami kesulitan karena sarana jalan dan geografi yang tidak mendukung.

BPPK

EOSINOPHILS

65

Pengaruh Meniran dan Jombang dalam Mengurangi Reaksi Peradangan Secara Makroskopis serta Menekan Jumlah Eosinofil dalam Darah pada Dermatitis Alergi dengan Hewan Coba Mencit/Christever.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Dermatitis as a result of inflammation area, consequently by recruitment eosinophil cells to the inflammation area. The eosinophil cells could produce a toxic protein, which cause tissue injury. At this reason, a medicine that decreases the number of the eosinophils expected could gain the inflammation.

The research was aimed to know the effect of meniran, dandelion and both combination in reducing inflammation reaction and decreased the number of eosinophils in blood of the experimental mice with allergy dermatitis.

RAL experiment design with male mice BALB/C strain experiment animal, which divide into 6 groups (n=6) they were, negative control groups, positive control groups, loratadin, meniran, dandelion and both combination.

The results show that the diameter of the inflammation reaction as follows (in mm); in negative control (0.000), positive control (0.901), loratadin (0.610), meniran (0.479), dandelion (0.705), meniran and dandelion (0.060). Whereas the average number of eosinophils were (in percent) a follows; negative control (2.389), positive control (8.444), loratadin (2.222), meniran (2.611), dandelion (4.000) meniran and dandelion (2.667).

It can be concluded that meniran, dandelion and meniran and dandelion in combination could reduce the inflammation reaction and decreased the number of eosinophil in blood. Because of this reason tissue injury appeared in allergy dermatitis could be reduced. Meniran and dandelion recommended as an alternative choice in allergy dermatitis treatment. We propose further study in allergy dermatitis treatment using meniran and dandelion.

DMFK

EPIDEMIOLOGY

66

Studi Epidemiologi Malaria di Daerah Endemi Malaria Kabupaten Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah/Damar Tri Boewono.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 69p.

ABSTRAK :

Malaria merupakan penyakit tular vektor yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Kabupaten Banjarnegara Jawa Tengah. Banyak aspek yang mempengaruhi terjadinya penularan malaria diantaranya adalah bionomik vektor dan perilaku masyarakat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor risiko kejadian malaria dan menyusun suatu strategi penanggulangan malaria berdasarkan informasi epidemiologis dan ekologis vektor yang memadai dan spesifik untuk Kabupaten Banjarnegara.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian epidemiologi analitik dengan menggunakan rancangan kasus pembandingan dengan penyesuaian. Kasus adalah penderita malaria yang didiagnosis oleh petugas Puskesmas Bawang dan Banjarmangu, Kabupaten Banjarnegara, berdasarkan pemeriksaan laboratorium ditemukan *Plasmodium falciparum* pada bulan Mei–Nopember 2002 dan berdomisili di Dusun Sudimara, Desa Lebakwangi, Kecamatan Bawang dan Dusun Karangsegon, Desa Sigeblog, Kecamatan Banjarmangu, Banjarnegara. Pembandingan adalah tetangga terdekat dari kasus, dengan jenis kelamin sama, umur setara (perbedaan umur kurang dari 5 tahun), tidak sedang menderita malaria.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebiasaan mandi di sungai pada pukul 18.00 – 20.00 berhubungan dengan kejadian malaria (OR =25,5 dan p value=0,00). Kebiasaan tidak menggunakan obat nyamuk (OR=5,2 dan p value=0,00) dan kebiasaan tidak menggunakan kelambu (OR=2,3 dan p value=0,00) juga berhubungan dengan kejadian malaria. Nyamuk yang diduga menjadi vektor malaria di lokasi penelitian adalah *An. aconitus*, *An. maculatus*, dan *An. balabacensis*. Kepadatan *An. aconitus* tertinggi terjadi

pada bulan Mei dan Nopember. Aktivitas menghisap darah berkisar antara pukul 18.00 – 22.00 dengan puncak aktivitasnya, terjadi sekali yaitu pada sore hari pukul 20.00, baik di dalam maupun di luar rumah. Kepadatan *An. maculatus* tertinggi pada bulan Mei dan Juli. Aktivitas menghisap darah *An. maculatus* terjadi mulai pukul 20.00 – 03.00 dengan puncak aktivitas pukul 23.00 baik di dalam maupun di luar rumah. Kepadatan *An. balabacensis* paling tinggi terjadi pada bulan Juli untuk Dusun Karangseong dan bulan September untuk Dusun Sudimara. Puncak aktivitas menggigit *An. balabacensis* di dua dusun tersebut sama yaitu setelah tengah malam pukul 01.00. Kepadatan *An. maculatus* nampak berhubungan dengan meningkatnya kasus malaria.

Kasus malaria ditemukan setiap bulan dan ada indikasi peningkatan terjadi sekitar bulan Juli dan Desember. Pada curah hujan rendah kasus malaria cenderung meningkat. Berdasarkan sistem informasi geografis, area potensi malaria adalah sekitar tempat perindukan nyamuk vektor malaria (*An. aconitus*, *An. maculatus* dan *An. balabacensis*) dengan radius 0–600 m.

Penyuluhan masyarakat hendaknya secara intensif tentang pentingnya tempat mandi, cuci dan kakus/WC di tempat yang tertutup misalnya kamar mandi dekat atau di dalam rumah. Penggunaan kelambu berinsektisida dan atau penggunaan obat nyamuk bakar untuk melindungi penduduk dari gigitan nyamuk vektor malaria. Pada musim kemarau sebaiknya dilakukan suvei jentik di sekitar sungai yang berdekatan dengan pemukiman penduduk dan penebaran ikan atau pengendalian hayati lainnya di kobakan air sungai yang mengandung positif jentik nyamuk vektor malaria.

BPPK

ETHANOL

67

Uji Toksisitas Akut Ekstrak Etanol Sambiloto (Andrographis paniculata Nees) terhadap Mencit/Elza Sundari.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

More and more exploiting medical plant in society, hence safety becomes special matter, which must be paid attention too. A toxicity test to medical plant is necessary to do to know the safety restriction of that medical plant, one of them is sambiloto's (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) ethanol extract.

To find out the biological effect, toxic effect and determine LD 50 from sambiloto's (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) ethanol extract on mice, in the short term use, so that it can be used in medical science, especially on pharmacology.

This research is carried out on mature masculine mice, 8 weeks old a Swiss-Webster groove with weight 20–25 grams. The mice are distributed into 10 groups. Each groups consist of 10 masculine mice and then given sambiloto's (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) ethanol extract per oral with dosed 8 g/kg bw; 10 g/kg bw; 12 g/kg bw; 14 g/kg bw; 16 g/kg bw; 18 g/kg bw; 20 g/kg bw; 22 g/kg bw; 24 g/kg bw; 26 g/kg bw. An observation on the death is conducted for 4 hours, and then continued every 2 days once for 14 days. It is not obtained a death until dose 26 g/kg bw of ethanol extract sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) up to 14th day, and the toxicity sign, which emerge, is in the form of

light somnolence. LD 50 of ethanol extract sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) is more than 16 g/kg bw, is stated to be practical not toxic.

It is expected the use of Indonesian medical plant, especially sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) can be more extensive. For the next toxicity test can be done by sub chronic toxicity test, and chronic toxicity test. Others also can be continued with specific toxicity test.

DMFK

EUGENOL

68

Analisis Karies Spesifik yang Berhubungan dengan Rokok Kretek Kajian Epidemiologik dan Electron Dispersion X-Ray Microanalysis/Farida Soetiarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 46

FAMILY PLANNING

69

Analisa Dampak Proyek SDES (Service Delivery Expansion Support) terhadap Peningkatan Program Keluarga Berencana di Jawa Timur/Soemartono; Dwi Listyawardani; Sri Supiaty.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 44

FEMORAL NERVE

70

Perbandingan Neurotoksisitas Lokal Ropivakain 0,25%, 0,5%, dan 0,75% : Suatu Penelitian Histopatologi pada Saraf Femoralis Tikus/Ezra Oktaliansah.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Neurological complication due to regional or peripheral nerve block can be directly associated with local anesthetic agent toxicity. Ropivacaine, a new local anesthetic agent, is widely and commonly used for peripheral and neuraxial block but there are fewer data about local neurotoxicity of this agent. The aim of this experimental study was to observe the local neurotoxicity of ropivacaine in different concentrations to femoral nerve in rats and to find the correlation between the concentrations and the degree of nerve damage.

The study was done on 32 male wistar rats randomly divided into 4 groups (group I, II, III and IV). Femoral nerves of all groups were identified and soaked for 30 minutes in ropivacaine 0.25 (group I), ropivacaine 0.5% (group II), ropivacaine 0.75% (group III), NaCl 0.9% (group IV). On the 3rd and the 7th days, 4 nerves of each group were histopathologically observed.

In all groups, there were mild damages : thickening (edema) in the epineurium layer with inflammatory cells and, whereas one in-group III showed a moderate damage :

perineurium thickening. There were no statistically differences between the degree of nerve damage and concentration ($p=0.114$ at the 3rd day, and $p=0.454$ at the 7th day). There were significant correlations between the nerve damage and increment of concentration on the 3rd day ($p=0.015$) but not on the 7th day ($p=0.131$). There were no differences in the nerve damage in each concentration on the 3rd and 7th days ($p>0.05$).

In conclusion, ropivacaine 0.25%, 0.5%, and 0.75% may cause femoralis nerve damage in rats and by increasing the concentration there will be higher possibility of nerve damage.

DRHS, DPFK

FEMUR

71

Perkiraan Panjang Utuh Tulang Femur, Tibia dan Humerus dari Panjang Fragmen-fragmennya pada Populasi Melayu (Deuteromalayid) Indonesia/Isabella Kurnia, Liem.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 101p.

ABSTRAK :

Perkiraan panjang utuh tulang dari panjang fragmen-fragmennya perlu dilakukan sebagai langkah pertama dalam memperkirakan tinggi badan pada kasus identifikasi atas mayat tak dikenal yang ditemukan dalam keadaan tidak lengkap (kasus mutilasi, berupa bagian-bagian kerangka atau fragmen tulang).

Penelitian perkiraan panjang utuh tulang dari panjang fragmen-fragmennya pada populasi Indonesia belum pernah dilaporkan, sehingga di lapangan digunakan rumusan yang dibuat berdasarkan penelitian-penelitian pada populasi lain dengan hasil yang kemungkinan kurang tepat. Oleh karena itu, maka dilakukan penelitian analitik-non eksperimental yang bertujuan memperkirakan panjang utuh tulang femur, tibia dan humerus dari panjang fragmen-fragmennya pada populasi Melayu (Deuteromalayid) Indonesia.

Pada penelitian ini dilakukan pemeriksaan terhadap 454 tulang yang berasal dari 158 tulang femur (114 pria dan 44 wanita), 125 tulang tibia (90 pria dan 35 wanita), dan 169 tulang humerus (128 pria dan 41 wanita). Pada setiap tulang dilakukan pengukuran terhadap panjang utuh tulang dan panjang fragmen-fragmennya berdasarkan definisi *Steel*. Kemudian dilakukan analisis mengenai perbedaan panjang utuh tulang dan panjang fragmen-fragmennya serta rasio panjang fragmen-fragmen tulang terhadap panjang utuh tulangnya antara pria dan wanita, dan antara posisi lateral kanan dan kiri dengan uji ANOVA dua jalur, yang dilakukan dengan analisis regresi dan faktor multiplikasi untuk mencari hubungan di antara kedua parameter tersebut.

Dari hasil analisis tersebut ditemukan bahwa : 1) panjang utuh dan panjang fragmen tulang femur, tibia dan humerus pria lebih panjang dari pada wanita, kecuali fragmen T5 dan H3; 2) rasio pajang fragmen-fragmen tulang tibia (T4 dan T5) dan humerus (H1 dan H3) pria berbeda dengan wanita, tetapi pada tulang femur rasio tersebut antara pria dan wanita sama; 3) panjang utuh dan panjang fragmen-fragmen tulang femur, tibia dan humerus kanan sama dengan kiri; 4) persamaan regresi dengan menggunakan prediktor panjang fragmen-fragmen tulang femur, tibia dan humerus layak digunakan untuk memperkirakan panjang utuh tulangnya, kecuali fragmen T1 dan T5 pria dan wanita,

dan H3 wanita; 5) faktor multiplikasi fragmen-fragmen tulang femur, tibia dan humerus layak digunakan memperkirakan panjang utuh tulangnya; 6) persamaan regresi lebih tepat dalam memperkirakan panjang utuh tulang femur, tibia dan humerus dari fragmen-fragmennya dibandingkan faktor multiplikasi, namun secara tidak ditemukan adanya perbedaan yang bermakna.

BIFK

FOOD

72

Association of Perception towards Genetically Modified Foods and its Determinant Factors among Scientists in Bogor Agriculture Institute/Tri Nisa Widyastuti.-- Jakarta : Postgraduate Program Faculty Medicine University of Indonesia, 2003.-- 71p.

ABSTRAK :

The debate surrounding genetically modified organism (GMO) has been emotive and multi-dimensional, attracting a wide range of participants. Conflicting arguments and partial truths have left consumers, farmers, public interest groups and food producers confused. Critics of GMOs have been exceptionally successful in raising the profile of genetically modified (GM) foods and have attracted public support from a wide audience including scientists.

However, the study about consumer acceptance of GM foods is abundant, while study among scientists is limited. Scientists can provide proper explanations and information to consumer about GM products. Also, they usually are the first group to react if any unsafe GM foods enter the market. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to assess the perception of scientists towards genetically modified foods.

The study was designed as a cross sectional study. A total of 400 scientists (defined as one who involves in one or more activities covering teaching, research and consultancy) in Bogor. Agriculture Institute (IPB or Institute Pertanian Bogor) was selected by using random sampling. Data collection for this study was done by face-to-face interview using structured questionnaire and self-administered questionnaire for assessing the knowledge of the respondents.

All the collected data were coded and entered into SPSS 11.0 for Windows. Data analyses were done using frequency distribution for descriptive analysis and chi-square test for the association.

Nearly half of the respondent felt that they had basic understanding of GM food. However, when their knowledge was assessed, 69.8% of them had good knowledge score. Most of them (71%) stated that they were aware with the term of GM foods. Respondents were questioned about their perceived intention when offered some GM foods. Majority (78.3%) of those surveyed stated that they would like to try it. Over 90% felt that there should be some form of labeling for distinguishing food containing GM ingredients from non-GM foods.

Overall, the results showed that majority (72,8%) of the respondent were for GM foods, 14.8% was neutral, and only 12.5% was against it.

BIFK

FOOD CONTAMINATION

73

Pengaruh Jenis Tempat Pengelolaan Makanan terhadap Kontaminasi Bakteri pada Makanan di Jakarta Selatan/I Made Djaja.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of food establishment and other factors involved in food bacterial contamination, a prospective study concerning factors related to food contamination has been conducted in South Jakarta Municipality. The sample of this study is covering 255 food establishments, namely 85 each from three types of food establishment such as street food, restaurant and catering. Type of food observed was meat food (raw meat and spices processed with a lot of water) or "daging berkuah". Fecal coli and Escherichia coli bacteria's were used as indicators of pathogen bacterial food contaminations.

Factors observed and the results found that Fecal coli and Escherichia coli contaminations of served food were 39.2% and 12.2% respectively, cooked food contamination were 31.8% and 7.5%; food stuff (raw meat) contamination were 83.5% and 40.0%; water contamination used were 35.3% and 12.9%; food handler's hand contaminations were 56.9% and 12.5%; food container contamination were 60.0% and 16.9%; the average peak of cooking temperature was 99.5⁰C, with 20.6 minutes duration; food was stored in room temperature (28.9⁰C) with in 6–7 hours period, and served in 28.7⁰C which are in dangerous temperature zone.

Using multi-variance analysis, there are factors involved in food bacterial contamination such as 1) type of food establishment (restaurant, street food vender, and catering), 2) food snuff (raw meat) quality, 3) water quality, 4) food handler's personal hygiene, 5) cooking temperature, 6) cooked food contamination, and 7) the food stored duration. And resulting 25 quantitative formulas of factors, which are contributed to food contamination.

It's concluded that bacterial food contamination is high and among those factors observed, 7 factors were significantly related to bacterial food contamination. To insure the quality and safety of food produced and consumed, therefore strengthening of training and education of food manager, food handler's and food inspector in food hygiene and sanitation should be continued. Scope of training should be focus on food sanitation and hygiene, food processing, personnel hygiene, and equipment cleanliness.

BIKM

FOOD HANDLING

74

Pengaruh Jenis Tempat Pengelolaan Makanan terhadap Kontaminasi Bakteri pada Makanan di Jakarta Selatan/I Made Djaja.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 73

FOOD, FORTIFIED**75**

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PTM) terhadap Perkembangan Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan/Riza Prihadi.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 31**76**

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan terhadap Kejadian Gizi Kurang pada Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan Kota Bandung/Dini Ardiani.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Supplementary feeding program has been recognized that be able to increase the nutritional status of underweight preschool children. A research conducted in April until October 2001 in a slum urban area Kelurahan Sukapura and Kebon Jayanti also found 53.7% improvement of nutritional status from underweight (W/A-3SD-<-2SD) to well nourished (W/A > -2SD). To evaluate that study, in October 2002, the sample was examined in to know nutritional status of well-nourished preschool children after 14 months cessation of supplementary feeding, observational analytic research was conducted, with a retrospective cohort design. This study was a part of research about human resource development in slum urban area.

In this study we performed body weight measurement and nutritional assessment using weight for age index in 98 subjects age 26-55 months old. The influence of family characteristics and morbidities (acute respiratory infection and diarrhea) were analyzed retrospectively using univariat and multivariat logistic regression analysis. After 2 months cessation of the supplementary feeding program we found 10.2% subjects reformed to underweight and the number of underweight preschool children was increased to 40.8% 14 months after cessation of supplementary feeding. We also found a significant correlation between the numbers of household members ($p=0.011$). There was no significant relationships between the incidence of underweight and the other family characteristic and morbidity.

Conclusion: After 14 months cessation of the supplementary feeding program, 40.8% preschool children reformed to underweight; and the number of household members has the strongest correlation with their nutritional status.

DRHS, DPFK**FRACTURES****77**

Uji Stabilitas Fiksasi Tulang antar Teknik Cross Kirschner-Wire dengan Tension Band Wiring pada Patah Tulang Transversa Shaft Tibia Ayam/Indra Peni.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Metacarpals and phalanges fracture are the most common fracture occur in the human body and they can lead to deformity and functional disturbance. The aim of the therapy

is to perform a stable fixation to revive maximum function of the hand by avoiding prolonged immobilization.

A stable fracture of the shaft metacarpals and phalanges can be treated with open reduction and internal fixation with plate and screw (P/S), tension band wiring (TBW) for cross Kirschner-wire (CKW).

Forty-eight chicken's tibial bone was categorized randomly into 3 groups. Transversal osteotomy was done to each bone at the shaft. First group was fixed with the combination of 4 hole mini plate and 2 millimeters screw (P/S), second group was fixed with the combination of 1.2 millimeters cross K-wire and 0.8 millimeters monofilament SS wire with lateral knot (TBW), and third group was fixed with 1.2 millimeters cross K-wire (CKW). Each group was biomechanical tested with postero-anterior and latero-medial bending test, distraction test and torsion test with an evaluation of failure if there is a 3 millimeters displacement of fracture site.

The data was analyzed statistically with the Analysis of variance (Anova) followed with Duncan Multiple Comparison. In postero-anterior bending test found F value 352.697; $p < 0.001$. It means TBW technique ($X = 1683.5 \text{ gr/mm}^2$) more stable compared to CKW technique ($X = 828.4 \text{ gr/mm}^2$). In latero-medial bending test found F value 89.774; $p < 0.001$. It means TBW ($X = 1225 \text{ gr/mm}^2$) more stable than CKW ($X = 761 \text{ gr/mm}^2$). In distraction test found F value = 81.071; $p < 0.001$. It means TBW technique ($X = 1088.4 \text{ gr/mm}^2$) more stable than CKW technique ($X = 618.4 \text{ gr/mm}^2$) and in torsion test found F value = 121.322; $p < 0.001$. It means the TBW technique ($X = 880.4 \text{ gr/mm}^2$) more stable than CKW technique ($X = 440.4 \text{ gr/mm}^2$). All the results were statistically significant with $p < 0.001$.

Conclusion of the study that TBW technique is more stable compared to CKW technique on the transversal fracture of the shaft metacarpals and phalanges.

