

ABORTION

1

Aborsi, antara Harapan dan Kenyataan/Rukmini; Herti Maryani.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI. 2006 -- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The fact that women do abortion does never change with many reasons. In every country in the world the regulation on abortion is very variable in which nearly 55 millions abortions were not reported every year (approximately 1/5 to 1/3 from all the pregnancies). The high rate of mortalities and morbidities is caused by lack of opportunity to get safe abortion services, and not explains by the risk of abortion management.

This research, explains about abortion definition, reasons women do abortions, safe abortions, unsafe abortions, the impact and complication of abortions, the abortion and family planning, the regulation on abortion in Indonesia and other countries, the policy and strategy of abortion in Indonesia, and also the management abortion services.

In determining reproductive decisions, the women are influenced by cultural values, socio-economic conditions and the facilities of women health services. To fulfill the women rights so that the services, be factual in some ways is the same as to liberalize regulation on contraceptive and abortion. Hence, it is important to facilitate women in access on safe and effective reproductive health to assure the access for safe abortion management.

LYAN

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

2

Manajemen Risiko Penularan Penyakit HIV/AIDS di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/ Lelyana Lolok.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS also increases risk of health staff to get infected from blood of patients infected with HIV, especially when universal precaution to blood and body fluid is not implemented to all patients.

The objective of the study was to find out how universal precaution was implemented in risk management of HIV/AIDS infection at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta. This was a qualitative study, which used explorative case study design. Data were obtained from observation (non participatory), interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Observation to 61 health staff basically showed good result especially procedure hands wash, however there were some staff who did not comply to procedure of universal precaution, for example giving injection without using gloves. There were some suggestions from interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) about need of universal precaution training for health staff and availability of self-protection equipments.

Risk management of HIV/AIDS infection at Dr. Sardjito Hospital of Yogyakarta had been implemented since 2000 where there was increasing case of HIV/AIDS. However such risk management had to be supported by knowledge and compliance of staff to universal precaution and availability of supporting facilities.

ABGM

ADOLESCENCE

3

Pelayanan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja oleh Puskesmas yang di Wilayah Kerjanya Terdapat Lokasi Prostitusi (Studi di Kota Malang dan Kabupaten Tulungagung)/Astridya Paramita; Widjiartini dan Paiman Soeparmanto.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Adolescent phase is also called a period of critical because a lot of life event's that not only influence their adult phase, but also the quality of next generation life. Therefore, they need seriously attention. On this phase, the foundation of reproduction health is developed for a lifetime.

They need to know the right information about process of reproduction and all factors influencing, especially adolescent which is residence at prostitution area. At now, the information about Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) still not yet earned fulfilled better. Community Health Centre as the holder first level of reproduction health service can fill that requirement by the Health Promoting School Program, although this program is not the Community Health Centre elementary program. This research was done at Community Health Centre, which in its job region there are prostitution location, in Malang city and Tulungagung district.

Research result show the activity form of ARH services, which is given by Community Health Centre, is information education, medical elementary service and counseling. Some factors causing ARH services not yet maximal is 1) Lack of adolescent health reproduction knowledge, 2) The limited of fund for implementation ARH services, 3) Provider have never followed training of ARH and not yet got ARH guide-book so that materials/counseling items less according to, 4) Officer don't know the most effective counseling media for adolescent 5) Officer don't know the most effective counseling technique/ way for adolescent 6) Lack of enthusiasm/response from adolescent. There by, to increase the roles of Community Health Centre in ARH program, Community Health Centre is need to develop or create effective media for health education action, especially at prostitution area.

LYAN

AIR POLLUTION

4

Analisis Pencemaran Udara di DKI Jakarta dengan Pemodelan Kualitas Udara/Zahra.-- Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Telah dilakukan analisis pencemaran udara di DKI Jakarta melalui inventarisasi emisi menggunakan data sekunder tahun 2005 dan pengukuran pencemaran udara di DKI Jakarta tahun 2006.

Tujuan analisis ini adalah untuk memetakan pencemaran udara di DKI Jakarta khususnya parameter TSP, Pb dan NOx. Beban emisi yang dihitung adalah TSP dan NOx. Polutan yang diukur adalah TSP, Pb dan NOx. Pengukuran meliputi 25 titik sampling yang tersebar di lima wilayah di DKI Jakarta. Pengukuran dilakukan selama 24 jam pada masing-masing titik sampling. Hasil pengukuran menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 40% wilayah Jakarta memiliki nilai konsentrasi TSP yang melebihi nilai ambang batas.