BIKM

FRACTURES, OPEN

78

Sardjito Scoring System Assessment on Open Lower Leg Fractures/Herman Y. Kuncara.-- Yogyakarta : Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Gadjah Mada University, 2002.-- 52p.

ABSTRAK :

There are various classifications for assessing the degree of open fractures and each has its own advantages and disadvantages. Dr. Armis proposed a new classification (The Sardjito Scoring System) since he couldn't find any which was objective, reliable and applicable in an emergency setting. The classification try to eliminate doubt by using scores to quantify the nature of open fracture instead of describe it qualitatively.

A diagnostic study to find out if the new Sardjito Scoring System is valid and reliable and to describe the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive and negative predictive value of the system. Every patient with open lower leg fracture from January 1999 till December 2000 was classified with the proposed Sardjito Scoring System and Gustilo Classification of Open Fracture. The residents on duty were then asked to classify them with the proposed scoring system, the other with Gustilo system. Thirty-two cases of open

fractures from our file were presented to eleven co-assistants. They were then asked to classify them with Sardjito Scoring System.

The result of classification made by co-assistants was utilized to measure the validity and reliability of the Sardjito Scoring system. The study calculated the sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy, positive and negative predictive value from the of classification made by the residents. The study found that the system was valid (r ranged 0.6668 – 0.9864, $p < 0.01$) and reliable (r ranged 0.9117-0.9977, $p < 0.01$). We had 186 patients with open lower leg fracture. The sensitivity : 99.31%, specificity : 81.10%, accuracy : 86.56. positive predictive value : 70.73%, and negative predictive value : 99.04%).

The study concluded that the proposed Sardjito Scoring System was valid, reliable and good diagnostic device for classifying the severity of open lower leg fractures.

ABFK

GARLIC

79

Aktivitas Antifungal Bawang Putih (Allium sativum Linn.) terhadap Candida albicans in Vitro/Kristiani Wiek Kustanto.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 25

GLASS IONOMER CEMENTS

80

Pengaruh Tumpatan Glass Ionomer Cement dengan Metode Atraumatic Restorative Treatment terhadap Peningkatan Status Kesehatan Gigi/Magdarina Destri Agtini.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 47

GOITER

81

Pengaruh Status Gizi terhadap Kadar Yodium Urin setelah Pemberian Kapsul Yodium pada Anak Sekolah Dasar di Daerah Gondok Endemik (Effect of Nutritional Status on Iodine Urine Level after Iodized Oil Supplementation of School Children in Endemic Goitre Area)/Sri Prihatini; Syarifudin Latinulu.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

One of the government strategic to prevent iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) is oral iodized oil supplementation, since it has economic and many practical advantages over injections. However there are high variations in efficacy and the average duration of protection often ranging from 6 months to 1 year. Many factors that influence the absorption and retention of oral iodized oil such as the nutritional status, the presence of intestinal parasites, sex and age of the subject.

The objective of this research was to study the effect of nutritional status on iodine urine level after iodized oil supplementation. The study design was cohort prospective with

nutritional status as risk factor. Research population was elementary school children aged 6-10 years in three villages of Cidahu Subs District, West Java Province.

The result showed that average amount of iodine excreted by urine for three days was higher (27%) in-group of moderate malnutrition compared with good nutrition group (25.5%), but this was not significantly different ($p>0.05$). Median level of iodine urine after 6 month showed which were 87 ug/l for moderate malnutrition group and 110 ug/l for good nutrition group, and this was significantly different ($p<0.05$). With urine adequacy level of 100 ug/l, after 6 months, 66% children with moderate malnutrition and 29.3% with good nutrition have mild deficiency ($p<0.05$).

The research concluded that average amount of iodine excreted in urine for three days was higher in-group of moderate malnutrition compared with good nutrition group but this was not significantly different. Children with moderate malnutrition have greater iodine deficiency risk than good nutrition after 6 months.

FGIZ, BPPK

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

82

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perkembangan Mental dan Psikomotor pada Anak Batita Gizi Kurang (Determinat Factors of Mental and Psychomotor Development on Malnourished Children)/Sri Muljati (et. al).-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRACT : Lihat 32

HEALTH CARE COSTS

83

Pembiayaan Kesehatan di Indonesia Tahun 1990-2000/Ridwan Malik.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

During the period before fiscal year 1996/97, there were several activities have been done related to national health financing such as data collection, analyses, research, and report in Indonesia. The activities was done without coordination by many agencies, it were conducted by National Institute of Health Research and Development-MOH (NIHRD), Bureau of Planning, Bureau of Finance-MOH, Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS), Universities, beside by International Agencies (World Bank, WHO, UNDP etc.)

The data and report document was an-uniform base on the objective of the activities. Since year 2001 have been established National Health Account Team which under coordination by Bureau of Finance-MOH. The task of the team is to collect national data on health finance, to analyze it and make a report for National and International purposes. It is expected in the future the health financing data and report will be uniform. Regarding in the year 2002 it was conducted the activities of Trend Analyses of Health Sector included the health financing as one of the subsystem of the health system. It has been completely analyzed the health financing and expenditures in the period between year 1990 to year 2000.

The methods to collect and analyses of the data were base on existing secondary data. The sources of data to be analyzed are: (1) the data which collected by NHA team; (2) the research report has been published; (3) conducted a new research; (4) recounting by estimation method if the data was not available.

The important results as follows: In the period between year 1990 to year 2000 the national health expenditure in nominal price was increased 10 times from Rp.3,442,041 million in year 1990 to Rp.35,416,959 million in year 2000. However, by using the fixed price the increasing will much lowest. Unfortunately analyses by using the fixed price was not conducted at this report due the fixed price in the period of 1990 to 2000 still in the process of data collecting. By using per capita per year the health expenditures was increased 8 times from Rp.19,602 in the year 1990 to become Rp.171,511 in the year 2000.

However, by using US \$ rate per capita per year it is only increased 1.73 times from USD 11.6 in the year 1990 to USD 20.01 in the year 2000. In the ten years period the percentage of the health expenditure to GDP in average was 2.21%, it was continuing increased every year from 1.85% in the year 1990 to 2.74% in the year 2000. Regarding the percentage of government finance sources and private sources, it was in average 27.55% from government sources and 712.45% from private sources. Base on the data collection and analyses method can be estimated or scenario of trend of the health financing and expenditure after year 2000.

It was suggested by using variables as follows: - Percentage of total health expenditures to GDP - Percentage of government sources and private sources - Estimation of government sources trend - Percentage of Central government sources (deconcentration) and local government sources (decentralization) - Seeking health behavior of the community Inflation of health goods and services.

LYAN, BPPK

HEALTH EDUCATION

84

Pendidikan Kesehatan melalui Metode Ceramah dengan Modul, Dibandingkan Metode Ceramah Tanpa Modul untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita dalam Menghadapi Menopause di Kota Yogyakarta (Health Education through Speech Method with Module Compared with Speech Method Without Module That Aim to Improve Knowledge and Attitude of Women in Facing Menopause in Yogyakarta)/Winda Triana.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 116p.

ABSTRAK :

The successfulness of health development in Indonesia has improved the health status that causing at the improvement of Life Expectancy age which hence, creating the increasing number of menopause women Yogyakarta special province occupies the highest life expectancy age (that is 68.35 in the year of 1997) and the climacterium in Indonesia (6.12%). When inserting menopause age, women will face new problem that is the change of body metabolism, and facing the risk of experiencing health disorders such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and osteoporosis. Prevention effort should be done by having early prevention through knowledge and information regarding health.

Health education with speech method that using module is one of the methods that could develop understanding and positive attitude toward health.

This research was aimed to investigate the effectiveness of speech method that using module and without module in improving knowledge and attitude of women in maintaining health in facing the menopause.

This is a quasi experiment with non-equivalent control group design of sample of treatment and control groups or non-randomized control group with pre-test and post-test. This research was located in Gondokusuman sub district and the sample was chosen purposively by sample size formulation (Lemeshow, et al). Characteristic analysis was using chi-square and the statistic test was using t-test with $p=0.05$.

The result of the research showed that the analysis of variables of age, education, and job of the two groups showed that $p>0.05$. This meant that the two groups were comparable or proportional. The t-test statistic analysis of the mean value of knowledge and attitude of the two groups in pre-test was significant with $p<0.05$ and post-test 1 was significant with $p<0.05$. In addition, the mean value of knowledge and attitude of the two groups in post-test 2 was also significant with $p<0.05$. This meant that treatment and control groups were experienced significant improvement of knowledge and attitude. Hence, both of the methods were effective in improving knowledge and attitude. However, the improvement of knowledge and attitude in post-test 2 was higher in-group that given module rather than group that was not given module. If we compare the two groups, the mean value of knowledge and attitude of two groups in pre-test was not significant ($p>0.05$), in post-test 1 ($p>0.05$) was not significant and in post-test 2 ($p<0.05$) was significant. This meant that there was insignificant improvement of the two groups in pre-test and post-test 1, and there was significant improvement of group which given module in post-test 2.

ABFK

85

Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Secara Kelompok dan Individu terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktek yang Berkaitan dengan Penanggulangan Anemia Ibu Hamil di Kecamatan Klaten Selatan Kabupaten Klaten/Sadjiran.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 131p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 4

HEALTH PROMOTION

86

Pengaruh Metode Ceramah dan Media Leaflet terhadap Perilaku Pengobatan Sendiri yang Sesuai dengan Aturan untuk Keluhan Demam, Sakit Kepala, Batuk, dan Pilek (Studi di Kecamatan Warungkondang, Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat)/Sudibyo Supardi.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, 2002.-- 153p.

ABSTRAK :

Menurut hasil Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional tahun 1998, dari penduduk Indonesia yang mengaku sakit, persentase terbesar mengeluh demam, sakit kepala, batuk dan

pilek. Kemudian upaya yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi keluhan tersebut persentase terbesar adalah pengobatan sendiri menggunakan obat.

Diperkirakan lebih dari separuh pengobatan sendiri yang dilakukan masyarakat tidak sesuai dengan aturan sehingga dapat membahayakan kesehatan, pemborosan waktu, dan pemborosan biaya karena harus melanjutkan pengobatan. Dalam upaya meningkatkan perilaku pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan, yaitu tepat golongan obat, tepat obat, tepat dosis, dan lama pengobatan terbatas, pemerintah telah membuat peraturan tentang *Keterangan yang Wajib Tercantum pada Brosur/Kemasan Obat Bebas dan Pedoman Periklanan Obat Bebas*, tetapi hasilnya belum memadai. Sementara itu, penyuluhan tentang pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan untuk keluhan demam, sakit kepala, batuk, dan pilek belum pernah dilakukan di Indonesia.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) mengetahui gambaran pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan untuk keluhan demam, sakit kepala, batuk, dan pilek, (2) membuktikan pengaruh penyuluhan obat dengan metode ceramah dan media *leaflet* yang dilakukan oleh penyuluh puskesmas dapat meningkatkan secara bermakna pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai aturan, dan (3) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi peningkatan perilaku pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan.

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, telah dilakukan penelitian *quasi experiment* dengan rancangan *non equivalent pre-test and post-test with control group* terhadap 140 responden di desa perlakuan dan 140 responden di desa di Kecamatan Warungkondang, Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat, tahun 1998. Responden adalah ibu-ibu yang bukan tenaga kesehatan, tidak buta huruf, dan melakukan pengobatan sendiri dengan menggunakan obat yang berasal dari warung untuk keluhan demam, sakit kepala, batuk dan pilek dalam kurun waktu dua minggu terakhir dari saat survai.

Sampling dilakukan secara *acak sistematis* berdasarkan daftar nama ibu-ibu yang membeli obat di warung. Sebelum penyuluhan obat, dilakukan pengumpulan data kuantitatif dan data sekunder, juga pengumpulan data kualitatif obat untuk penyusunan *leaflet*. Intervensi dilakukan dua kali, yang berupa penyuluhan obat dengan metode ceramah dan media *leaflet* dalam bahasa daerah oleh penyuluh puskesmas di desa perlakuan. Empat bulan kemudian dilakukan evaluasi terhadap responden yang sama, dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang sama. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji X-2, uji-t berpasangan, uji-t tidak berpasangan, dan uji regresi.

Hasil penelitian adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Secara umum ibu-ibu yang melakukan pengobatan sendiri di Kecamatan Warungkondang, Kabupaten Cianjur sebelum penyuluhan adalah (a) mendapat informasi obat terutama dari iklan obat di media elektronika, bukan dari brosur/kemasan obat, (b) kurang mengetahui tentang nama obat, dosis, dan batas lama pengobatan keluhan demam, sakit kepala, batuk, dan pilek, (c) bersikap positif setuju terhadap pengobatan sendiri, dan (d) kira-kira hanya separuh responden yang melakukan pengobatan sendiri sesuai dengan aturan.
2. Pengaruh metode ceramah dan media *leaflet* terbukti secara bermakna (a) meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang pengobatan sendiri, (b) meningkatkan sikap ibu terhadap pengobatan sendiri, dan (c) meningkatkan tindakan

pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan untuk keluhan demam, sakit kepala, batuk, dan pilek.

3. Penyuluhan yang dilakukan dengan metode ceramah dan media *leaflet* secara bermakna meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang pengobatan sendiri, meningkatkan sikap ibu terhadap pengobatan sendiri dan meningkatkan tindakan ibu dalam pengobatan sendiri yang sesuai dengan aturan.

BIKM

87

Peranan Promosi Kesehatan pada Guru Olah Raga terhadap Pencegahan Dini Skoliosis pada Murid Sekolah Dasar/Tiar Erawan.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 91p.

ABSTRAK :

Scoliosis or spinal column bend to the left or right side often found in primary school student and will hamper the growth of the children. This has close relationship with study equipment and working procedure at primary school that is not suitable with ergonomic requirement. Therefore, supervision for early prevention of the scoliosis by physical education through health promotion is necessary. This research was aimed to find out the improvement of knowledge, attitude and behavior of physical educator in the early prevention of scoliosis of the primary school student.

This is a quasi-experimental study with Non-Equivalent Control Group Design with Pre-test and Post-test. The subject of this research was 62 physical educator, 32 people obtained health promotion with speech method by using media of slide projector, module and demonstration and only 30 people who only obtain module. After being analyzed with independent sample t-test, the result showed that health promotion could improve knowledge, attitude and behavior of physical educator in the early prevention of scoliosis of primary school students.

The conclusion of the study showed health promotion with speech method by using media of slide projectors, module and demonstration was more significant ($p < 0.05$) in improving knowledge, attitude and behavior of primary school physical educator in the early prevention of scoliosis more better than health promotion by using module.

ABFK

HEALTH SERVICES

88

Dampak Intervensi Pelayanan Kesehatan Yayasan Rio Tinto terhadap Cakupan Program P2TB Paru di Kabupaten Kutai Barat/Agus Sopian.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 101p.

ABSTRAK :

This research aimed at finding out the impact of Rio Tinto Foundation (RTF) intervention in improving physician/paramedical staffs knowledge, knowledge and activities of TB cadres, knowledge and behavior of communities. The activities of Rio Tinto Foundation is to accomplish pulmonary TBES management training for physician/paramedical staffs, conduct training for communities as TB cadres. The study problem is concerned with the

impact of Rio Tinto Foundation health services intervention on the coverage of pulmonary TBES program in West Kutai Regency. The objective of study is to find out the impact of Rio Tinto Foundation health services intervention on the coverage of pulmonary TBES program.

This is an evaluation study with a quasi-experiment two group post-test design, using two groups of intervention Public Health Center and two groups of control public health center. The independent variables of Rio Tinto Foundation intervention program takes from training for health staffs of community members. The dependent variables are : a) health staffs knowledge; b) knowledge and activities of TB cadres with one and two training sessions; c) knowledge and behavior of pulmonary TB patient and community. The sample of study was drawn by a purposive sampling technique. The data were analyzed by descriptive and analytical methods using t-test and chi-square analysis.

The results of the study showed that there were difference between intervention public health center and control public health center, i.e., physician/paramedical staffs knowledge ($p=0.028$), knowledge of TB cadres with one and two training sessions ($p=0.004$), knowledge of pulmonary TB patients ($p=0.001$), and knowledge of community ($p=0.001$). There was difference in activities of TB cadres with one and two training sessions ($p=0.003$). There were differences in cure rate and conversion rate between intervention and control groups ($p<0.05$). There was no difference in characteristics of sex, occupation, education, and age in the two groups ($p<0.05$).

The study concluded that the intervention of Rio Tinto Foundation in the form training is very effective in improving the knowledge of physician/paramedical staffs, TB cadres knowledge, pulmonary TB patients and community knowledge, and the coverage of pulmonary TBES.

ABFK

HEARING LOSS, CONDUCTIVE

89

Tingkat Gangguan Pendengaran Konduktif pada Anak Kelas Satu SD Tersangka Otitis Media Efusi di Beberapa Sekolah Dasar Kota Bandung/Sinta Sari Ratananda.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Otitis media with effusion is characterized by the presence of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms of infection and no tympanic membrane perforation, is diseases commonly in infant and young children. The disease almost unaware by parents, teachers or doctors because no obvious sign or symptom from child. Conductive hearing loss caused by OME is a usual complication today. Which could affect development of speech, language and communication skills.

A descriptive analytical study using diagnostic tools and cross sectional was conducted to knowing quality and quantity conductive hearing loss, which affect first year elementary student on several elementary school in Bandung. The period of study was September 2002, there were 168 children who fulfilled all the criteria. All subjects had undergone tympanometric and the result quickly read. Subject who fulfilled criteria for suspected OME was in one group and the other group was controlled (which had

randomized). All children in each group were performed audiometry test. Chi squared test and t test were used to analyze the data.

The result showed from 130 ears with suspected OME, 98 ears (75.38%, $p = 0.043$, OR = 1.7) had conductive hearing loss. The conductive hearing loss was in mild degree (average 27.81 dB until 31.5 dB) with frequency ≤ 2000 Hz.

DRHS, DPFK

HELMINTHIASIS

90

Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Anak serta Lingkungan Rumah dan Sekolah dengan Kejadian Infeksi Kecacangan Anak Sekolah Dasar : Studi di Kecamatan Prembun, Kabupaten Kebumen/Wachidanijah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 122p.

ABSTRAK :

In some area the prevalence of intestinal worm disease is relatively high more than 60%. Some research showed that the biggest prevalence was occurred in primary school children. This research was aimed to investigate the relationship between knowledge and with attitude of respondent toward intestinal worm infection, the relationship between respondent's attitude playing behavior and daily activities, the relationship between knowledge and attitude related with behavior, the relationship behavior and intestinal worm infection as well as the description of respondent's behavior and environment of house and school related with intestinal worm infection.

This is a non-experimental research that uses cross-sectional design with quantitative and qualitative approaches. This research was located in Prembun Sub-district, Kebumen Regency. The sample was chosen using proportional stratified random sampling technique. The population was primary school children at grade 4, 5 and 6. Quantitative data was analyzed using chi-square, regression linier and multiple regressions and the qualitative data was analyzed using comparative interpretation of observation and in-depth interview result.

The result of this research showed that 70.6% of the sample was positive suffering from intestinal worms infection, which 58.4% out of the 70.6% was in the age of 11 – 13 years old. The number of girl's respondents was more than boys. The most infection experienced was from *Trichuris trichiura* 44.5%, 11.0% *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 0.8% *Hook worm* and 43.7% infected from mixed worms.

This research also showed that there was significant relationship between knowledge and attitude, between attitude and behavior, there was significant relationship between knowledge and attitude with behavior except behavior of playing with sand at school without wearing shoes, there was significant relationship between behavior of never defecate in any place, behavior of not playing with sand at school without wearing shoes and never washing hand before eating with the incident of intestinal worm infection. The unavailability of latrine, house that nearby river, "jamban cemplung" as well as always playing sand and not wearing shoes were estimated as the cause of high prevalence of intestinal worm infection in the research area. Some primary students were found out not wearing shoed at school as this research location is considered as hilly area. Indeed,

behavior of washing hand is not yet becoming a habit although washbasin is provided at the front of the class.

It can be concluded that knowledge and attitude could influence behavior. Behavior is one of the factors that could influence the intestinal worm infection. It was suggested to do treatment as well as improving the knowledge, attitude and behavior of mothers and school children in line with research setting and research subject.

ABFK

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Upaya Peningkatan Hasil Kerja Pemetik Teh melalui Penurunan Prevalensi Penyakit Cacing Usus yang Penularannya melalui Tanah di DT. "X" Sidang Laya Pacet, Cianjur-Jawa Barat/Anang Rivai.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 64p.