Sekitar 12% wilayah Jakarta memiliki konsentrasi Pb yang melebihi nilai ambang batas. Tidak ada wilayah Jakarta yang memiliki konsentrasi NOx yang melebihi nilai ambang batas. Konsentrasi TSP di wilayah Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Barat dan Jakarta Timur telah melewati nilai ambang batas sedangkan konsentrasi NOx di seluruh wilayah Jakarta masih dibawah nilai ambang batas. Nilai beban emisi untuk TSP berkisar antara 3.195,63 - 374.286,55 gr/hari atau berkisar antara 1,17 - 136,61 ton/tahun. Nilai beban emisi untuk NOx berkisar antara 11.379,08 - 1.221.839,03 gr/hari atau sekitar 4,15 - 445,97 ton/tahun. Beban emisi paling besar untuk TSP dan NOx terdapat di sekitar Jalan Gatot Subroto dan Jalan Jenderal Sudirman. Dari analisis ini disimpulkan bahwa mobil pribadi merupakan kontributor utama dalam meningkatkan beban emisi TSP dan NOx. Semakin tinggi volume kendaraan yang melintas di suatu wilayah, maka konsentrasi TSP, Pb dan NOx pun cenderung semakin meningkat.

BPPK

ALCOHOLS

5

Efektivitas Alkohol 70% sebagai Desinfektan terhadap Berbagai Kuman pada Membran Stetoskop/Handoko (et al).-- Semarang: Bagian Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Infeksi nosokomial masih menjadi masalah untuk pasien-pasien yang dirawat di rumah sakit karena meningkatkan kesakitan, kematian serta biaya perawatan. Pengendalian infeksi nosokomial telah dilakukan termasuk upaya desinfeksi alat-alat kesehatan, termasuk stetoskop. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat pola kuman pada membran stetoskop yang digunakan petugas kesehatan di Bangsal Penyakit Dalam Rumah Sakit Dr. Kariadi (RSDK) Semarang dan efektifitas alkohol 70% sebagai desinfektan terhadap berbagai kuman pada membran stetoskop.

Tiga puluh stetoskop dikumpulkan dari petugas kesehatan di Bangsal Penyakit Dalam. Pembiakan kuman dilakukan dengan menempelkan membran stetoskop pada media agar darah dengan sedikit penekanan. Membran stetoskop kemudian didesinfeksi menggunakan alkohol 70% dengan menyemprotkannya pada permukaan membran, meratakannya sampai menggenangi cincin pengikat. Membran stetoskop dibiarkan sekitar 10 menit sampai sisa larutan alkohol 70% mengering. Kemudian dilakukan pembiakan kuman dengan cara seperti di atas. Kedua media pembiakan, sebelum dan sesudah desinfeksi dibawa ke laboratorium mikrobiologi, diinkubasi semalam. Esok harinya media pembiakan diperiksa. Koloni kuman yang tumbuh dihitung serta diidentifikasi.

Pertumbuhan koloni kuman didapatkan pada pembiakan dari semua membran stetoskop. *Staphylococcus aureus* dan Coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* didapatkan dari 47% dan 87% membran stetoskop. Koloni kuman *Staphylococcus aureus* yang resisten terhadap methicillin didapatkan 64,3% (9 membran stetoskop) sedang dari Coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* didapatkan 38,5% (10 membran stetoskop). Desinfeksi menggunakan alkohol 70% mereduksi koloni kuman rata-rata 91.31% pada tiap membran.

HDFK

ANOPHELES

6

Beberapa Aspek Bioekologi Nyamuk Anopheles sp. di Kecamatan Labuan dan Sindue, Kabupaten Donggala, Sulawesi Tengah/Loka Litbang P2B2 Donggala.-- Donggala : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The research on bio ecological aspects of *Anopheles sp.* was conducted in Toposo and Labuan village, Labuan and Tamarenja and Sikara village, Sindue, Donggala District, from Mey to October 2006. This research was taken by doing landing and resting collection of adult and pre adult mosquitoes and mapping of anopheles larvae breeding places.

Three species *Anopheles* were collected during this research, which was confirmed as vector in Central Sulawesi. Those species are *An. barbirostris*, *An. flavirostris* and *An. nigerrimus*. Breeding places that found positive *Anopheles* larvae were rice field, irrigation canal, small ground pools in the street, small ground pools closed the river, swamps and pools with vegetation such as *Paspalum spp.*, *Salvinia natans* and *Ipomoea aquatica*.

KHLP2B2

7

Studi Keragaman Nyamuk Anopheles di Wilayah Suku Anak Dalam Kabupaten Muba Propinsi Sumatera Selatan/Milana Salim.-- Baturaja: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Malaria is still a major of public health in Indonesia, especially outside Java and Bali. Malaria still persists in one place certain by parasites in body's patient, easy infected person, Anopheline vector and also the environment. The limitation of people knowledge about Anopheline vector caused strategy of handing malaria should involve the people was being not effective.