ABSTRAK :

Penelitian tentang upaya peningkatan hasil kerja pemetik teh melalui penurunan prevalensi cacing usus yang penularannya melalui tanah dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei, Juni, Juli 2003 terhadap pekerja pemetik teh. Masalah yang dihadapi adalah target kerja yang tidak tercapai. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui upaya peningkatan hasil kerja pemetik teh melalui penurunan prevalensi penyakit cacing usus di PT."X".

Desain penelitian adalah studi intervensi, besar sampel sebanyak 104 orang pekerja pemetik teh. Pengumpulan data dasar dilakukan dengan kuesioner, wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan tinja pertama dengan tehnik Kato Katz terhadap 104 orang pekerja. Intervensi yang dilakukan berupa penyuluhan, terapi antihelminthes terhadap pekerja yang positif menderita infestasi cacing usus. Pemeriksaan tinja ke dua untuk pekerja yang positif dan pemeriksaan tinja ke tiga untuk melihat adanya reinfestasi terhadap 104 pekerja. Evaluasi dilakukan dengan melihat perubahan pengetahuan dan perilaku, prevalensi penyakit cacing usus dan hasil kerja pada pekerja.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pemeriksaan tinja pertama dari 104 subyek penelitian didapatkan 65 orang (62,5%) positif terinfestasi cacing usus. Setelah dilakukan intervensi dengan terapi albendazol 400 mg single dose, semua penderita sembuh dan tidak ada reinfestasi pada pemeriksaan tinja ke tiga. Terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan tentang cacing usus dan perilaku bila semula nilai pre-test 3,09 setelah dilakukan intervensi meningkat menjadi 8,65. Terjadi peningkatan hasil kerja, bila rata-rata hasil kerja sebelumnya di bawah target (64,76%), setelah diintervensi meningkat menjadi rata-rata di atas target (117,8%). Kebiasaan buang air besar, kondisi WC, pola makan, dan pemakaian alat pelindung diri tidak mempunyai hubungan bermakna.

BIFK

HEMOGLOBINS

92

Perbandingan Efek Suplementasi Tablet Tambah Darah dengan dan Tanpa Vitamin C terhadap Kadar Hemoglobin pada Pekerja Wanita di Perusahaan Plywood di Tangerang 2003/Yeni Mulyawati.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 71p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 5

Efek Suplementasi Besi Dosis Tunggal dan Dosis 3 kali Sehari terhadap Peningkatan Kadar Hemoglobin dan Saturasi Transferin pada Anak Usia Sekolah Penderita Anemia Kekurangan Besi/Nur Suryana.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 6

HIPPURATES

Hubungan antara Kadar Asam Hipurat Urin Akibat Paparan Toluena dengan Efek Kesehatan Akut pada Tenaga Kerja Percetakan "X"/Sophianita.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 63p.

ABSTRAK :

Toluena telah digunakan sebagai bahan pelarut di Percetakan "X". Bersamaan dengan itu pada tenaga kerja terjadi keluhan berupa mata berair, sesak nafas, batuk pilek, lelah, dan iritasi kulit. Di Percetakan "X", data mengenai kadar toluena di lingkungan kerja dan kadar asam hipurat urin sebagai indikator terpajannya tenaga kerja dengan toluena belum ada. Dengan demikian, perlu dilakukan penelitian mengenai kadar toluena di lingkungan kerja, besar nilai kadar asam hipurat urin dengan faktor-faktor risiko yang mempengaruhinya serta efek kesehatan akut yang ditimbulkan.

Dalam penelitian ini digunakan studi potong lintang dengan memperhatikan perbedaan tingkat paparan toluena di tempat kerja. Jumlah sampel yang diambil adalah 135 orang, yaitu pada bagian printing 75 orang dan bagian gudang 60 orang. Data penelitian ini diperoleh berdasarkan observasi, status medis, kuesioner, wawancara dan pemeriksaan kesehatan. Untuk kadar toluena di lingkungan kerja dianalisis dengan cara metoda 1510, Issue 2 dari NIOSH. Analisis deskriptif antara tenaga kerja di bagian printing dan gudang meliputi karakteristik subjek penelitian, kadar asam hipurat urin, dan efek kesehatan akut. Analisis regresi multipel dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara karakteristik subjek penelitian dengan kadar asam hipurat pulang kerja dan untuk melihat hubungan antara karakteristik subjek penelitian dengan peningkatan kadar asam hipurat urin. Sedangkan analisis regresi logistik dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara karakteristik subjek penelitian dengan efek kesehatan akut, dan hubungan antara kadar asam hipurat urin pulang kerja dengan efek kesehatan akut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar toluena di lingkungan kerja bagian printing berkisar antara 82 ppm sampai 120 ppm dengan Time Weighted Average (TWA) 90,05 ppm, sedangkan di bagian gudang berkisar antara 52 ppm sampai 67 ppm dengan TWA 50,48 ppm. Kadar rata-rata toluena di udara pada bagian printing dan gudang secara statistik berbeda bermakna ($p=0,000$), dan telah melampaui nilai ambang batas. Pada umumnya tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara karakteristik subjek yang bekerja di bagian printing maupun gudang kecuali lama kerja ($p=0,01$) dan pendidikan kadar asam hipurat urin, dan efek kesehatan akut antara bagian printing dan gudang secara statistik berbeda bermakna ($p=0,000$). Hubungan antara karakteristik subjek penelitian dengan peningkatan kadar asam hipurat urin yang berkorelasi kuat yaitu faktor umur ($p=0,001$); lama kerja ($p=0,004$) dan kebiasaan merokok ($p=0,005$). Hubungan antara karakteristik subjek penelitian dengan peningkatan kadar asam hipurat urin pulang kerja yang berkorelasi kuat juga faktor umur ($p=0,005$); lama kerja ($p=0,000$) dan kebiasaan

merokok ($p=0,001$), untuk lama kerja yang dihubungkan nilai (β :-0,29) terlihat bahwa makin lama kerja, maka kadar asam hipurat urin pulang kerja semakin rendah.

Sedangkan risiko terjadinya efek kesehatan akut berdasarkan karakteristik subjek penelitian didapatkan faktor umur (OR:2,55; CI:0,99-6,79), lama kerja (OR: 1,84; CI:0,84-3,94) dan kebiasaan merokok (OR;18,7; CI7,62-68,10). Risiko terjadinya efek kesehatan akut dengan kadar asam hipurat urin pulang kerja $\geq 0,99$ gr/L didapatkan secara statistik berbeda bermakna, dibandingkan dengan kelompok tenaga kerja dengan kadar asam hipurat urin pulang kerja $< 0,99$ gr/L (OR:7,6; CI:3,47-16,95). Gejala-gejala efek kesehatan akut yang ditimbulkan seperti : mata berair, sesak, lelah, reaksi kulit dan batuk.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah kadar toluen di lingkungan kerja, baik di bagian printing maupun di bagian gudang Percetakan "X", di atas nilai ambang batas menurut Kep. Menaker RI/1977 (NAB=50ppm). Kadar asam hipurat urin yang didapat masih di bawah indeks biologis (1,6 gr/L). Karakteristik subjek penelitian yang berpengaruh pada bagian printing dan gudang adalah lama kerja dan pendidikan. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kinetik toluen di dalam tubuh adalah umur, lama kerja, dan kebiasaan merokok. Pengaruh efek kesehatan akut dengan kadar asam hipurat urin pada tenaga kerja terlihat berbeda bermakna antar kelompok pada titik potong (cut off point) 0,99 gr/L.

BIFK

HOSPITALS

95

Benchmarking Sistem Akreditasi Rumah Sakit oleh Komisi Gabungan Akreditasi Rumah Sakit (Indonesia) dan Australian Council on Health Care Standards (Australia)/ Pangestuti Soepojo.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 106p.

ABSTRAK :

Hospital accreditation is one strategy to evaluate quality of health care services. Accreditation system influences the success of its implementation. In Indonesia accreditation for hospitals is carried out by the Joint Committee on Hospital Accreditation (KARS). The result of the accreditation however has not to improved quality of hospital service. Therefore, in order to improve the accreditation system benchmarking was carried out with a recognized accreditation body and hospitals in Australia.

External benchmarking was conducted to compare accreditation body and hospitals in Indonesia and Australia. The following organizations were chosen : the Australian Council on Health Care Standards (ACHS), John Hunter Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospitals, Banyumas District Hospitals, and St. Elisabeth Hospitals in Semarang. Two questionnaires were used and discussed prior to the visit, i.e., questionnaire on accreditation based on the ISQua standards and hospital quality system questionnaire based on ISO 9000. Similarities and differences were documented taking into considerations several factors that cannot be compared.

The result of the study showed that the difference of accreditation body was concerning the institution and standards. ACHS is an independent body and EQUiP (Evaluation Quality Improvement Program) was applied in the accreditation process. The

commitment of ACHS to continuously improve quality of hospital service in accreditation process was written in four years contract, of which accreditation was part of quality improvement process. The ACHS standard is an international standard, focusing on patient safety and measured by clinical indicators. While KARS is a functional team under the Directorate General of Medical Service that undertakes hospital accreditation using structure and partly process oriented standards. Except the Prince of Wales Hospitals, the other three hospitals had similar perceptions on need for having accreditation as an external quality audit mechanism. The Prince of Wales Hospitals, on the other hand, expressed the importance of quality culture and monitoring and evaluation plan in organization. Uncomparable factors should also be considered, i.e., the health financing system that was based on almost complete coverage in Australia. Only accredited hospitals in Australia can provide services to those covered by insurance.

The conclusion of the study was KARS should be modified into an independent body, and applies optimum-international standards. Health service facilities may joint the certification process carried out by a provincial quality before participating in accreditation program. Both minimum and optimum standards should consider patient safety as the most important as the most important characters, and use clinical indicators to measure quality.

ABFK

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Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Persaingan dalam Industri Rumah Sakit Menurut Persepsi Stakeholder Studi Kasus : di RSUD Kardinah Kota Tegal Jawa Tengah/K. Mohamad Taufik.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 81p.

ABSTRAK :

Hospitals face an increasingly tight competition. Policies related to hospital management still depend more on government's institutions. Hospitals are expected to management still depend more on government's. Hospitals are expected to contribute to local authority's income. There is no similar perception among hospital decision makers.

This study was aimed at finding out factors in hospital industry competition according to the stakeholder's perception at Kardinah District Hospital in Tegal.

This was a qualitative study using a case-study approach at Kardinah district hospital in Tegal. Samples were takes on from the subjects using purposive sampling method. Data were obtained by way of in-depth interviews and focused group discussion with the subjects who were members of the local House of Representatives, local authority staff, directors of Kardinah district hospital.

The result were written and recorded and then were triangulated through FGD. The data analysis was done by classifying respondent's perception on factors influencing the competition in hospital industry at Kardinah district hospital based on grounded theory and by comparing with the five competitive forces.

The result of the study showed that the tight competition in getting consumers among hospitals in Tegal is because every hospital has different objective and strategy,

interchangeable service products. The number of hospitals is also big. Meanwhile every hospital has the same market segment and even has the same specialists. The tight bargaining position among health service users is because there is option to choose the service, buying power, different wants and needs among consumers. Consumers are important for hospitals. The bargaining power of hospital suppliers in Tegal is because hospitals are not the most important consumers for hospitals suppliers while their products are much required by hospitals. The threat of replacement products is because, besides they have better quality compared to hospital products; they are also similar with hospital products. The threat for new comers is relatively low because it has relatively high barriers of entry and barriers to exit.

The conclusion of the study were : 1) factors that influence competition in the hospital industry in Tegal are the competition among hospitals, consumers, suppliers, replacement products, and new comers. 2) there is different perception among respondents on the effects of each factor, but in general the most influencing factor of competition in the hospital industry in Tegal is the competition among hospitals, and is followed consecutively by factors of consumers, suppliers, replacement products, new comers. 3) respondents perceptions of the effect of each factor that influences competition in the hospital industry in Tegal in the same with Porter's five strength of competition.

ABFK

97

Hubungan Skor Akreditasi Rumah Sakit dengan Indikator Mutu Pelayanan Klinik : Suatu Studi Kasus di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Banyumas/Bernadia Anggraeni Dwi Yudani.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 127p.

ABSTRAK :

The result of post-accreditation evaluation in several hospitals in Central Java showed that the hospitals were not able to improve their health service quality. The accreditation itself was not oriented on performance improvement, and the instruments only evaluate the structure, some of the process and none of the output. The clinical service quality indicators are measurement tools of clinical management and clinical service output, and had to the paradigm slight of the accreditation from evaluation to guidance, and from focusing on structure to evaluation of process and output.

The objective of the study to find out the effect of hospital accreditation on clinical service quality in a hospital.

This was a retrospective quasi-experimental study (using pre and post without control group). Secondary data were taken and evaluate to find out the statistical significance supported by individual in-depth interview as well as group interviews.

The result of the study was the increasing or decreasing of clinical service quality indicators post-accreditation was not affected by the accreditation itself. There were many other factors that might affect it. The factors affecting the post-accreditation decrease included better recording system, more skilled human resources, more available facilities, and structured monitoring. Factors affecting post-accreditation increase included the number of patients and government's programs that did not support it.

The study concluded that approval that a hospital has been accredited does not guarantee that the clinical service quality in a hospital is good, and vice versa, as there are several influencing factors. Those factors are not only from the hospital but also from related institutions. The clinical service quality indicator may be used as an alternative of paradigm change of accreditation.

ABFK

HOSPITAL COSTS

98

Analisis Kebijakan Penetapan Tarif Ruang Rawat Inap bagi Keluarga Miskin di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Palembang Bari Tahun 2002/Mariatul Fadilah.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 130p.

ABSTRAK :

RSUD Palembang Bari has been applied various methods for coming to a decision for the in-patient tariff in class III. The hospital has been exercised Essential Service Package (PPE) for poverty group as well as for regular patient using local government policy without analyzing its unit cost. Due to the situation, this study is conducted in order to evaluate how tariff for the inpatient unit in RSUD Palembang Bari may be analyzed using unit cost analysis.

This non-experimental (survey) research is descriptive using qualitative approach. Data provided is divided into two types : secondary and primary data Secondary data is presented from hospital's financial department and medical record. Primary data is provided using in-depth interview. Unit cost analysis employs activity based costing method, while tariff for class III will be analyzed based on unit cost per services. Research has indicated that the inpatient unit should consider the average tariff for class III is Rp. 77.938,- including Rp. 62.540,- for pediatric and Rp. 165.742,- for the obsgyn and Rp. 61.000,- This number is more than the existing tariff which is Rp. 10.000,-

This eventually causes high number of cost subsidizing the non-poverty patient that is Rp. 107.981.610,- out of Rp. 260.545.964,- cost of services. Assuming 80% of BOR, government may subsidize the non-poverty group of Rp. 205.454.969,-

Hopefully, this research may become the initial information as well as following up decision by RSUD Palembang Bari, Dinas Kesehatan Kota Palembang, Dinas Pendapatan Daerah Kota Palembang, Walikota Palembang and DPRD Kota Palembang.

BIKM

99

Evaluasi Proses Penyusunan dan Pengalokasian Anggaran Biaya Rumah Sakit Pancaran Kasih Manado/Dorcias Mangary.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 117p.

ABSTRAK :

This study was aimed to evaluating the process of planning and allocating budget at the Pancaran Kasih Hospital, Manado. This was a descriptive case study using qualitative approach. This study observed the budget planning and evaluated the realization of

budget achievement by using check lists, interviews and it also processed the financial data.

The results showed that 55.56% of the budget planning process at the Pancaran Kasih Hospital was not relevant with the ideal standard. From 1998 to 2000, the budget realization had not reached the average target of the income that was 45.24% and the spending was 36.67% the budget allocated for each unit in average was 84.82%, while that for supporting units was average 15.18%.

Based on the study, it could be concluded that the process of budget planning process in Pancaran Kasih Hospital has not been relevant with the standard because its objectives and policy of the hospital are not based on the strategic planning. Budget planning has not all realized while the allocated budget for services is bigger than of supporting units. This study recommended that Pancaran Kasih Hospital should redesign the whole management including redesigning the budget for organization. The health institution of GMIM should consider the application of Activity-Based Budgeting for each unit in the hospital or health units under GMIM health institution.

ABFK

100

Kesiapan Pembiayaan RSUD Sawerigading Palopo Menuju Rumah Sakit Swadana/ Fatmaemy Namudin.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 66p.

ABSTRAK :

Sawerigading Palopo is a type-C District Hospital that was founded in 1920 and it has beds. The available services in the hospital include outpatient, inpatient, emergency, surgery service, physiotherapy, laboratory, radiology, and nutritional services. Last year's results showed that BOR was 79.5%; LOS 4.6 days; TOI 1.2 day; BTO 62.4 times; GDR 34.8%; NDR 10%. The average visit was 139 persons per day and 187 staffs supported its services. This study was aimed at finding out the readiness of Sawerigading Palopo District Hospital to finance itself as a self-funded hospital.

The method for this study was a combination of quantitative (based on secondary data with numerical measurement) and qualitative method to describe and learn the result of quantitative analysis of secondary data from depth interviews. Data obtained from observation, depth interviews, and secondary data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method.

The result showed that the budget for Sawerigading Palopo District Hospital was from state budget, local authority budget, community, and insurance. The hospital's performance was in the field of efficiency as seen from Barber-Johnson chart. This is relevant with the hospital's income in the last three years that tend to increase. Therefore, the hospital's cost recovery has been increasing for three years.

Based on the data and information gathered it could be concluded that Sawerigading Palopo District Hospital's might become self-funded hospital if the economics criteria. I.e., cost recovery, showed increasing in three years the hospital's BOR was over 60% and the efficiency level was in the field of efficiency as seen from the Barber-Johnson

chart. All respondents said that they all agreed the hospital became self-funded, but several respondents had not really understood the meaning of self-funded.

ABFK

HUMERUS

101

Perkiraan Panjang Utuh Tulang Femur, Tibia dan Humerus dari Panjang Fragmen-fragmennya pada Populasi Melayu (Deuteromalayid) Indonesia/Isabella Kurnia, Liem.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 101p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 71

HYDROGEN – ION CONCENTRATION

102

Pengaruh pH terhadap Pertumbuhan Salmonella typhi in vitro/Hanna.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Salmonella typhi is one of the most common causes of infection in tropical areas. Human are infected by Salmonella typhi through fecal – oral route, usually through food of low hygiene and or food that is not properly cooked. At first, Salmonella typhi will infect the Peyer's patches located at the ileum, Salmonella typhi should pass through the stomach, which pH is 0.9 – 1.5. Most times, Salmonella typhi cannot survive in this low pH of the stomach.

The objective of this study is to know the minimum pH in which Salmonella typhi can survive and to know the effect of the medium pH on Salmonella typhi growth. This study was done by conducting experiments.

The experiments were done by inoculating the media SS Agar, which pH were 2.5–8, with 18–24 hours old Salmonella typhi suspension of 1/1.000.000 dilution using streak plate method. The media were then incubated for 24 hours. The pH of the media was adjusted by adding concentrated PHCl or NaOH 2N to the liquid SS Agar. The experiments were done 3 times. The number of living Salmonella typhi was taken from the colony forming unit (cfu) times the dilution factor, and the average number was taken from the 3 experiments. The average number of each pH was then compared with the average number of the control (+) media Control (+) was made using the SS Agar without pH adjustment as a standard for the optimum Salmonella typhi growth.

The result of the experiments showed that no Salmonella typhi growth was seen in medium with pH 2.5 and 3. The average number of Salmonella typhi in medium with pH 3.5 was 30,333,333, pH 4 = 35.000.000, pH 5 = 44,666,667, pH 6 = 75,666,667, pH 7 = 71,000,000, and in pH 8 = 66,000,00. The average number of Salmonella typhi in the control (=) media was 50,66,667. Based on the result, the conclusions are Salmonella typhi starts to grow in pH 3.5, and there is an increase in Salmonella typhi growth from pH 3.5 – 6, and Salmonella typhi grows optimally in pH 6 – 8.

DMFK

HYPERSENSITIVITY, IMMEDIATE**103**

Gambaran Tingkat Hipertensitivitas Tipe I serta Lamanya Menderita Rinitis pada Anak Usia 7–14 Tahun dengan Sinusitis Maksilaris/Emma Agustini.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Sinusitis is one of complication among pediatric patients with upper respiratory tract infections. It is suggested that allergic and nonallergic rhinitis are risk factors for development of chronic sinusitis. Meanwhile, duration of rhinitis has been suggested as a contribute factor for development sinusitis.

This study examined 60 pediatrics who presented to ENT and Pediatric Clinic in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung during the period of November 2002 until April 2003. All patients undergone skin prick test (Mite and House Dust exposure), Water and Caldwell views and coronal CT scan of paranasal sinuses. From 60 patients, ranging from 7 to 14 years of age, 22 patients (36.7%) had sinusitis. A significant correlation was found between the occurrence of sinusitis with type I hypersensitivity levels (ZM-W=5.873; p , 001 and ZM-W = 5.346; p<0.001) and the occurrence of sinusitis with duration of rhinitis (X^2 K-W = 17.34; p<0.001). In each levels of sinusitis, duration of rhinitis has a significant correlation to (rs = - 0.906; p < 0.001). There was better correlation found between the four symptoms (rhinorrhea, cough, post-nasal drip and headache) with sinusitis (p<0.001).

This study concluded that sinusitis is equal with type I hypersensitivity levels and duration of rhinitis. Clinical symptoms that need further notification are rhinorrhea, cough, post-nasal drip and headache.

DRHS, DPFK**HYPOTHYROIDISM****104**

Perbaikan Status Gizi Anak-anak Penderita Hipotiroidisme di Klinik Tumbuh Kembang Balai Penelitian GAKI Borobudur Magelang/Untung S. Widodo (et. al).-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2004.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 30**IMMUNIZATION****105**

Evaluasi Pengelolaan Program Imunisasi Tetanus Toxoid Ibu Hamil di Kota Banjarmasin/Antung Sadeli Mahfuz.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 95p.

ABSTRAK :

The objectives of immunization program for pregnant women with toxoid tetanus in Banjarmasin are to cope with neonatorum tetanus disease. By applying a policy and

strategy, i.e., neonatorum tetanus elimination. One of the approaches is by providing complete toxoid tetanus immunization for pregnant women. In the program of providing toxoid tetanus for pregnant women, there are still some problems. One of the problems is low coverage of toxoid tetanus immunization for pregnant women in Banjarmasin and it has not supported the neonatorum tetanus elimination. This may be seen from the neonatorum tetanus cases for the last several years.

This study was aimed to evaluating immunization program for pregnant women with tetanus toxoid in community health center. This was an evaluative observational study.

The subjects were heads of community health centers, managers of immunization program in community health centers, and midwives in the community health centers. The variables included input, process, and output.

The quantitative data was obtained through interviews using questionnaires. The qualitative data was obtained through in-depth interview. Both data were then analyzed descriptively.

The result of this study was evaluation of input showed that the availability of staff was enough, the lack of budget availability, the facilities were enough and the method was relevant with the standard. Evaluation of process that consisted of planning, doing and controlling was not done according to the standard. This was caused by poor management capability of the heads of community health centers, immunization managers, and midwives of the community health centers. Evaluation of the output showed that the coverage did not reach the target.

The conclusion of the study was the availability of staff had been standard. The lack of budget available and the facilities were enough and the method was relevant with the standard. The effort of operation has not run according to standard. Controlling and evaluation has not run optimally.

ABFK

INFANT

106

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Ibu Balita dalam Pencarian Pengobatan pada Kasus-kasus Balita Gejala Pneumonia di Kabupaten Serang, Banten, Tahun 2003/Marimat Hendrawan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 129p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 17

INFLAMMATION

107

Pengaruh Meniran dan Jombang dalam Mengurangi Reaksi Peradangan Secara Makroskopis serta Menekan Jumlah Eosinofil dalam Darah pada Dermatitis Alergi dengan Hewan Coba Mencit/Christever.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 65

INPATIENTS**108**

Analisis Kebijakan Penetapan Tarif Ruang Rawat Inap bagi Keluarga Miskin di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Palembang Bari Tahun 2002/Mariatul Fadilah.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 130p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 98**INSECT VECTORS****109**

Pengembangan Referensi Serangga Vektor dan Reservoir Penyakit di Indonesia/Widiarti (et. al).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 20p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 55**INSECTICIDES, ORGANOPHOSPHATE****110**

Uji Biokimia Kerentanan Vektor Malaria terhadap Insektisida Organofosfat dan Karbamat di Jawa Tengah dan DIY/Widiarti (et. al).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 27p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 26**IODINE****111**

Pengaruh Status Gizi terhadap Kadar Yodium Urin setelah Pemberian Kapsul Yodium pada Anak Sekolah Dasar di Daerah Gondok Endemik (Effect of Nutritional Status on Iodine Urine Level after Iodized Oil Supplementation of School Children in Endemic Goitre Area)/Sri Prihatini; Syarifudin Latinulu.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 81**112**

Pengujian Netralisasi Sifat Reaktif Bumbu dalam Garam Beryodium dengan Bahan Tambahan Makanan (The Neutralize Examination of the Spices Reactivity in the Iodized Salt by the Additive of the Food Additives)/Suryana Purawisastra; Mien Karmini.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The potassiumiodate of the iodized salt in the mixture with some spices is bind in the form of the compounds, which are not available for the determination of the iodine by the chemical method. This is due to the reactivity of substances contained in spices, such as capsaicin in the chili, and piperine in the paprika, which are responsible for the spiciness

of the spices. Although it hasn't been studied, the configuration of the potassiumiodate in the spices is probably also not available for the human consumption. Whereas the supplementation of iodized salt to recover the iodine deficiency is effective. The food additives mostly are the chemical substances, which have properties to keep or increase the quality of food.

The objective of the study was performed to investigate the effect of food additives to the reactivity of spices to the potassiumiodate of iodized salt.

Material and Methods of the study were the food additive was added to the iodized salt, and then mixed with the spice. Dissolved by the water in certain volume, filtered, and then determined the potassiumiodate content of the filtrate by the Yodometric method. The potassiumiodate content of the filtrate was compared with the potassiumiodate content of the salt. The result of percent comparison is the recovery of potassiumiodate when mixed with food additive and spice. The recovery of potassiumiodate was done for the different potassiumiodate content of iodized salt. The study was using CaCO_3 , KH_2PO_4 , MgSO_4 , Na_2CO_3 , NaHPO_4 , K-citrate, benzoic acid, and Na-benzoate as food additives, and the red chili, hot chili, pepper and coriander.

The results showed that the reactivity of the pepper and coriander to the potassiumiodate of the iodized salt could be neutralized by the addition of CaCO_3 , KH_2PO_4 , MgSO_4 , Na_2CO_3 , NaHPO_4 , K-citrate, benzoic acid, and Na-benzoic. But for the red chili and hot chili were not all of them, these were for CaCO_3 K-citrate, and benzoic acid. It was shown by the value of recovery of potassiumiodate contents of the iodized salt. The neutralization properties of food additives were increased by the increasing of the potassiumiodate content of the iodized salt.

The conclusions of study were the addition of some food additives into the iodized salt is able to prevent the iodated content of the salt from the reactivity of substances in the spice. The addition of food additives also can pick up moisture of salt resulting prevention of the salt particles clumping together and so keep the product free flowing.

FGIZ, BPPK

IODINE deficiency

113

Pengembangan Surveilans dalam Program Penanggulangan GAKY Berkesinambungan Penelitian Terapan di Kabupaten Magelang/Untung S. Widodo; Dhuto Widagdo.-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan , Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2004.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara berkembang yang masih menghadapi masalah Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Yodium (GAKY). Hasil pemetaan GAKY tahun 1982 dan 1998 belum menunjukkan penurunan angka prevalensi yang menggembirakan. Hasil pemetaan tahun 2003 tidak terjadi penurunan bahkan relatif meningkat (dari 9,8% menjadi 11,7%). Di sisi lain juga terjadi perluasan dan penyebaran daerah endemik GAKY, tidak saja di dataran tinggi namun juga di dataran rendah dan pantai.

Fenomena ini menunjukkan kalau GAKY dapat dikatakan masalah laten yang harus terus menerus dimonitor secara berkesinambungan apabila tidak menginginkan bertambah buruknya keadaan.

Untuk menanggulangi masalah itu WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD menganjurkan dilakukannya surveilans dengan 4 goal indikator yang harus dipantau dalam 10 indikator program yang berkesinambungan. Kabupaten Magelang adalah kabupaten endemik GAKY yang hingga sekarang masih ditemukan anak-anak dengan gejala hypothyroid, bahkan kretin. Untuk daerah seperti ini anjuran WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD seharusnya diterapkan.

Untuk itu dilakukan kegiatan uji coba membuat suatu model pelaksanaan program penanggulangan GAKY yang ideal, di Kabupaten Magelang. Dalam makalah ini diuraikan bagaimana pembentukan suatu program berkelanjutan yang didalamnya terdapat kegiatan surveilans GAKY terlaksana. Mulai dari tahap persiapan yang terdiri dari pendekatan kepada eksekutif, legislatif, lintas sektor dan lembaga formal maupun informal hingga pelaksanaan monitoring dan evaluasi program. Dari 10 indikator program yang berkelanjutan, 9 diantaranya dapat dilaksanakan.

Hasil uji coba ini membuktikan bahwa jika memang ada kemauan dan dengan serius ditangani, anjuran WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD tersebut dapat dilaksanakan. Seiring dengan era otonomi daerah diharapkan daerah endemik lain dapat mengembangkan kegiatan yang sama dalam rangka menghilangkan masalah GAKY dari bumi Indonesia.

BPPK, FGIZ, GAKY

IODIZED OIL

114

Manajemen Distribusi Kapsul Minyak Beryodium di Tujuh Kabupaten di Jawa Barat dan Sumatera Selatan Periode 1997-2001 (Management of Iodized Oil Administration in Seven Districts in West Java and South Sumatera During 1997-2001)/Syarifudin Latinulu; Vita Kartika; Basuki Budiman; Sri Prihatini.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 57

IRON

115

Perbedaan Status Gizi Bayi dari Ibu yang Mendapat Suplementasi Fe Mingguan dan Harian pada Waktu Hamil di Kabupaten Bantul/Rodolf Boyke Purba.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 92p.

ABSTRAK :

Commonly in developing countries the infants indicate in growth faltering on 4 months. The infant undernutrition whose the mothers undernutrition during pregnancy and breast-feeding. Iron supplementation might increase the pregnant women of health status with Hemoglobin indicator degree and nutritional status increasing. What iron supplementation that will be affect during on nutritional status of infant in age 4-6 months?

The aimed of the study is to know the iron supplementation influenced to be known in weekly and daily with their differences on nutritional status of infant rate of 4 – 6 months.

A method of the study is *Quasi Experiment Non Equivalent Control Group Design*. The subject is an infant in aged on 4 to 6 months from breast feeding mother that received iron supplementation in weekly and daily during pregnancy.

The observation area was at four sub districts in Bantul regency. The anthropometrics measurement is done by weight and aged (WAZ), length for aged (HAZ), and weight for length (WHZ). The food consumption for mother and infant are found to use food recall and food frequency methods. The differences analyses between work done (weekly) and control (daily) using to examine *t-test*, also to know influence uses the regression linear test (bivariate and multivariate).

The study showed that with the examine result *t-test* indicated that average weight and length body of infant on 4–6 months higher in the group of iron supplementation than daily, and that difference means on 6 months ($p < 0.05$). The growth faltering is greater that happen for the group daily of iron supplementation than weekly. Average increase weight body infant 0.776 kg, length body infant 2.88 cm for the group weekly of iron supplementation, as the group daily of iron supplementation for 0.53 kg and 2.44 cm. The rate of infant nutritional status (WAZ and HAZ) on 4-6 months higher for the group weekly of iron supplementation than daily, and the significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

The conclusions of the study is the Fe weekly supplementation is better than daily on rate nutritional status of infant and might less to rise the growth faltering to be worse.

ABFK

IRON therapeutic use

116

Efek Suplementasi Besi Dosis Tunggal dan Dosis 3 kali Sehari terhadap Peningkatan Kadar Hemoglobin dan Saturasi Transferin pada Anak Usia Sekolah Penderita Anemia Kekurangan Besi/Nur Suryawan.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- 1rrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 6

ISCHEMIA

117

Analisis Parameter Laboratorium Faktor Stroke Iskemik di Rumah Sakit Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta/Astuti Giantini.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 62p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 28

KETOCONAZOLE therapeutic use

118

Uji Banding Hasil Pengobatan Pitiriasis Versikolor dengan Ketokonazol Oral 400 mg dan Sampo Ketokonazol 2% Topikal/R. Musliani Moestopo.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Pityriasis versicolor (PV) is a common fungal infection in Indonesia. Currently, there are many optional treatments for PV including topical and systemic therapy. The first option for PV is ketoconazole, which can be administrated topically or systemically.

An observation was conducted to compare the efficacy of 400 mg oral ketoconazole given once a week for 2 weeks and 10 minutes application of 2% ketoconazole shampoo given twice a week for 2 weeks.

This study was a randomized open clinical trial with parallel design. The inclusion criteria was PV patients aged ≥ 15 years with ≥ 40 kg body weight, attending the Mycoses Outpatient Clinic in Department of Dermato-Venereology Medical Faculty Padjadjaran University dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung from March 2003 to July 2003. The diagnosis of PV was based on clinical manifestation, positive mycological examination, including the existence of hyphae and spores in direct microscopic examination as well as positive fluorescence under Wood's lamp examination.

In the given period a number of 94 patients with PV were studied and divided into two groups, each consisting of equally 47 patients. Group A was administered with 400 mg oral ketoconazole once a week for 2 weeks and group B was treated with 10 minutes application of 2% ketoconazole shampoo twice a week for 2 weeks. Group A consisted of 33 male and 14 female patients with the average age of 35.4 years old, whereas group B comprised of 32 male and 15 female patients with average age of 39.3 years old. A total of 88 patients completed the study, including 45 patients of group A and 43 patients of group B.

This study demonstrated the mycological examination of group A revealed that 11,1%, 57.8% and 97.8% patients showed the negative results on 8th day, 15th day and 19th day. On the other hand, the negative results in-group B were achieved by 11.6%, 39.5% and 95.3% patients, respectively, at those similar intervals. The efficacy of treatment on both groups showed a statistically significant difference on the 15th day, the mycological cure achievement was higher in-group A compared with group B ($p < 0.05$). On the 29th day, the mycological cure showed no statistically significant different ($p > 0.05$), however percentage mycological cure achievement was higher in-group A compared with group B. Side effects of treatment including nausea and mild headache (4.4% patients), and mild headache (4.4% patients) were reported in-group A, whereas the sensation of burning and itching (4.6% patients), sensation of burning (2.3% patients) and itching (4.6% patients) were side effects noted in-group B. The side effects experienced in both groups showed no statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$).

This study has concluded that the administration of 400 mg oral ketoconazole once a week for 2 weeks is more effective than 10 minutes application of 2% ketoconazole

shampoo twice a week for 2 treating PV, in terms of the mycological cure rate, it is also a relative safe medication, with lower cost and administering comfort.

DPFK, DHRS

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE

119

Pendidikan Kesehatan melalui Metode Ceramah dengan Modul, Dibandingkan Metode Ceramah Tanpa Modul untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita dalam Menghadapi Menopause di Kota Yogyakarta (Health Education through Speech Method with Module Compared with Speech Method Without Module that Aim to Improve Knowledge and Attitude of Women in Facing Menopause in Yogyakarta)/Winda Triana.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 116p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 84

120

Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Secara Kelompok dan Individu terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktek yang Berkaitan dengan Penanggulangan Anemia Ibu Hamil di Kecamatan Klaten Selatan Kabupaten Klaten/Sadjiran.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 131p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 4

121

Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Anak serta Lingkungan Rumah dan Sekolah dengan Kejadian Infeksi Kecacangan Anak Sekolah Dasar : Studi di Kecamatan Prembun, Kabupaten Kebumen/Wachidanijah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 122p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 90

LARYNGOSCOPY

122

Perbandingan Pengaruh Premedikasi Deksmetomidin 2,5 ug/kg BB dengan Klonidin 4 ug/kgBB Secara Intramuskuler untuk Mencegah Respons Kenaikan Tekanan Darah dan Laju Nadi Akibat Laringoskopi Intubasi/I Putu Pramana Suarjaya.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 37

LEG

123

Sardjito Scoring System Assessment on Open Lower Leg Fractures/Herman Y. Kuncara.-- Yogyakarta : Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Gadjah Mada University, 2002.-- 52p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 78

LEPROSY**124**

Analisis Faktor Sosial Budaya dalam Keluarga yang Mempengaruhi Pengobatan Dini dan Keteraturan Berobat pada Penderita Kusta (Studi pada Keluarga Penderita Kusta di Kabupaten Gresik)/Nur Alam Fajar.-- Surabaya : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Leprosy remains a health problem in Indonesia. It results in complicated consequences, not only in medical aspects, but also in all other aspects such as social, economic, culture, and national defense and security.

The effect of the disease is very serious, affecting the patients and their family as well as the society where they live. In addition to biological factor (*Mycobacterium leprae*), leprosy is also caused by other factors, i.e., social, economic, race, habits, culture, and lifestyle of the society.

Social factors such as level of education, occupation, economic condition, knowledge, belief, attitude, value and habit in the family, are considered to have influence on the earliness and regularity of medication in leprosy patients. If leprosy not treated early and regularly, its rate of prevalence will increase inhibiting leprosy elimination program that had been established by WHO Resolution in 1994.

This study was aimed to investigate correlations among sociocultural factors, such as level of education, occupation, economic condition, knowledge, belief, attitude, value and habit in the family that influenced earliness and regularity of medication in leprosy patients.

This study was done in six community health centers in district of Gresik. This study used quantitative Cross Sectional Analysis design to investigate correlations among sociocultural factors, such as level education, occupation, economic condition, knowledge, belief, attitude, value and habit in the family that influenced earliness and regularity of medication in leprosy patients.

Deep interview technique was also used in this study to obtain qualitative facts related to value in the family that influenced earliness and regularity of medication in leprosy patients, sample consisted of 100 respondents.

Result of logistic regression test showed that early medication in leprosy patients were influenced by the following variables : lower level of knowledge $p=0.003$ ($p<0.05$) average level of knowledge $p=0.037$ ($p<0.05$), poor level of knowledge $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$), and unsupportive attitude $p=0.019$ ($p<0.05$), regular medication in leprosy patients were influenced by the following variables, occupation as worker $p=0.037$ ($p=0.05$), lower income $p=0.029$ ($p<0.05$); and unsupportive family attitude $p=0.038$ ($p<0.05$).

LAEK, LYAN

LIPIDS

125

Hubungan antara Pola Makan dan Aktivitas Fisis dengan Profil Lemak Darah pada Anak Remaja Obes Primer/Rodman Tarigan Girsang.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

One of the impacts of obesity is change in serum lipid profile. Obesity in adolescents occurs due to change in lifestyle: dietary pattern and physical activity pattern. The aim of this is to evaluate the relationship of dietary pattern, physical activity pattern and degree of primary obesity in adolescents with serum lipid profile.

The study was conducted on 60 adolescents with primary obesity aged 12-15 years old, using cross sectional design. Obesity status was determined by weight for height (W-H) classifications, body mass index (BMI), triceps skin fold thickness, and subscapular skin fold thickness. Interview concerning dietary pattern was done by taking 24 hours recall, as for physical daily physical activity pattern by evaluating the daily energy expenditure and physical activity score (PAS). All subjects underwent serum lipid profile total cholesterol, trygliceride, HDL, and LDL, examinations.

The results of this study showed correlation between calorie intake and total cholesterol ($r_s=0.304$; $p=0.018$) and LDL ($r_s=0.290$; $p=0.025$). Lipid macronutrient positively correlated with total cholesterol ($r_s=0.310$; $p=0.016$), trygliceride ($r_s=0.362$; $p=0.004$), LDL ($r_s=0.285$; $p=0.027$), and negatively correlated with HDL ($r_s= -0.333$; $p=0.009$). Physical activity score negatively correlation with total cholesterol ($r_s= -0,271$; $p=0.036$) and LDL ($r_s= -0.262$; $p=0.043$). Triceps skin fold thickness positively correlation with LDL ($r_s=0.268$; $p=0.038$) and subscapular skin fold thickness negatively correlated with HDL ($r= -0,253$; $p=0.050$). Changes of serum lipid profile in adolescents with primary obesity correlates with dietary pattern consist of excessive calorie intake, lipid macronutrient, as well as low physical actively. Triceps and subscapular skin fold thickness can be used to predict changes in serum lipid profile in adolescents with primary obesity.

DPFK, DRHS

LOW BACK PAIN

126

Duduk Statis Lama, Relaksasi, dan Indeks Masa Tubuh terhadap Risiko Nyeri Pinggang Bawah pada Pekerja Wanita Percetakan Pembuatan Kaset Video VHS di PT. M Cikarang/Diana Samara.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 82p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 23

MALARIA

127

Biaya Akibat Sakit (Cost of Illness) Malaria : Studi di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Sungailiat Kabupaten Bangka Tahun 2003/Ferri Yanuar.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, 2003.-- 181p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 42

128

Evaluasi Program Pengendalian Malaria di Kabupaten Banggai Propinsi Sulawesi Tengah/Nur Hendra Dwi Gunawan Nurdin Kasim.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 108p.

ABSTRAK :

Malaria is still a problem in Banggai regency. The diseases rate of malaria or Annual Malaria Incidence (AMI) in the last 4 years never reached the standard, i.e., 50 per mile. AMI in 1997 was 52.9 per mile; in 1998 it was 76.6 per mile; in 1999 it was 73.2 per mile and in 2000 it was 57 per mile. The success of malaria control program in Banggai regency had many influencing factors that should be formulated and planning program needs evaluation. This study was aimed at analyzing the planning; describing and analyzing the level of appropriateness between planning and implementation of the program and identifying threatening and supporting factors of the Malaria Control Program in Banggai regency.

This study used a qualitative with descriptive-qualitative and quantitative analysis. The samples were heads of the community health centers, staff having authority for malaria program; and assistant staff for microscopy and entomology.

The hindering factors of malaria program planning were deciding of the huge of the problem, activity budget, human resource and financing pattern study, hindering analysis, planning and budgeting for integrated health program (P2KT); understanding of jobs among entomology assistants. Hindering factors among malaria program authority were job understanding of planning for method and activity of malaria program, lack of facilities and equipment. Quality hindering factors among microscopic activity staff included overloaded work of microscopic staff, i.e., overload work as a result in effectiveness of malaria work. Meanwhile factors' hindering the quality of staff of entomology was lack of entomologists. Besides, lack of understanding of jobs among entomologist assistants and the unavailability of incentives for operating cost were also the hindering factors.

ABFK

129

Hubungan Tempat Perindukan Nyamuk dengan Kejadian Malaria di Kecamatan Teluk Betung Barat Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2002/Ferizal Masra.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 107p.

ABSTRAK :

In Indonesia, malaria diseases remain one of public health problems, mainly at the districts beyond Java and Bali. Within those districts, frequently occurs the out breaking disease with result to the mortality case. Malaria disease elimination through breaking down the infection linking by cleaning up the Anopheles breeding places around the house, in order the mosquito could not growth.

The research is conducted to find association strength between breeding places with malaria incidence at Kecamatan Teluk Betung Barat, Kota Bandar Lampung in 2002. Research design used is case-control with total sample is 196 people and using questionnaire as collecting instrument.

The research shows that the existence of breeding place which the distance is less than 2 km from community residence have significant association with malaria incidence, with OR is 3,774 (95% CI : 1,975-7,211), and controlled by another variables, that is occupational and bad net used which plays role as confounding factor, then OR becomes 3,687 (95% CI : 1,819 – 7,473).

Night outdoor activities, screening applied on ventilation, length of stay in the research area are the direct variables to the malaria incidence without having significant influence to the relation between breeding place and malaria incidence.

The community is advised to participate actively in eliminating the malaria disease by cleaning up the breeding place of mosquito around the house, individual protecting and house/family protecting against anopheles biting.

The district government and provincial health authority are expected to work together intensively in malaria eliminating by involving community roles, and conducting counseling about community health education intensively.

BIKM

130

Perilaku Pencarian Obat Sendiri Penderita Malaria Klinis di Desa “High Incidence Area” di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu Tahun 2001/Syaiful Kamal.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 135p.

ABSTRAK :

Di Indonesia malaria saat ini masih merupakan penyakit yang secara bermakna menimbulkan kesakitan dan kematian yang sangat tinggi, khususnya pada anak-anak dan ibu hamil. WHO memperkirakan di Indonesia 6 juta kasus malaria yang menerima pengobatan tiap tahunnya. Beberapa hasil penelitian lain menunjukkan penggunaan obat yang tidak sesuai standar mengingatkan kita untuk tetap waspada terhadap resistensi obat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor riwayat pernah sakit malaria klinis dengan perilaku pencarian obat sendiri di warung pada penderita malaria klinis di desa “High Incidence Area” di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu.

Rancangan penelitian ini adalah studi potong lintang (cross sectional study), dengan pengolahan data menggunakan analisis regresi logistik ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi penderita malaria klinis yang mencari obat anti malaria di warung sebesar 56,4% : diantaranya 57,0% responden membeli Rosochin dan 30,8% responden membeli Riboquin 53,4% responden membeli 3-4 butir, 94,1% meminum obat dalam jangka waktu 1–2 hari, 48,41% meminum 1-2 butir dan 52,5% merasa sembuh setelah minum 1–2 butir. Tidak ada hubungan variabel keparahan sakit merupakan faktor confounder terhadap variabel riwayat sakit dalam berperilaku mencari tempat pengobatan malaria klinis. Penderita malaria klinis ringan cenderung membeli obat di warung 6,68 kali (95% CI 3,99–11,19) dibandingkan dengan penderita malaria klinis berat. Penderita berpendapat harga obat di warung lebih murah dibandingkan dengan di pelayanan kesehatan, hal ini menyebabkan penderita cenderung membeli obat di warung sebesar 7,42 kali (95% CI – 13,01) dari pada ke pelayanan kesehatan.

Jika responden ke pelayanan kesehatan mengeluarkan biaya transportasi, maka responden tersebut cenderung membeli obat di warung 2,20 kali (95% CI 1,33–3,65) dari pada ke pelayanan kesehatan.

Dari penelitian ini disarankan pada produsen obat anti malaria agar dalam kemasan yang dipasarkan ke konsumen berisi jumlah pil disesuaikan dengan dosis standar. Perlu penyuluhan lebih intensif tentang malaria serta pengobatannya ke masyarakat luas dengan memanfaatkan berbagai sarana yang ada di Kabupaten OKU. Pemilik warung diikutsertakan dalam penyebarluasan informasi setelah dibekali pengetahuan tentang malaria dan pengobatannya serta warung menjadi sarana informasi dilengkapi dengan sarana penyuluhan. Bagi tenaga kesehatan dalam memberikan obat anti malaria berpedoman kepada petunjuk pemberian obat anti malaria yang dikeluarkan Depkes. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk membuktikan kemungkinan adanya resistensi obat di desa "High Incidence Area" di Kabupaten OKU.

BIKM

131

Perilaku Pencarian Pengobatan Pertama Penyakit Malaria Klinis di Kecamatan Sungailiat Kabupaten Bangka Tahun 2002/Dianita Ekawati.-- Jakarta : Program Pasacasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 67p.

ABSTRAK :

Penyakit malaria dapat menyerang semua orang, dan dapat diidentifikasi dengan adanya gejala demam, menggigil yang menyerang secara berkala (Trias Malaria), dengan tahap stadium dingin, stadium demam, dan stadium berkeringat.

Kabupaten Bangka merupakan daerah endemis tinggi malaria (AMI 54,83%). Hasil studi observasional yang dilakukan di Kabupaten Bangka didapat sebagian besar penderita malaria klinis yang melakukan pengobatan sendiri sebesar 62,5%. Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka telah dilakukan penelitian dengan tujuan menentukan perilaku pencarian pengobatan pertama penyakit malaria klinis dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku tersebut.

Rancangan penelitian menggunakan desain cross sectional, populasi adalah penduduk yang pernah merasa atau sedang menderita penyakit malaria klinis dengan gejala demam, menggigil dalam satu bulan terakhir di Kecamatan Sungailiat Kabupaten Bangka tahun 2002. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 270. Pengolahan dan analisa data dilakukan dengan cara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat dengan menggunakan bantuan komputer.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 62,2% penderita malaria klinis berobat ke luar sarana pelayanan kesehatan. Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan, pendidikan dan penyuluhan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan pertama penyakit malaria klinis, dimana dengan OR = 2,13, 2,60, 2,30 (95% CI 1,25-3,66; 1,50-4,51; 1,34-3,96). Pendidikan yang mempunyai hubungan yang paling kuat dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan pertama penyakit malaria klinis (OR=2,63; 95% CI 1,25-3,66). Intervensi yang dapat dilakukan adalah dengan melakukan penyuluhan dengan sasaran pemilik warung, masyarakat melalui LKMD, arisan-arisan dengan berbagai brosur, petunjuk minum obat malaria, leaflet, poster.

BIKM

132

Studi Epidemiologi Malaria di Daerah Endemi Malaria Kabupaten Banjarnegara, Jawa Tengah/Damar Tri Boewono.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 69p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 66

133

Uji Biokimia Kerentanan Vektor Malaria terhadap Insektisida Organofosfat dan Karbamat di Jawa Tengah dan DIY/Widiarti et. al.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 27p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 26

MALARIA prevention and control

134

Alternatif Program Pemberantasan Malaria di Daerah Endemis di Kabupaten Tolitoli Propinsi Sulawesi Tengah/Titis Widaryani.-- Surabaya : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The incidence rate of malaria in the District of Tolitoli, Central Sulawesi Province remains high. In year 2000 the AMI (Annual Malaria Incidence) was 32.56 per 1000 populations and the PR (Parasite Rate) was 4.7%. Efforts that had been implemented in malaria control program were detection and treatment for the patient, malariometric survey, house fogging, biological control, larviciding, mosquito net providing, and roll back malaria program.

The objective of this study was to identify the risk factor of malaria incidence and to arrange alternatives for malaria control program. This was a cross-sectional observational study. Samples were taken using stratified random sampling method in 6 villages, stratified as having high, moderate, and low AMI. Total samples comprised 408 individuals, aged more than 15 years.

Results showed that the activities in malaria control program were not totally in compliance with the guidelines. The planning and implementation adequacy of effort were respectively 62.5% and 59%. Evaluation was also undertaken to the results of the program that presented as AMI, PR, SPR, and PF. Results of analysis using multivariate logistic regression test revealed that the risk factors affecting malaria incidence ($p < 0.05$) were knowledge, searching for initial treatment, previous malaria history, habit of staying outside of the house at night, the use of mosquito net, the use of mosquito repellent, presence of poultry, and hygiene of the house.

Based on the result, alternative for malaria control program was by public empowerment, particularly the PKK (Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, Family Empowerment and Welfare), and the dasawisma in malaria eradication.

LAEK

Evaluasi Pengembangan Model Pemberantasan Malaria di Daerah Lombok Nusa Tenggara Barat (3)/Supratman Sukowati et. al.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- 68p.

ABSTRAK :

Penelitian pengembangan model pemberantasan malaria di daerah Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat tahap III (tahap evaluasi) telah dilakukan pada tahun 2001. Untuk mengevaluasi penelitian tahap I tahun 1999 dan tahap II tahun 2000 telah dilakukan pengumpulan data primer dan sekunder. Jenis data yang dikumpulkan yaitu : data entomologi, data Pengetahuan Sikap dan Perilaku (PSP) masyarakat tentang malaria, data parasitologi termasuk kasus malaria dengan parameter *annual malaria incidence* (AMI), observasi lingkungan dan PSP masyarakat termasuk manajemen program malaria dan lintas sektor. Data entomologi antara lain kepadatan vektor, efikasi *bednet*, aktivitas menggigit vektor dan habitat vektor. Survei parasitologi dilakukan dengan survei malariometric (MS) yaitu pemeriksaan darah tepi penduduk di daerah penelitian.

Survei PSP masyarakat/sosial anthropologi dilakukan dengan wawancara terstruktur terhadap masyarakat dan wawancara mendalam terhadap tokoh masyarakat formal dan informal, Pelaksana program malaria dan lintas sektor terkait serta pemilik tambak. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menemukan metode pemberantasan malaria di daerah penelitian secara tepat guna.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa malaria masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Lombok Barat, AMI pada tahun 1996=43,84; tahun 1997=44,01; tahun 1998=47,24; tahun 1999=42,14, dan tahun 2000=46,21. Pada akhir tahap I dan awal tahap II telah dikembangkan metode pemberantasan malaria yang bersifat terpadu, yaitu dengan melibatkan masyarakat, tokoh masyarakat, lintas program, lintas sektor terkait dengan pada kemitraan. Untuk meningkatkan peran serta masyarakat, TOMA dan lintas sektor dilakukan dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan melalui penyuluhan. Penyuluhan menggunakan alat peraga berupa poster yang dipasang di tempat-tempat umum dan selebaran/leaflet yang dibagikan ketiapi individu di daerah penelitian.

Penyuluhan dilakukan secara berjenjang, dengan tatap muka dan ceramah. Untuk mendekatkan pelayanan pengobatan malaria dan meningkatkan cakupan penemuan kasus malaria, beberapa TOMA dan TOGA serta kader kesehatan dilatih secara khusus dalam program pemberantasan malaria yaitu penemuan penderita dan pengobatan. Para kader tersebut merupakan bagian dari pelayanan terpadu sebagai Pos Obat Desa. Pos Obat Desa mempunyai tugas seperti Juru Malaria Desa (JMD di daerah Jawa), dan juga berperan sebagai penyuluh tentang malaria dan upaya penanggulangannya serta sebagai penggerak peranserta masyarakat dalam pemberantasan vektor dan atau pengendalian habitat vektor.

Pos Obat Desa yang diterapkan di daerah penelitian telah diterima oleh masyarakat sebagai tempat bagi masyarakat untuk memeriksakan diri dan keluarga karena gejala malaria dan mendapatkan pengobatan, sehingga Pos Obat Desa sebagai cara tepat untuk meningkatkan cakupan penemuan penderita dan pengobatan malaria di daerah penelitian. Kemitraan dengan TOMA dan TOGA serta pemilik tambak dapat meningkatkan PSP masyarakat terhadap malaria terutama dalam pembersihan habitat

vektor malaria yaitu dengan kerja bakti. Namun demikian upaya kemitraan ini memerlukan upaya yang terus menerus, sehingga harus ada kesinambungan program yang didukung oleh kemitraan dari pemerintah daerah dan para *stakeholders*.

Sebagai upaya melindungi masyarakat dari penularan malaria digunakan perlindungan pribadi dengan mengurangi kontak antara manusia dengan vektor, yaitu intervensi pemakaian kelambu berinsektisida. Pemakaian kelambu berinsektisida mampu menurunkan kontak antara vektor dan manusia, sehingga dapat menjadi alat perlindungan bagi masyarakat terhadap penularan malaria. Pemakaian kelambu berinsektisida di daerah penelitian sudah dapat diterima oleh masyarakat, meskipun belum semua anggota keluarga menggunakan kelambu pada waktu tidur secara terus menerus. Masyarakat belum mampu membeli kelambu dengan harga penuh, namun mereka mempunyai kemauan untuk memberikan kontribusi sehingga subsidi oleh pemerintah masih harus diberikan. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kemampuan ekonomi masyarakat di daerah malaria relatif kurang dan kelambu berinsektisida belum dapat dibeli secara bebas.

Manajemen program pemberantasan malaria masih lemah baik dari segi kualitas sumber daya dalam perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan pemantauan. Untuk itu manajemen program perlu ditingkatkan secara berkala melalui pelatihan dan penambahan anggaran serta peningkatan kemitraan untuk pemberantasan malaria.

BPPK

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Potensi Persawahan sebagai Habitat Larva Nyamuk Vektor Malaria (Anopheles spp.) serta Kemungkinan Pengendaliannya melalui Pola Irigasi Berkala Eksperimen di Desa Sihepeng Kecamatan Siabu Kabupaten Mandailing Natal Propinsi Sumatera Utara (Potency of Rice Filed as the Mosquito Larva Habitat of (Anopheles spp.) Malaria Vector and the Possibility of its Control through Intermittent Irrigation Pattern : An Experiment at the Sihepeng Village, Siabu Sub-District, Mandailing Natal District, North Sumatera Province)/Irnawati Marsaulina.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 293p.

ABSTRAK :

Desa Sihepeng merupakan desa endemis malaria yang terletak di Kecamatan Siabu, Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, Propinsi Sumatera Utara, dengan infeksi malaria atau Parasite Rate (PR) tahun 1998/1999 adalah sebesar 32,7% dan yang terakhir adalah sebesar 56,35% tahun 1999/2000. Gambaran tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kasus malaria di Desa Sihepeng cukup serius dan merupakan prevalensi tertinggi selama empat kali survei malariometrik yang telah dilakukan sejak tahun 1993 (Sudomo, 2000). Jika dibandingkan dengan angka Parasite Rate secara nasional, adalah sebesar 4,18% (Depkes RI, 1996).

Tujuan umum dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan bahwa pola irigasi berkala dapat digunakan sebagai metode pengendalian vektor malaria di daerah persawahan.

Penelitian berlangsung mulai Januari 1999 sampai dengan Januari 2000, termasuk pengambilan data sekunder, sedangkan penelitian eksperimen penanaman padi di sawah dimulai pada bulan Oktober 1999 sampai Januari 2000.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah jenis Eksperimen Semu (Quasi Experiment) dengan desain riset Quasi Experimental pretest-posttest memakai rancangan rangkaian waktu dengan kelompok pembandingan (Control Time Series Design).

Jumlah larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* dihitung dan dianalisis secara manual dan statistik. Variabel lingkungan fisik dan kimia yang diambil dari lokasi penelitian diukur dan dianalisis secara in-situ di laboratorium. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji korelasi Spearman, uji-t, dan uji kaid kuadrat (Chi-square), kemudian dilakukan analisis univariat, juga analisis bivariat dan multivariat dengan menggunakan Regresi Logistik Berganda (Multiple Logistic Regression). Pengambilan larva dilakukan dengan cara dipping, yaitu dilakukan pencidukan sebanyak 20X dengan menggunakan ciduk ukuran standar WHO (250 mm³). Pencidukan dilakukan satu kali seminggu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa habitat persawahan yang menerapkan pola irigasi berkala dapat menurunkan kepadatan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* secara bermakna. Penurunan populasi larva terjadi berdasarkan lama waktu pengeringan air dan penggenangan kembali. Dari setiap perlakuan terbukti yang paling efektif terhadap terjadinya penurunan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* adalah perlakuan A (5 hari kering, 5 hari basah), jika dibandingkan dengan perlakuan B (7 hari kering, 7 hari basah), dan C (9 hari kering, 9 hari basah). Hal ini terbukti dengan ditemukannya jumlah larva *Anopheles spp.* yang terendah terdapat pada perlakuan A (5K-5B) sebesar 1,45 larva/ciduk dan tertinggi terdapat pada perlakuan C (9K-9B) sebesar 1,95 larva/ciduk, perlakuan B (9K-9B) sebesar 1,60 larva/ciduk sedangkan kelompok kontrol jumlah larvanya sebesar 10,55 larva/ciduk.

Hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kepadatan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* yang paling dominan di daerah persawahan Desa Sihepeng dimiliki oleh spesies larva nyamuk *An. sundaicus* diikuti oleh *An. nigerrmus* dan *An. kochi* dan berdasarkan hasil penelitian pula terbukti bahwa puncak kepadatan dari larva tersebut berada pada saat umur padi 1,5 bulan dihitung berdasarkan masa penanaman padi dimulai. Puncak kepadatan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* terjadi pada bulan Desember 1999 dan terendah terjadi pada bulan Januari 2000.

Berdasarkan hasil uji multivariat telah didapat pembentukan model secara matematis terhadap populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* di persawahan. Model yang diperoleh untuk menurunkan kepadatan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* adalah dipengaruhi oleh parameter fisika dan kimia yaitu variabel oksigen terlarut (DO), tegangan permukaan air, parameter serangga air, yaitu *Dytiscidae*, *Belostoma sp.* dan *Ephemeroptera*. Variabel-variabel tersebut berpengaruh terhadap kepadatan populasi larva *Anopheles spp.* dan terbukti berkorelasi secara bermakna dengan larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.*

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pola irigasi berkala secara statistik terbukti berhasil dalam menurunkan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* di persawahan. Metode pengeringan dan pengairan kembali yang dilakukan pada sawah secara berkala, telah terbukti dapat menurunkan kepadatan populasi larva nyamuk *Anopheles spp.* maka metode tersebut dapat diterapkan di daerah endemik malaria yang habitat nyamuk vektornya adalah persawahan.

BIKM

MALARIA, FALCIPARUM

137

Uji Efikasi Klorokuin pada Pengobatan Malaria falciparum dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kegagalan Pengobatan : Studi pada Penderita Malaria falciparum tanpa Komplikasi di Puskesmas Salaman II Kabupaten Magelang Propinsi Jawa Tengah/Siti Darodjah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 143p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 34

MALARIA, VIVAX

138

Hubungan Pola Makan Obat dengan Kejadian Sembuh Klinis Malaria P. vivax pada Pengobatan Radikal di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Propinsi Jawa Barat Bulan Juni 2001 s.d Mei 2002/Hendri Henriyan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 78p.

ABSTRAK :

Malaria is an infectious disease caused by plasmodium parasite characterized with a general clinical indications (symptoms) of fever, periodic tremble, and headache. Spreading of malaria disease is based on three main components, such as host, agent and environment.

Malaria incidence in Tasikmalaya is still relatively high, although effort of fight is done continuously with curative care of patient. The cases (incident) in Tasikmalaya mostly (95.7%) is Plasmodium vivax malaria, and the data in the year 2001 showed that most of the patients receive radical treatment underwent follow up treatment, since the second check up indicated parasitic positive. The fact that not all patient underwent follow up treatment might be related to patient habits in medicine intake other factors. Therefore, to test the assumption a research needs to be done. This research aimed to find out the relationship between pattern of medicine intake habits and clinical recovery of P. vivax malaria in Tasikmalaya.

The research used a case control study. The populations of the research were all patient of P. vivax malaria aged over 15 years old received radical curative, and recorded in public health service. The number of samples was 272 people with the ratio of case and control of 1 : 1 (136 respondents of case and 136 respondents of control). The data were analyzed with univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis using a computer device.

The results of the research showed that the clinical recovered malaria patients in radical curative were having a probabilities of 8.14 times greater than regularly medicine intake compared to the clinical in-recovered patient (95% CI=4.1-13.235) there was no interaction and confounding between medicine intake habits and the original region of infection and self treatment experience variables. Therefore, the variables independently correlated with dependent variables. To make the medicine treatment in radical curative effective, the intervention by medicine intake supervisor and mass extension on good medicine intake habits need to be done. It is hoped that the recovered clinical patients in radical curative could be increased.

BIKM

MALONDIALDEHYDE

139

Korelasi Kadar Vitamin C Plasma dengan Kadar Malondialdehida Plasma Berdasarkan Gradasi Merokok/Yayok Witarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 106p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 15

MARKETING OF HEALTH SERVICES

140

Evaluasi Strategi Bauran Pemasaran antara Puskesmas dengan Frekuensi Kunjungan Tinggi dan Rendah di Kabupaten Batang/Tri Handoko.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.--116p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 38

MAXILLARY SINUSITIS

141

Gambaran Tingkat Hipertensivitas Tipe I serta Lamanya Menderita Rinitis pada Anak Usia 7–14 Tahun dengan Sinusitis Maksilaris/Emma Agustini.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 103

MENOPAUSE

142

Pendidikan Kesehatan melalui Metode Ceramah dengan Modul, Dibandingkan Metode Ceramah tanpa Modul untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita dalam Menghadapi Menopause di Kota Yogyakarta (Health Education through Speech Method with Module Compared with Speech Method without Module that Aim to Improve Knowledge and Attitude of Women in Facing Menopause in Yogyakarta)/Winda Triana.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 116p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 84

MIDWIFERY

143

Sikap dan Perilaku Bidan terhadap Pelayanan Metoda Kontrasepsi/Soemartono; Dwi Listyawardani.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan dan Teknologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 16

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

144

Faktor-faktor Risiko Terjadinya Penyakit Infark Miokard Akut (IMA) pada Penderita yang Dirawat Hidup di RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro dan RSUD Islam Klaten/Djoko Kraksono.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 102p.

ABSTRAK :

Cardiovascular disease especially coronary heart disease (CHD) was still a problem in Europe, USA, and the incidence rate especially in Asia was increasing. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) was one of main cause of death even in the developing countries. Recently, in Indonesia similar to all developing countries was having transition in epidemiology. Meanwhile we still had to control infectious/contagious diseases, we still had to face the raising incidence/prevalence of non-infectious disease especially cardiovascular disease.

According to Household Health Survey (*Survei Kesehatan Rumah Tangga/SKRT*) in 1992, the proportional mortality rate of cardiovascular disease in Indonesia was ranked first that was 16,4% of all death causes. In 1998, cardiovascular disease was number one of no-infectious disease that caused death in Klaten regency. This study was aimed to identify risk factors of AMI for patients admitted at Soeradji Tirtonegoro and Islamic general hospitals, Klaten. It was an observational study with matched case-control study design. Variable of risk factors being examined consisted of smoking habits, hypertension, hyperlipidemia diabetes mellitus, obesity, stress, sport activity, and type of personality.

The sample were 213 consisted of 71 cases and 142 controls. The case was first attack AMI patients that were admitted in the Soeradji Tirtonegoro hospital and Islamic general hospital, Klaten. First group of control (71 samples) was taken from patients that treated in both hospitals but didn't have AMI disease. The second control group (71 samples) was taken from patient's neighborhood. The data were analyzed by using SPSS 9.0 and EPI info 2000 for univariate analysis followed by multivariate analysis.

The study showed that there were 4 variables that had relationship with AMI for patients admitted at the two hospitals : smoking ≥ 10 cigarettes/day, OR : 4,52 (95% CI : 1,78-11,47); hypertension, OR : 4.38 (95% CI : 2,00 – 9,57); hypercholesterolemia, OR : 3,07 (95% CI : 1,12-8,40); personally A, OR : 2,5 (95% CI : 1,12-5,60).

The conclusion of this study were smoking ≥ 10 cigarettes/day, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, personality A had an increasing risk to develop AMI for the patient admitted at Soeradji Tirtonegoro and Islamic general hospitals, Klaten.

ABFK

NEUROTOXINS

145

Perbandingan Neurotoksisitas Lokal Ropivakain 0,25%, 0,5%, dan 0,75% : Suatu Penelitian Histopatologi pada Saraf Femoralis Tikus/Ezra Oktaliansah.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 78

NURSES**146**

Penurunan Kewaspadaan Perawat dengan Kerja Bergiliran (Shift) pada Rumah Sakit "X" di Jakarta dan Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan/Endah Sri Wahyuni.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 67p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 61**NUTRITION DISORDERS****147**

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan terhadap Kejadian Gizi Kurang pada Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan Kota Bandung/Dini Ardiani.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 76**NUTRITIONAL STATUS****148**

Hubungan antara Zinc Serum dengan Status Gizi Lansia (Relationship between Zinc Serum and Nutritional Status of Elderly People)/Fitrah Ernawati; Sri Martuti; Joko Pambudi; Rustan Efendi.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 60**149**

Pengaruh Status Gizi terhadap Kadar Yodium Urin setelah Pemberian Kapsul Yodium pada Anak Sekolah Dasar di Daerah Gondok Endemik (Effect of Nutritional Status on Iodine Urine Level after Iodized Oil Supplementation of School Children in Endemic Goitre Area)/Sri Prihatini; Syarifudin Latinulu.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : lihat 81**150**

Perbaikan Status Gizi Anak-anak Penderita Hipotiroidisme di Klinik Tumbuh Kembang Balai Penelitian GAKI Borobudur Magelang/Untung S. Widodo (et. al).-- Magelang : Balai Penelitian Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium, Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2004.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 30**In infancy & childhood****151**

Perbedaan Status Gizi Bayi dari Ibu yang Mendapat Suplementasi Fe Mingguan dan Harian pada Waktu Hamil di Kabupaten Bantul/Rodolf Boyke Purba.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 92p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 115

OBESITY

152

Analisis Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Gizi Lebih pada Siswa SLTP Kesatuan dan SLTP Bina Insani di Kota Bogor Tahun 2003 (Analysis Factors Related to Overweight at Student of SLTP Kesatuan and SLTP Bina Insani in Bogor 2003)/Wilda Welis.-- Jakarta: Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 127p.

ABSTRAK :

Overweight is an increase of body weight above a standard for age and sex. Overweight is a problem of nutrient imbalance as more foodstuffs are stored as fat than are used for energy and metabolism.

This study aim to examine factors that related to overweight at student of SLTP Kesatuan and SLTP Bina Insani in Bogor. This research using cross sectional design and simple random sampling. The samples were student grade 1-3, total sample are 200 students.

Data analysis done by chi-square and multiple logistic regressions. Variables age, sex, knowledge nutrition, body perception, pocket money, food frequency, habit to buy snack, habit to eat fast-food, food consume, duration of viewing TV, sleep duration, exercise, family income, father and mother education and nutritional status of parent are as independent variables.

The result of this study found that subject with overweight was 44.9%. Based on bivariate analysis, male, high habit to buy snack, low habit of exercise, low father's education, low family income and parental overweight showed significant correlation with overweight in adolescent. The most dominant variable to overweight was habit to buy snack.

The study recommended to Ministry of Health and Department of Education to reactive School Health Program (UKS), Nutrition Education and Marketing Indonesia Nutrition Guidelines (PUGS) for adolescent.

BIKM

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Hubungan antara Pola Makan dan Aktivitas Fisis dengan Profil Lemak Darah pada Anak Remaja Obes Primer/Rodman Tarigan Girsang.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 125

154

Pengaruh Diet Rendah Kalori Seimbang terhadap Resting Energy Expenditure dan Kadar T₃ Serum Perempuan Obes/Francisca A. Tjakradidjaja.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 103p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 52

155

Pengaruh Diet Rendah Kalori Seimbang terhadap Resting Energy Expenditure, Respiratory Quotient dan Profil Lipid Serum Perempuan Obes/Nur Asiah.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 119p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 53

156

Prevalensi Obesitas dan Konsumsi Fast Food sebagai Faktor Resiko Terjadinya Obesitas pada Anak SD di Kota Denpasar, Provinsi Bali/Ida Ayu Eka Padmiari.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 84p.

ABSTRAK :

The prevalence of obesity in Indonesian elementary school children has been increasing very dramatically during the last ten years. It occurs concurrently with the increased consumption of fast food among school children. Whether fast food consumption is one of the risk factors of obesity in school children is unknown.

The study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of obesity in school children and to examine the potential role of high fast food consumption as one of the risk factors of obesity of school children in Denpasar, Bali.

A cross-sectional study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of obesity among Balinese school children. To examine the role of fast food consumption as a risk factor of child obesity, a case control study design was used. Cases were school children aged 6-12 years, who had Weight for Height Z-Score (WHZ) $\geq +2SD$ living in Denpasar city, while controls were children aged 6-12 years who had WHZ $<+2SD$ living in the same place of cases.

Controls were age-and sex-matched with cases. Sixty-nine cases and 69 controls were included in the study. Weight of each child was measured using detector medic scale while height was measured using microtoise. Food frequency questionnaires were used to collect information on child fast food consumption during the last 3 months. Data analysis was done using chi-square and multiple logistic regression models.

The results showed that the obesity prevalence of obesity among elementary school children of Denpasar city high enough (13.6%). The prevalence of obesity was higher in private school (18.2%) than in state school (12.4%). The more kinds of fast food consumed will be make the higher risk to have the obesity (OR=6.5, 95% CI = 1.4 – 30,7). Children with $\geq 75\%$ energy intake from fast food were 12 times more likely (OR=12.3, 95% CI = 5.5-27.7) to be obese than children with $< 75\%$ energy from fast food.

It could be concluded that the more kinds of fast food and the higher energy was consumed from fast food the higher risk of obesity.

ABFK

ORAL HYGIENE

157

Pengaruh Metode Penyuluhan Diskusi Kelompok dan Demonstrasi Sikat Gigi oleh Tim UKGS terhadap Perubahan Tingkat Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut : Studi di Kecamatan Gempol Kabupaten Pasuruan/Ida Chairanna M.-- Surabaya : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Tooth and mouth disease is a public disease suffered by 90% of Indonesia people. The prevalence of tooth caries in the twelve years old group of children increased from 69.74% (1978) to 76.92% (1995). Research on the 6–14 years old elementary school children showed that the prevalence of caries is 60%-80%. Tooth caries ranks the first that is 69% of all dental disease suffered by elementary school students. The mass national activity of brushing teeth through the program of UKGS, which should be able to increase the awareness of elementary school students to brush their teeth did not indicate the significant improvement, that is from 47% (1994) to 53% (1997). At the end of Pelita VI (1980) there was a decrease to 52.40%.

The aim of this research is: (1) to analyze the influence of group discussion and demonstration of brushing teeth to the improvement of the students knowledge, attitude and practice, (2) to analyze the influence of the students knowledge, attitude and practice to the change of the tooth and mouth cleanness level.

The design of the research is randomized control group pretest-posttest design. This was conducted by comparing two groups, experimental and control group. Each group consisted of 65 experimental samples and 63 control samples selected randomly. The research was carried out in Gempol District, Pasuruan Regency. The instruments used were attitude scale form, questionnaires of knowledge, checklist of practicing brushing teeth, and the examination form of OHI-S. Then the data obtained were analyzed by sum rank assigned test Wilcoxon and Multiple Regression.

Based on the data analysis, there were significant changes of knowledge, attitude, practice and OHI-S in the experimental group. On the other hand, there were no significant changes in the control group. Thus there were significant differences in the changes of knowledge, attitude, practice and OHI-S between the experimental group and the control group. The result of further analysis indicated that there was no effect of the change of knowledge on the change of OHI-S, whereas the changes of attitude and practice have a significant effect on the change of OHI-S.

LAEK, LYAN

ORTHOPEDICS

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Efektivitas Penambahan Klonidin 150 mcg dalam 40 ml Ropivakain 0,5% pada Blok Aksiler untuk Pembedahan Orthopedi Lengan Bawah Satu Sisi/R. Bambang Hariyanto.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 35

159

Pengaruh Penambahan Klonidin 75 mcg pada Ropivakain Hiperbarik 18 mg secara Intratekal terhadap Lama Kerja Blokade Sensorik dan Motorik pada Bedah Ortopedi Ekstremitas Bawah/Muhamad Soleh.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 36

OSTEOARTHRITIS

160

Perbandingan Gambaran Endoskopik Mukosa Lambung setelah Pemberian Piroksikam dan Meloksikam serta Hubungannya dengan Keluhan Dispepsia pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu Usia Lanjut/Dolvy Girawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 58

161

Perbedaan Pengaruh Piroksikam dan Meloksikam terhadap Agregasi Trombosit pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu (Effect of Meloxicam and Piroxicam in Elderly Osteoarthritis Genus Patients)/Anggraini Widjajakusuma.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) are widely used to reduce pain in osteoarthritis patients. The mechanism of action of NSAIDs is to inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX) activity and therefore inhibits prostaglandin synthesis. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis blocks the formation of thromboxane A₂ (TXA₂) that is important to stimulate platelet aggregation. The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding increases as the result of platelet aggregation inhibition by the first generation of NSAIDs. The new generation of NSAIDs in therapeutic dose only inhibits COX-2, resulting less risk of bleeding tendency. In this study the influence of piroxicam (a non-selective COX-inhibitor) on platelet aggregation in osteoarthritis patients was compared to meloxicam (a selective COX-2 inhibitor).

Data was taken from the study : "Effect of meloxicam and piroxicam in elderly osteoarthritis genus patients" that was investigated by subdivisions of Rheumatology, Kidney and Hypertension, Hematology and Gastroenterology, Dr. Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung from March 2002 to August 2002. In a randomized and double blind clinical trial, 30 subjects were divided into 2 equal member groups, which received 20 mg piroxicam daily or 15 mg meloxicam daily for 4 weeks. Platelet aggregation was tested before and after treatment. Statistical analysis was based on Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann-Whitney U test.

Fifteen subjects recruited in piroxicam group but 1 withdrawn, and 15 subjects recruited in meloxicam group. In piroxicam group, the mean platelet aggregation was decreased which was not statistically significant : ADP (adenosine diphosphate) 1 μ M (Z = 0,312; p = 0,755), 2 μ M (Z = 1,507; p = 0,132), 5 μ M (Z = 0,0; p= 1,0) and 10 μ M (Z = 0,227; p = 0,820). In meloxicam group, the mean platelet aggregation was increased in all ADP

concentrations, but the change were not statistically significant : ADP 1 μM ($Z = 0,312$; $p = 0,755$), 2 μM ($Z = 1,507$; $p = 0,132$), 5 μM ($Z = 0,0$; $p = 1,0$) and 10 μM ($Z = 0,227$; $p = 0,820$). The difference between the changes of mean platelet aggregation in these 2 groups were also not statistically significant in all concentration of ADP : DP 1 μM ($p = 0,827$), 2 μM ($p = 0,678$), ADP 5 μM ($p = 0,948$) and ADP 10 μM ($p = 0,662$).

We concluded that piroxicam 20 mg daily tend to decrease platelet aggregation though not statistically significant, it is not recommended for patients with risk factors of gastrointestinal bleeding. Meloxicam 15 mg daily increased platelet aggregation but these changes were also not statistically significant. There are no significant changes in platelet aggregation between those two groups. Further study with larger sample size is needed to assess the significance of these platelet aggregation changes.

DPFK, DRHS

OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION

162

Tingkat Gangguan Pendengaran Konduktif pada Anak Kelas Satu SD Tersangka Otitis Media Efusi di Beberapa Sekolah Dasar Kota Bandung/Sinta Sari Ratunanda.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 89

PATIENT SATISFACTION

163

Upaya Penigkatan Mutu Pelayanan di Instansi Gawat Darurat RS Sumber Waras melalui Survei Tingkat Kepuasan Pasien/Keluarganya/Liman Harijono.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 156p.

ABSTRAK :

This study has a background unsatisfactory surveys that have been done by PKMPRS (Committee on Hospital Quality Control Service) of Sumber Waras Hospital that did not take notice of research requirements. The conclusions as the results of the surveys that have been held by PKMPRS were general. The results were difficult in interpretations and interventions.

This survey attempts to measure patient satisfaction and the level of satisfaction for Emergency Departments of Sumber Waras Hospital, analyze several factors that could influence satisfaction in the efforts to improve service quality.

This research is a survey that uses qualitative approach. Data collected through questionnaire during July 2003. Four-hundred questionnaires have been taken for this survey after passing the judging group assessments. The questionnaire has been tried out for validity and reliability at 2 emergency departments of Persahabatan and Sumber Waras Hospital. The results of validity and reliability have been known that the instrument has strong validity and reliability.

The analysis has been done by univariate, bivariate and multivariate. Several factor influencing patient satisfaction observed with personal characteristics and 5 services

quality, i.e.: tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance and empathy. Univariate analysis has been done for personal characteristics of the respondents and items in 5-service quality demention. Bivariate analysis used to find correlation between personal characteristic of the respondents and items in 5 services quality.

Importance and performance analysis have showed that 88% of the respondent have been satisfied in approving Emergency Department of Sumber Waras Hospital services. To gain the priority way out could improve service quality has been used Cartesius diagram. There were this thesis purposes the way customer satisfaction and efforts that could make an improvement of Emergency Department of Sumber Waras Hospital.

BIKM

PHENOL

164

Efektifitas in Vitro Antiseptik Fenol 1,4% terhadap Beberapa Flora Rongga Mulut dan Faring/Febrayan Nicolas.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK: Lihat 12

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE PATTERNS

165

Model Kemitraan antara Pemerintah dengan Dokter Praktek Swasta dalam Program Pemberantasan TB Stategi DOTS di Kota Palembang/Fachmi Idris.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 260p.

ABSTRAK :

Since 1995, Indonesia applied DOTS strategy but up to now the data reflected slow progress of TB coverage because the implementation is covered in the puskesmas only. In fact, various health institutions treat TB patients, among them is the private practitioners (PPs). Current estimates indicate that each of the PPs and other private sectors diagnose and treat around 30% of the total numbers of TB cases.

The significant of the involvement of private practitioners is WHO global strategy. WHO ask the government to build a partnership with private sector (the PPs) to against TB. But, there are some constrains to build the partnership between government (as a public sector) with PPs (as a private sector) because : 1) the difference characters between them; 2) the management complexity of DOTS strategy in self that need adjustment for PPs to conduct that strategy. Therefore need to create program (model) that could be involved the practitioners to increase the TB coverage in the term of mutual benefit between those sectors.

This research have three goals : the first goal is to create to involvement PPs on national tuberculosis program and implement the model, the second goal is, to describe the process of model implementation; and the third goal is, to evaluate model impact i.e. the effectiveness of the program. The research method is operational research design that consists of two stages. First stage is exploration study to analysis current situation to involve the PPs (problem analysis/problem identification) and to develop problem solution (model development) base on problem identification. Second stage is

intervention study to evaluate the fitness and impact of the model (solution validation) in a period of intervention.

The exploration study to analysis current situation (problem analysis/problem identification) use survey method as a quantitative study and qualitative study-focus group discussion as additional method. The exploration study to develop problem solution (model development) use literature review and expert meeting; the product of this stage is theoretical public private partnership model. The intervention study have two phase: 1) adjusting the theoretical public private partnership model to be the implementing model base on local specific environment at the intervention area; 2) to intervene implementing public private partnership model at the intervention area. The method of the adjusting model is seminar and brainstorming. The method of intervention is the posttest design only with control group.

Problem analysis found that the PPs available to conduct DOTS strategy principally. But there are potential problems, i.e. 1) the PPs has lack of knowledge about DOTS strategy; 2) the PPs need to be organized; 3) the problem in sputum smear examination; 4) there is no PPs manpower to conduct DOT activity; 5) the PPs is not sure about sustainability free anti TB drug; 6) the difficulty of the reporting system. Base on that finding, to be conducted expert meeting and literature review that produce theoretical model which consist of organizational alternative to involve PPs and management alternative for sputum smear examination, DOT, anti TB drug supply, and reporting system. The theoretical model is agreed as a general model if DOTS strategy will be implemented on PPs. In the intervention study, the theoretical model that was adjusted according to local specific environment at the intervention area has produced implementing public private partnership model (known as "model implemented DPS-TB DOTS" at Palembang City). Palembang model has two important aspect, i.e. : 1) organizational aspect, consist of DOTS task force and PPs group of TB control; 2) management aspect, consist of the alternatives of sputum examination, case referral, reporting and recording and drug supply.

The conclusion of this result shows that model fit to be conducted by PPs. At the process evaluation, DPS run the model in the line with standard. At the impact evaluation, the model enhances the effectiveness of the PPs performance to handle TB patients. Palembang lesson learn found that there is a new approach in the TB control program (public sector) to involve the PPs (private sector) to conduct public health program. This approach builds linkage, which put private provider as a part of the whole health service system. In the communicable disease control program, this as a new public health approach-known as public private mix health service system-that could be replicable to other place through some condition, especially local specificity at that area.

BIKM

PIROXICAM

166

Perbandingan Gambaran Endoskopik Mukosa Lambung setelah Pemberian Piroksikam dan Meloksikam serta Hubungannya dengan Keluhan Dispepsia pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu Usia Lanjut/Dolvy Girawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 58

167

Perbedaan Pengaruh Piroksikam dan Meloksikam terhadap Agregasi Trombosit pada Penderita Osteoarthritis Genu/Anggraini Widjajakusuma.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 161

PLANT EXTRACTS

168

Dampak Ekstrak Herbal terhadap Respons Imun Selular Monosit pada Penyandang Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 tanpa Komplikasi Vaskular/Arthur Elia Mongan.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 83p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 50

PLANTS, MEDICINAL

169

Aktivitas Antibakteri Lidah Buaya (Aloe vera) terhadap Beberapa Bakteri/Roro Wahyudianingsih.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 18

170

Efek Antelmintik Mengkudu (Morinda citrifolia L.) terhadap Ascaris suum Invitro/Ludmilla Budikusuma.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 9

171

Efek Antipiretik Buah Melon (Cucumis Melo) untuk Mengatasi Febris Akibat Pemberian Vaksin Kotipa pada Mencit/Sammy Janiawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2001.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 3

172

Efektifitas Daging Daun Lidah Buaya (Aloe vera L.) sebagai Laksansia pada Mencit Galur Swiss Webster/Devy Puspitasari.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 27

173

Pengaruh Meniran dan Jombang dalam Mengurangi Reaksi Peradangan Secara Makroskopis serta Menekan Jumlah Eosinofil dalam Darah pada Dermatitis Alergi dengan Hewan Coba Mencit/Christever.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 65

174

Pengaruh Murbei (Morus alba L.) terhadap Tekanan Darah pada Pria Dewasa/Lilieki Isdiantoro.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 22

175

Pengaruh Pemberian Infusa Akar Imperata cylindrica Beauv. var. major terhadap Efek Diuresis pada Sukarelawan Dewasa/Margaretha Indriani Kosim.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 56

176

Uji Klinis Buta Ganda Krim Daging Daun Aloe Vera 0,5% Dibanding Krim Liquor Karbonas Detergen 9% pada Pengobatan Psoriasis/Puspita Laksmintari.-- Yogyakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 65p.

ABSTRAK :

The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of twice-daily applied 0.5% (hydrophilic) parenchymatous-gel of aloe vera leaf cream for psoriasis with lesions less than 20% of body surface area, and to compare it with the efficacy of 9% liquor carbonic detergent (tar) cream.

In this randomized double blind clinical trial, the patients underwent a nine weeks of treatment period in each group and one month washout period in between. The efficacy was evaluated by the changes in Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) assessed by the investigator, a self-assessment of pruritus Visual Analogue Scale, adverse events and the result of blood examinations.

There were 34 psoriasis patients fulfilled the criteria, nine in each group followed only one period of treatment, while 16 agreed to joint the two treatment periods. The mean PASI scores of the Aloe vera subjects on the last examination showed significant improvements ($p < 0.05$). There were 25 subjects in each group, one patient in each group failed to continue the treatment. The treatment success in Aloe vera group and Tar group were 74% and 63.3%, respectively. The proportion of subjects with >50% treatment success were 17/18 in Aloe vera group and 18/22 in Tar group. All the differences were not significance statistically, 6/25 in Aloe vera group and 2/25 in Tar group discontinued the treatment due to cutaneous adverse events, possibly a contact dermatitis. No serious systemic or deterioration of laboratory examination occurred. This findings suggest that 0.5% aloe vera parenchymatous-gel cream showed an efficacy on psoriasis with lesion less than 20% body surface area. This efficacy was similar to 9% liquor carbonic detergent cream.

ABFK

177

Uji Toksisitas Akut Ekstrak Etanol Sambiloto (Andrographis paniculata Nees) terhadap Mencit/Elza Sundari.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 67

PNEUMONIA**178**

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Ibu Balita dalam Pencarian Pengobatan pada Kasus-kasus Balita Gejala Pneumonia di Kabupaten Serang, Banten, Tahun 2003/Marimat Hendrawan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, 2003.-- 129p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 17**179**

Faktor Risiko Kejadian Pnemonia pada Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tanah Kali Kedinding Kecamatan Kenjeran Kota Surabaya/Priyo Santoso.-- Surabaya : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Pneumonia is an infectious disease mostly found in infants and under fives. The incidence of pneumonia in infants may have long-term implications that may emerge during adulthood, presenting as the functional decrease of pulmonary ventilation. Pneumonia remains a health problem in Indonesia to day. The incidence rate of pneumonia in Indonesian infants is between 10% and 20% each year. Estimation of national mortality rate of pneumonia is 6 per 1.000 infants or approximately 150.000 infants each year. The incidence rate of pneumonia in Community Health Center (Puskesmas) of Tanah Kali Kedinding Kenjeran Subdistrict, in 2001 was 596 with the proportion of 17,72%, the highest among all health centers in Surabaya.

The objective of this study was to identify risk factors that influenced the incidence of pneumonia in under fives.

This study was a case control study by comparing probability of exposed case to that of unexposed case, and searching for the risk factors of the disease incidence. Estimate of pneumonia risk factors was done by using Odds Ratio (O). Subjects were under fives of 12-48 months old, living in the working area of Community Health Center (Puskesmas) Tanah Kali Kedinding Kenjeran Subdistrict, Surabaya, from March to May 2002.

Sample size was 134, consisting of 67 respondents as case and 67 others as control. The independent variables were age, sex, nutritional status, immunization status, vitamin A capsule administration, mother's education, mother's knowledge, family income, house density, house ventilation, and pollution of cigarette smoking. The dependent variable was the incidence of pneumonia in under five.

Data analysis was done descriptively and presented as frequency distribution, cross tabulation and percentage. Analysis was done using univariate and multivariate analysis with logistic regression test with the level of significance of 95% ($p < 0.05$) to identify the influence of independent variables on the dependent variables as well as the risk estimation (odds ratio) of the cause of pneumonia in under fives.

The results showed that the risk factors of pneumonia in under fives were poor nutritional status ($p=0.000$), less satisfactory nutritional status ($p=0.000$), under fives with no measles immunization ($p=0.001$), and poorhouse ventilation ($p=0.000$). Under fives with poor and less satisfactory nutritional status had a risk of pneumonia of respectively

33.693 times and 20.752 times higher than those with satisfactory nutritional status. Under fives with measles immunization had a risk of pneumonia of 19.934 higher than those with measles immunization, and under fives who lived in a house with poor ventilation had a risk of pneumonia of 9.067 higher than those who lived in a house with good ventilation.

LAEK, LYAN

POVERTY

180

Analisis Kebijakan Penetapan Tarif Ruang Rawat Inap bagi Keluarga Miskin di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Palembang Bari Tahun 2002/Mariatul Fadilah.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 130p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 98

181

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PTM) terhadap Perkembangan Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan/Riza Prihadi.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 31

182

Pengaruh Penghentian Program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan terhadap Kejadian Gigi Kurang pada Anak Balita di Daerah Kumuh Perkotaan Kota Bandung/Dini Ardiani.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 76

PREGNANCY

183

Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Secara Kelompok dan Individu terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap, Praktek yang Berkaitan dengan Penanggulangan Anemia Ibu Hamil di Kecamatan Klaten Selatan Kabupaten Klaten/Sadjiran.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 131p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 4

184

Perbedaan Status Gizi Bayi dari Ibu yang Mendapat Suplementasi Fe Mingguan dan Harian pada Waktu Hamil di Kabupaten Bantul/Rodolf Boyke Purba.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 92p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 115

PRESCRIPTIONS, DRUG**185**

Faktor-faktor Berhubungan dengan Kepatuhan Dokter Menulis Resep Berdasarkan Standar Obat yang Berlaku di RSMH Palembang/Masnir Alwi.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 125p.

ABSTRAK :

The quality of service in hospital is an indicator to determine its image, so it can influence its activity not as social service institute but also as business service institution. The quality of service in hospital will increase influenced by rational using of its medicine. The discipline of doctor writes prescription based on the legal standard of medicine will increase the rationality of its medicine usage.

The aim of this study is to know the factors relate to the discipline of doctor for writing prescription based on formulation of RSMH Palembang. Internal factors that are investigated consist of age, sex, education, knowledge, experience, attitude, and motivation. External factors that are investigated consist of leadership, incentive, job, function of Medicine Committee and Therapy, function of Medical Committee, and function of Detailer. Besides that, in this case, the aim of this research is to know the dominant factors that influence the discipline. Data is collected by survey method, using valid and reliable questionnaire. The total of samples in this research are 100 respondent, hold by cross sectional, using quantitative analysis. Method of analysis used variant, two variant combination of chi square, and multi variant combination of logistic regression.

Conclusion, the discipline of doctor that writes the prescription following the medicine formulation shows 52.28 percent. The internal factors that determinate relate to the discipline are education, knowledge, attitude, and motivation. So, the external factors determinate it is leadership, function of Medical Committee, and function of Detailer. The dominant factors determinate the disciplines are attitude, sex function of detailer, education, function of Medical Committee, and motivation.

Recommendation, the management of RSMH Hospital and their staff must be improved their image, how to be introspection themselves. The good image of leadership is implied how to persuade the doctors, who have good motivation and good attitude, in order they realize and is not too difficult to write the prescription follow the formulation. So, it important to increase the function of Medical Committee, and Medicine Committee and Therapy to eliminate the function of Detailer. It needs the socialization of formulation of RSMH joint together with candidate physician and physician, and female physician, in order to improve the discipline of doctors.

BIKM**186**

Pola Penulisan Resep Antibiotika oleh Dokter Praktek Swasta di Apotek Praktek Bersama di Kota Bandung/Andi Nuhroho Setiawan.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 11

PSORIASIS

187

Uji Klinis Buta Ganda Krim Daging Daun Aloe Vera 0,5% Dibanding Krim Liquor Karbonas Detergen 9% pada Pengobatan Psoriasis/Puspita Laksmintari.-- Yogyakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 65p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 176

QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

188

Upaya Penigkatan Mutu Pelayanan di Instansi Gawat Darurat RS. Sumber Waras melalui Survei Tingkat Kepuasan Pasien/Keluarganya/Liman Harijono.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 156p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 163

RELAXATION

189

Duduk Statis Lama, Relaksasi, dan Indeks Masa Tubuh terhadap Risiko Nyeri Pinggang Bawah pada Pekerja Wanita Percetakan Pembuatan Kaset Video VHS di PT. M Cikarang/Diana Samara.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 82p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 23

REPRODUCTION

190

Status Kesehatan Reproduksi Ibu dalam Rangka Pengembangan Model Surkesda di Kota Bekasi Tahun 2002/Felly Philipus Senewe.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Kesehatan reproduksi ibu merupakan hal yang sangat penting untuk diketahui oleh karena menyangkut/terkait golongan umur risiko tinggi terhadap masalah kesehatan dan mempunyai kontribusi yang besar dalam menentukan status kesehatan ibu. Untuk itu dilakukan survei untuk mendapatkan data yang bersumber dari masyarakat dalam hal menilai status kesehatan reproduksi ibu dalam rangka pengembangan model survei kesehatan reproduksi.

Desain penelitian secara cross sectional dengan metode survei cepat (Rapid Survey Method). Tempat penelitian disemua desa/kelurahan di Kota Bekasi Jawa Barat pada tahun 2002. Sampel semua ibu yang pernah hamil dan melahirkan (lahir hidup, lahir mati atau keguguran) dalam kurun waktu 12 bulan yang lalu. Besar sampel 210 orang. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara dan pengukuran.

Hasil ditemukan sebagian besar ibu berumur 23-29 tahun (33%). Kelompok umur < 20 tahun (1%) dan kelompok umur 35 tahun ke atas (18%). Sebagian besar ibu

berpendidikan SLTP (31%) dan SMU (30%). Ibu yang tidak bekerja (85%). Riwayat kehamilan ditemukan cakupan K1 (83%) dan cakupan K4 (77%). Komplikasi/gangguan selama hamil oleh karena keluhan mual/muntah berlebihan (20%), pucat lesu/pusing (22%), perdarahan (7%). Komplikasi persalinan karena partus lama (6%) dan perdarahan (4%). Tempat melahirkan paling banyak ke praktek bidan (59%), rumah sendiri (15%) dan RS swasta (11%). Cakupan imunisasi TT bumil (80%), dan cakupan pemberian tablet Fe (94%). Ibu dengan risiko KEK (<23,5 cm) sebesar 13%, indeks masa tubuh (IMT < 18,5) sebesar 13%, dan ibu tinggi badan pendek (<145 cm) sebesar 3%. Ibu yang anemi (Hb<12,5 g/dl) sebesar 35%. Cakupan keluarga berencana (85%), dimana paling besar ibu menggunakan suntikan (54%) berikut pil (17%). Penyuluhan kesehatan remaja hanya 39%. Penyuluhan PMS HIV/AIDS sebesar 16%, dimana sumber paling besar dari media (74%).

Disarankan program pelayanan kesehatan reproduksi masih perlu ditingkatkan yaitu kualitas pelayanan petugas kesehatan/bidan terhadap ibu maupun bayi/anak juga kuantitas dari program pelayanan KIA atau program lain. Pelayanan perlu koordinasi lebih baik untuk lintas program atau sektor, pelayanan kesehatan remaja dan kesehatan usia lanjut maupun kesehatan PMS/HIV AIDS harus lebih ditingkatkan, perlu dikembangkan pelaporan yang lebih efektif dan efisien dari para pembina walayah (binwil) dan praktek bidan swasta (PBS) atau bidan desa agar memberikan laporan setiap bulan secara teratur, perlu tenaga yang cukup dan alokasi dana yang tersedia untuk meningkatkan pelayanan kesehatan reproduksi, perlu pembinaan dan monitoring yang teratur dari pimpinan Puskesmas serta dukungan dari Dinas, dan disarankan untuk melakukan Surkesda untuk semua aspek agar mendapat dana yang berdasarkan informasi dari masyarakat (evidence based).

BPPK

RHINITIS

191

Gambaran Tingkat Hipertensivitas Tipe I serta Lamanya Menderita Rinitis pada Anak Usia 7–14 Tahun dengan Sinusitis Maksilaris/Emma Agustini.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 103

SALMONELLA TYPHI

192

Pengaruh pH terhadap Pertumbuhan Salmonella typhi in vitro/Hanna.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK: Lihat 102

SALTS

193

Pengujian Netralisasi Sifat Reaktif Bumbu dalam Garam Beryodium dengan Bahan Tambahan Makanan (The Neutralize Examination of the Spices Reactivity in the Iodized Salt by the Additive of the Food Additives)/Suryana Purawisastra; Mien Karmini.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 112

SCHIZOPHRENIA

194

Gangguan Toleransi Glukosa pada Penderita Skizofrenia dengan Penggunaan Antipsikotika/Kurni Fitri Jamil.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 13

SCOLIOSIS

195

Peranan Promosi Kesehatan pada Guru Olah Raga terhadap Pencegahan Dini Skoliosis pada Murid Sekolah Dasar/Tiar Erawan.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 91p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 87

SELF MEDICATION

196

Pengaruh Metode Ceramah dan Media Leaflet terhadap Perilaku Pengobatan Sendiri yang Sesuai dengan Aturan untuk Keluhan Demam, Sakit Kepala, Batuk, dan Pilek (Studi di Kecamatan Warungkondang, Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat)/Sudibyo Supardi.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 153p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 86

197

Perilaku Pencarian Obat Sendiri Penderita Malaria Klinis di Desa "High Incidence Area" di Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu Tahun 2001/Syaiful Kamal.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 135p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 130

SMOKING

198

Analisis Karies Spesifik yang Berhubungan dengan Rokok Kretek Kajian Epidemiologik dan Electron Dispersion X-Ray Microanalysis/Farida Soetiarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 46

199

Korelasi Kadar Vitamin C Plasma dengan Kadar Malondialdehida Plasma Berdasarkan Gradasi Merokok/Yayok Witarto.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 106p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 15

SODIUM BICARBONATE**200**

Efektivitas Penambahan 0,03 meq Sodium Bikarbonat 8,4% pada 20 ml Ropivakain 0,75% terhadap Mula dan Lama Kerja Blokkade Sensorik-Motorik Anestesi Epidural (Suatu Pendekatan pada Herniorafi)/Zulkifli.-- Bandung : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 7**SPICES****201**

Pengujian Netralisasi Sifat Reaktif Bumbu dalam Garam Beryodium dengan Bahan Tambahan Makanan (The Neutralize Examination of the Spices Reactivity in the Iodized Salt by the Additive of the Food Additives)/Suryana Purawisastra; Mien Karmini.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 112**TENOSYNOVITIS****202**

Gerakan Tangan Berulang Dorso-Ante-Laterofleksi, Masa Kerja dan Riwayat Pekerjaan terhadap Risiko Tenosinovitis Pergelangan Tangan pada Pekerja Wanita Perusahaan Kaset Video PT. M di Cikarang/Titi Priadarsini.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 60p.

ABSTRAK :

Pada ban berjalan terdapat gerakan tangan berulang Dorso-ante-laterofleksi. Gerakan berulang akan menimbulkan gejala tenosinovitis pergelangan tangan. Oleh karena itu perlu diidentifikasi dari faktor-faktor risiko terhadap tenosinovitis.

Desain penelitian adalah studi kasus-kontrol. Kasus adalah subyek dengan gejala tenosinovitis antara lain nyeri pergelangan dan tes Finkelstein positif, dan kontrol adalah subyek tanpa gejala tenosinovitis. Subyek adalah semua karyawan bagian produksi PT. M di Cikarang. Penelitian dilakukan bulan Pebruari – Maret 2003.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan subyek penelitian terdiri dari 329 orang pekerja dan ditemukan 89 orang menderita tenosinovitis. Faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi tenosinovitis adalah gerakan berulang, lama kerja dan riwayat pekerjaan. Bila dibandingkan dengan yang tidak melakukan gerakan berulang maka gerakan berulang meningkatkan risiko tenosinovitis 3 kali lipat Odds Ratio (OR) suaian=3,15; 95% Confident Internal (CI)=1,60-6,17). Bila dibandingkan dengan masa kerja kurang dari 3 tahun, masa kerja lebih dari 3 tahun meningkatkan risiko tenosinovitis 2,3 kali lipat (OR suaian=2,31; 95% CI=1,29-4,12). Bila dibandingkan dengan pekerja yang belum pernah bekerja, yang pernah bekerja di bagian assembling meningkatkan risiko tenosinovitis 2 kali lipat (OR=2,04; 95% CI=1,13-3,69). Sedangkan indeks masa tubuh, jabatan, jenis pekerjaan, posisi tangan, jenis gerakan tangan tidak terbukti mempengaruhi tenosinovitis.

Dari penelitian ini diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa gerakan berulang, masa kerja dan riwayat pekerjaan meningkatkan risiko tenosinovitis. Untuk menurunkan risiko tenosinovitis perlu melakukan rotasi kerja sebelum masa kerja melebihi 3 tahun dan tidak menempatkan pekerja di bagian gerakan berulang bagi yang pernah bekerja di bagian assembling.

BIFK

TENSILE STRENGTH

203

Pengaruh Penyuntikan Kortikosteroid Intratendon dan Peritendon pada Tensile Strength Tendon Achilles Tikus (Penelitian Biomekanik)/Syaiful Hadi.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 2

TENSION HEADACHE

204

Pengaruh Perilaku Tipe A dan Sifat-sifat yang Berkaitan terhadap Kejadian Nyeri Kepala Tipe-Tegang : Studi Kasus Kontrol pada Kelompok Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi Swasta, Depok/Johan Harlan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

The objective of the study is to investigate the effect of type A behavior and its related contents, namely hostility, cynicism, and anger on the occurrence of tension-type headache among university students from semi-urban community.

Methods : One hundred seventeen tension-type headache sufferers and 117 headache-free controls were recruited consecutively among those who accepted the invitation to participate in the study. They underwent medical interviews, general medical and neurological examinations, and partial MMPI tests, consisted of validity scales and behavioral content scales, i.e. type A, hostility, cynicism, anger scales. Nine headache sufferers and seven headache-free controls were excluded due to persistent invalidity profiles in MMPI test results, yielded to a total final sample of 218 respondents. Four multiple logistic regressions were developed to estimate the effect that each MMPI behavioral scale would have on tension-type headache while controlling for potential confounders.

The results of this study were the correlations among the MMPI behavioral scale were all statistically significant. Headache sufferers were significantly more likely to achieve higher scores on each MMPI behavioral scale. Controlling for age, sex and body mass index, adjusted odd a ratios of tension-type headache for the high scores on type A, hostility, cynicism, and anger were $\hat{OR}_{adj} = 5.4$ (95% CI 2.9-9.9), $\hat{OR}_{adj} = 3.9$ (95% CI 2.2-7.1), $\hat{OR}_{adj} = 3.6 = 3.6$ (95% CI 2.0-6.4), and $\hat{OR}_{adj} = 6.1$ (95% CI 3.2-11.9), respectively. Four behavior scales could be incorporated into single combined behavior scale, which was also significantly associated with the occurrence of tension-type headache.

The study concluded that type A behavior and its related contents, namely hostility, cynicism, and hostility, either independently or simultaneously are risk for tension-type headache. Probability for the occurrence of tension-type headache in a certain subject at various level of tension-type headache prevalence in the population can be predicted by using the score on combined behavior scale.

BIKM

TETANUS TOXOID

205

Evaluasi Pengelolaan Program Imunisasi Tetanus Toxoid Ibu Hamil di Kota Banjarmasin/Antung Sadeli Mahfuz.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 95p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 105

TETRAHYDROFOLATE DEHYDROGENASE

206

Mutasi Gen Hidrofolat Reduktase (DHFR) dan Dihidropteroat Sintase (DHPS) Plasmodium falciparum dari Dua Daerah dengan Hasil Efikasi Sulfadoksin/Pirimetamin yang Berbeda/Agustina Ika Susanti.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 115p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 54

TIBIA

207

Perkiraan Panjang Utuh Tulang Femur, Tibia dan Humerus dari Panjang Fragment-fragmentnya pada Populasi Melayu (Deuteromalayid) Indonesia/Isabella Kurnia, Liem.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 101p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 71

TINEA VERSICOLOR therapy

208

Uji Banding Hasil Pengobatan Pitiriasis Versikolor dengan Ketokonazol Oral 400 mg dan Sampo Ketokonazol 2% Topikal/R. Musliani Moestopo.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Padjadjaran, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 118

TOILET FACILITIES

209

Penelitian Evaluasi Pemanfaatan Jamban dari Berbagai Aspek Geohidrologi, Sosial Ekonomi, dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat di Beberapa Daerah Perdesaan di Indonesia/ Sri Irianti (et. al).-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2003.-- 35p.

ABSTRAK :

Cakupan pemanfaatan sarana sanitasi dasar terutama jamban di daerah perdesaan masih rendah dibandingkan dengan daerah perkotaan. Beberapa aspek yang berhubungan dengan rendahnya cakupan tersebut antara lain geohidrologi, sosial ekonomi, dan sosial budaya.

Untuk itu telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai aspek-aspek tersebut di 10 desa yang ada di lima kabupaten/kota di lima provinsi yaitu Kabupaten Padang Pariaman (Sumatera Barat), Kabupaten Bantul (DI. Yogyakarta), Kabupaten Kapuas (Kalimantan Tengah) pada tahun anggaran 2002.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner kepada 1049 kepala keluarga (KK), wawancara mendalam kepada 50 KK dan 50 tokoh masyarakat untuk memperoleh data sosial budaya dan pengamatan keadaan geohidrologi, seperti jenis sarana air bersih dan jenis tanah di sekitar air bersih yang berasal dari air tanah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar masyarakat di lima kabupaten/kota (68,35%) masih menggunakan sumur gali kecuali di Kapuas yang menggunakan air sungai sebagai sumber air bersih dan sekaligus sebagai tempat pembuangan tinja. Mayoritas jenis jamban yang digunakan dan disukai oleh masyarakat desa adalah jamban leher angsa dengan tanki septik.

Alasan masyarakat tidak menggunakan jamban adalah karena tidak ada dana, tidak ada lahan dan sudah terbiasa dengan cara pembuangan yang ada seperti dekat dengan sungai dan pantai. Tidak ada norma atau kepercayaan yang menghambat pemanfaatan jamban oleh masyarakat. Bahkan semua agama dan kepercayaan yang mereka anut mengajarkan untuk hidup bersih, hanya saja karena keadaan sosial keadaan sosial ekonomi dan geohidrologi yang kurang mendukung untuk memiliki jamban. Di Kupang, cakupan jamban paling tinggi (98,57%) walaupun ketersediaan air bersih sangat terbatas karena tekanan dari para tokoh masyarakatnya yang membuat mereka malu untuk tidak memiliki jamban sekalipun jambannya kurang memenuhi syarat kesehatan.

Penelitian ini merekomendasikan bagi yang telah memiliki jamban agar meningkatkan kualitas jambannya menjadi jamban yang memenuhi syarat kesehatan, bagi yang belum mempunyai jamban agar mengupayakan memiliki jamban melalui cara-cara yang sesuai dengan kemampuannya. Untuk itu penyuluhan kesehatan yang memfokuskan pada peningkatan kualitas jamban dan upayanya perlu dilakukan secara berkala dan berkesinambungan.

BPPK

TOLUENE**210**

Hubungan antara Kadar Asam Hipurat Urin Akibat Paparan Toluene dengan Efek Kesehatan Akut pada Tenaga Kerja Percetakan "X"/Sophianita.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 63p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 94**TOOTHBRUSHING****211**

Pengaruh Metode Penyuluhan Diskusi Kelompok dan Demonstrasi Sikat Gigi oleh Tim UKGS terhadap Perubahan Tingkat Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut (Studi di Kecamatan Gempol Kabupaten Pasuruan)/Ida Chairanna M.-- Surabaya : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 157**212**

Perbandingan Efektivitas Sikat Gigi Biasa dan Khusus dalam Menurunkan Jumlah Bakteri Aerob pada Pemakai Alat Ortodonti Cekat/Megawati Tandjung.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 19**TOXOPLASMA****213**

Antigenisitas Toxoplasma gondii Galur Lokal dan RH serta Aspek Pemanfaatannya dalam Sero-diagnostik Toksoplasmosis/Adi Priyana.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 180p.

ABSTRAK :

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan galur lokal *Toxoplasma gondii* (*T. gondii*) virulen dan meneliti perbedaan respons imunologis dengan galur RH melalui pemeriksaan ELISA dan Westernblot. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Bagian Patologi Klinik FK Usakti, Bagian Parasitologi FKUI, dan Bagian Mikrobiologi dan Imunologi Pusat Studi Satwa Primata Lembang Penelitian Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental untuk uji diagnostik. Bahan penelitian adalah a). Darah dan jantung ayam buras (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) yang terinfeksi toksoplasmosis, diolah dengan metode Hanaki untuk mendapatkan galur lokal *T. gondii*. b). Seratus dua puluh sera terbagi dalam empat kelompok mewakili kemungkinan toksoplasmosis dalam masyarakat. Galur lokal *T. gondii* yang ditemukan diuji virulensinya, diperbanyak melalui inokulasi intraperitoneal mencit BALB. c). Konsentrat trofozoit yang didapat dibuat antigen, dibandingkan dengan antigen galur RH menggunakan teknik SDS-PAGE, pemeriksaan ELISA dan Westernblot. Yang dibandingkan adalah reaksi terhadap sera yang dikumpulkan. Analisis data menggunakan perangkat lunak Stata 7.0 dan dinilai titik potong serapan ELISA dengan metode Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC). Uji diagnostik pemeriksaan ELISA

dan Westernblot untuk menilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, Likelihood ratio, Predictive value positive dan negative dilakukan dalam penelitian ini.

Dari penelitian ini ditemukan satu galur lokal *T. gondii* yang virulen. Galur tersebut tersebut terbukti berbeda dengan galur RH, terlihat dari pola pita antigen pada SDS-PAGE dan perbedaan reaktivitas terhadap sera sampel yang dilakukan dengan cara ELISA dan Westernblot. Uji diagnostik ELISA dan Westernblot yang menggunakan antigen galur lokal dan RH sebagai pelacak menunjukkan nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas dan LR galur lokal yang setara atau bahkan lebih baik dibandingkan dengan galur RH.

Dari penelitian ini berhasil ditemukan galur lokal *T. gondii* virulen yang berasal dari jantung ayam buras yang terinfeksi *T. gondii* dan terbukti berbeda dengan galur RH. Telah dijajaki kemungkinan penggunaan galur lokal sebagai sumber antigen. Uji reliabilitas sangat baik untuk pemeriksaan IgG ELISA dan Westernblot, sedang untuk IgM hasil reliabilitas adalah baik untuk ELISA, tapi buruk untuk IgM galur RH. Secara statistik penggunaan galur lokal *T. gondii* lebih baik ditinjau dari segi sensitivitas dan spesifisitas, hasil positif palsu, hasil negatif palsu, dan kemungkinan sakit dibandingkan galur RH.

Perlu penelitian lebih lanjut untuk mendapatkan galur lokal diberbagai tempat di Indonesia. Perlu penelitian lanjut terhadap galur lokal yang baru ditemukan dengan metode ELISA double sandwich dan pemeriksaan polymerase chain reaction. Hasil penelitian galur lokal *T. gondii* diharapkan dapat dipakai sebagai sumber antigen untuk membuat alat uji diagnostik dan pembuatan vaksin yang lebih cocok untuk penduduk Indonesia.

BIFK

TREATMENT FAILURE

214

Uji Efikasi Klorokuin pada Pengobatan Malaria falciparum dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kegagalan Pengobatan : Studi pada Penderita Malaria falciparum tanpa Komplikasi di Puskesmas Salaman II Kabupaten Magelang Propinsi Jawa Tengah/Siti Darodjah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 143p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 34

TUBERCULOSIS prevention and control

215

Model Kemitraan antara Pemerintah dengan Dokter Praktek Swasta dalam Program Pemberantasan TB Stategi DOTS di Kota Palembang/Fachmi Idris.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 260p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 165

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY**216**

Dampak Intervensi Pelayanan Kesehatan Yayasan Rio Tinto terhadap Cakupan Program P2TB Paru di Kabupaten Kutai Barat/Agus Sopian.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2002.-- 101p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 88**217**

Hubungan Faktor Lingkungan Rumah dengan Kejadian Penularan Penyakit Tuberkulosis Paru/Anwar Musadad; Herryanto; Bambang Sukana.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ekologi Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- 54p.

ABSTRAK :

Penyakit tuberkulosis paru (TB paru) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Angka prevalensi TB paru yang besar di masyarakat, masa pengobatan yang relatif lama serta cakupan pengobatan yang masih rendah dimungkinkan risiko penularan masih tetap besar, terutama penularan karena kontak serumah dengan penderita TB paru. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui angka penularan TB paru di rumah tangga dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Sebagai sampel diambil seluruh penderita TB paru yang pada tahun 2002 tercatat sebagai penderita TB paru diseluruh puskesmas di wilayah Kabupaten Tangerang dan di rumahnya mempunyai anak usia balita, yaitu sebanyak 254 orang. Kriteria terjadinya penularan Tb paru adalah kontak serumah (balita tinggal bersama penderita TB paru), hasil pemeriksaan uji tuberkulin indurasinya ≥ 10 mm dan mempunyai salah satu dari beberapa gejala klinis Tb paru. Tuberkulin yang digunakan jenis PPD RT 23 kekuatan 2TU yang disuntikan secara intra kutan dengan semprit tuberkulin 1 cc jarum nomor 26.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa angka kejadian penularan TB paru di rumah tangga sebesar 13,0% (33 kasus). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian penularan TB paru adalah keberadaan penderita TB lebih dari 1 orang dalam rumah, masuknya sinar matahari dalam rumah dan kebiasaan tidur dengan penderita ($p < 0,05$). Besar risiko terjadinya penularan untuk rumah tangga dengan penderita lebih dari 1 orang adalah 4 kali lebih besar dibanding rumah tangga dengan hanya 1 penderita (OR = 3,99); rumah yang tidak masuk sinar matahari mempunyai risiko 3,7 kali lebih besar dibanding rumah yang dimasuki sinar matahari (OR = 3,71) dan rumah tangga yang balitanya tidur dengan penderita mempunyai risiko 2,8 kali lebih besar dibanding yang tidur terpisah (OR = 2,79).

Berdasarkan simpulan di atas disarankan penanganan penanggulangan penularan TB paru pada kontak serumah perlu diprogramkan secara luas, perlu ada upaya perbaikan sistem pencahayaan rumah sehingga sinar matahari dapat secara langsung masuk ke dalam rumah, dan peningkatan promosi kesehatan baik bagi penderita maupun anggota rumah tangga lain untuk mencegah terjadinya penularan Tb paru serumah.

BPPK

Hubungan Keberadaan Pengawas Menelan Obat dengan Keteraturan Minum Obat Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru di Kabupaten Kerinci Tahun 2001/Armaid Darmawan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2002.-- 97p.

ABSTRAK :

The National Tuberculosis Programs (NTP) adopted the Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) strategy. Treatment observer is one of the five components of DOTS. It has applied to the treatment observer as from 1995. A good result with high cure rate more than 85% has been achieved so far DOTS strategy has been implemented since 1998 in the Kerinci district, however, the relation of treatment observer and the patient regularly or irregularly consuming TB drug is not know yet. For this purpose, a case control study and focus group discussion (FGD) were carried out.

The samples were the tuberculosis patients of 15 years old or more who had completed the treatment or defaulted. They are cases treated with category-1 in the community health center since 1st January to 31st December, 2001. The total sample taken was 194, where 97 of them are cases and 97 as controls. Five FGD were performed. The total of 42 informants as case and control were attending the FGD and contributed information's.

The criteria of the cases are those samples that did not consume medicine for 3 days more during intensive phase and or 7 days for intermittent phase and the duration of treatment was six months and ten days or more. Logistic regression multivariate method and content analysis were used for data analysis purpose, and the significant result was obtained. Where the patient without treatment observer has 2.68 times risk of irregularity of consuming TB drug compared with accompanied by the treatment observer (OR :2.68, 95% CI : 1.46-4.94, p : 0.001).

The treatment observer is really required in Kerinci district. A comprehensive counseling on tuberculosis on regular base for quite some time is required to anticipate the drop out from treatment. Most of the patients do not understand about tuberculosis and the treatment procedure. Special action has to be taken to treat the side effect, in order to prevent from self-stopping TB treatment.

BIKM

Tingkat Kesembuhan TB Paru pada Anak Balita yang Mendapat Suplementasi Vitamin A Dosis Tinggi (The Recovery Rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the Underfive Children Supplemented by Highdose Vitamin A)/Susi S. Suwardi; Muherdiyantiningsih; Muhilal.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Tuberculosis (TB) is the most common cause of death among other infection disease. It is recognized that tuberculosis affects various age groups, including under five children. The complete and fast treatments are needed to reduce the prevalence and incidence of TB in the communities. Considering the role of vitamin A in reducing the severity of

infection, supplementation of high dose (200.000 IU) vitamin A in every two months for 6 months will be helpful to increase recovery rate of pulmonary tuberculosis.

This study was conducted at the hospital in Bogor region. Sample size was 66 children of under five years old, who were suffered pulmonary TB according to Mantoux test, clinical examination, and chest x-ray (CXR). Physical examination, morbidity, and anthropometrics data were assessed every month. Food consumption recall, serum vitamin A concentration, hemoglobin content, hematocrit, blood sediment rate (BSR), and CXR were assessed at 0 and 6 months. The children were randomly assigned to either vitamin A-supplemented (AS, n=33) group or vitamin A-unsupplemented (AUS, n=37). All of the children were treated by isoniazide, ethambutol and rifampicin. The recovery rate was assessed according to the score of 3 variables: nutrition status, BSR, and CXR.

The results of this study were nutrition status and hemoglobin increased significantly in both groups ($p < 0.05$) The clinical symptoms subsided and BSR decreased in both groups, but was not significant different between groups. The CXR data showed there were improvement in 84.5% of AS group and 67.7% of AUS group. There were scoring improvement of the recovery rate in both groups, but was not significant different between groups. The conclusion of the study that there was significant relation between vitamin A status and the recovery rate of pulmonary tuberculosis, but was not significant different between groups.

FGIZ

TYPE A PERSONALITY

220

Pengaruh Perilaku Tipe A dan Sifat-sifat yang Berkaitan terhadap Kejadian Nyeri Kepala Tipe-Tegang : Studi Kasus-Kontrol pada Kelompok Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi Swasta, Depok/Johan Harlan.-- Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Univesitas Indonesia, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 204

VITAMIN A

221

Tingkat Kesembuhan TB Paru pada Anak Balita yang Mendapat Suplementasi Vitamin A Dosis Tinggi (The Recovery Rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis of the Underfive Children Supplemented by Highdose Vitamin A)/Susi S. Suwardi; Muherdiyantiningsih; Muhilal.-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 219

VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR

222

Kadar Soluble Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 (sVCAM-1) dan Von Willebrand Factor (vWF) sebagai Pertanda Disfungsi Endotel pada Pasien Demam Berdarah Dengue/Ika Priatni.-- Jakarta : Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia, 2003.-- 94p.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 45

WATER

223

Proses Pengolahan Air Minum di PDAM Kabupaten Sumedang/Dini Adliyani.-- Bandung : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Maranatha, 2003.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK :

Water treatment is the most important subject in public health. The better step of water treatment will bring the better health for the consumer. That's why, the subject of the complete water treatment step will be discussed more detail in this paper.

The objective of this study to discuss about process and steps of raw water treatment to become drinking water.

The methods, which used are survey and observation to the water Treatment Plant location. Then study about component, process and steps of Water Treatment Plant operation were done.

The result showed that there is an increased of the raw water quality after treatment process which done by Water Treatment Plant. Nevertheless, the iron concentration in the treat water yet above Standard of Drinking Water Quality refers to Depkes RI.

The conclusions of this study is drinking water treatment with Water Treatment Plant can increase the water quality based on valid standard, so that can fulfill the condition of drinking water. It is better if the Water Treatment Plant completed by Aeration Unit to reduce the iron concentration which still over Standard of Drinking Water Quality refers to Depkes RI.

DMFK

ZINC

224

Hubungan antara Zinc Serum dengan Status Gizi Lansia (Relationship between Zinc Serum and Nutritional Status of Elderly People)/Fitrah Ernawati (et. al.).-- Bogor : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Gizi dan Makanan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2002.-- irrp.

ABSTRAK : Lihat 60