This research was done in Pagar Desa village Bayung Lencir District of MUBA South Sumatera Province since April to November 2006. The aim of this study was to know variety of *Anopheles* in Anak Dalam Ethnic Group area in MUBA District. Mosquitos' collection was conducted during the whole night, started at 18.00 until 06.00 in the

morning, both indoor and outdoor and also collected by light trapping. They were 5 species of Anopheles collected, i.e. *Anopheles umbrosus*, *Anopheles barbumbrosus*, *Anopheles nigerrimus*, *Anopheles kochi*, and *Anopheles sinensis*. The density of mosquito was higher in June and it was correlated with downpour rain. Breeding places that found during the study were puddle marsh and gutter. There were 2 larval species of Anopheles found in marsh i.e. *Anopheles umbrosus* and *Anopheles barbirostris*.

BGLP2B2

ATTITUDE

8

Persepsi Perilaku Kepemimpinan, Perilaku sebagai Warga Organisasi dan Kinerja Dosen Politeknik Kesehatan Padang Sumatera Barat/Syukra Alhamda.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

This study was aimed: 1) to identifying variables of leadership behavior perception (LBP), organization citizenship behavior (OCB) and faculty performance (FP), and 2) at measuring the strength of relationship between LBP, OCB and FP.

The subjects were 150 lecturers all study programs of Health Polytechnics Padang West Sumatera. Data were obtained by means of a questionnaire and interviewer guideline. Hypothesis testing was conducted through product moment correlation analysis, correlation analysis, and multivariate correlation analysis. In addition, to control bias, qualitative analysis was also used.

The results showed that the correlation of LBP and FP is -0,0160. This fact contrary with previous hypothesis that there is positive significant correlation between LBP and FP. LBP and OCB is -0,039, and OCB and FP is -0,160. The calculation of coefficient correlation showed that OCB is the mediator between LBP and FP, because coefficient correlation between LBP and FP is 0,160, LBP and OCB is 0,039, and OCB and FP is 0.322. Therefore the hypothesis that there is relationship between LBP and FP that mediation by OCB was accepted.

ABGM

ATTITUDE TO HEALTH

9

Studi Perilaku Penduduk Kaitannya dengan Pengendalian Penyakit Infeksi Berbasis Lingkungan di Kabupaten Sukabumi Jawa Barat/Kasnodihardjo.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Berbagai penyakit antara lain diare, ISPA, TB paru, malaria, DBD bahkan toksoplasmosis, sementara ini masih menimbulkan permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat. Diare dan ISPA merupakan penyebab utama kematian terutama pada bayi dan anak.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perilaku penduduk dalam hubungannya dengan pengendalian penyakit berbasis lingkungan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan survei (kuantitatif) dan etnografis (kualitatif).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, perilaku masyarakat terhadap upaya pencegahan berbagai penyakit berbasis lingkungan yang meliputi diare, ISPA, TB paru, malaria, DBD, toksoplasmosis cukup positif. Walaupun demikian pengetahuan/pemahaman masyarakat terhadap berbagai penyakit tersebut relatif masih kurang. Bisa jadi hal ini yang menyebabkan masih ada sebagian masyarakat yang mempunyai persepsi yang salah terhadap penyakit terutama mengenai penyebab, penular, cara penularannya dan penyembuhan penyakit. Untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan/pemahaman serta kesadaran masyarakat agar lebih berperilaku sehat yang didasari pada pengetahuan dan pemahaman benar sesuai kesadaran, pendidikan kesehatan perlu dilakukan dan lebih ditingkatkan melalui siswa sekolah.

BPPK

BEHAVIOR THERAPY

10

Persepsi Sehat - Sakit dan Pola Pencarian Pengobatan Masyarakat Daerah Pelabuhan (Kajian Kualitatif di Daerah Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak)/Didik Budijanto dan Betty Roosiermatie.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The problems of urban health should be concerned because of the rapid development of cities, especially in highly populated areas as in ports and industry centers.

The study aimed to identify people seeking behaviors in the port areas, the perception on health-sick in the port communities, and the responses to health center's services. This was a qualitative study. Data were collected by focus group discussion (FGD) in 3 (three) sub-groups of men workers and fertile aged women, respectively there were 8-10 respondents in each sub-group. The data were analyzed by content analysis methods.

Results showed the perception on health-sick in men workers was wider in comparison to fertile aged women because if they were having influenza but still could work then they considered not sick, meanwhile for the fertile aged women if they were feeling differences in their bodies then they consider as sick. But both groups had the same perception on health-sick for their children, there were "healthy children if they were not fussy, not weak, moving, actively play. The groups were also had the same perception on dental sick that was a severe sick. Furthermore, the majority mentioned that if getting sick, they did self-medication firstly then if not getting better they visit health workers. But for their children if getting sick, they were directly sent to health workers. The responses for health center services varied in both groups. The selection to health center was merely because of cheap although mostly said that they were not free enough to express their concerns, medication was not good and examiners were not doctors. It concludes there was a wider perception on health among man worker groups and the pattern of health seeking behavior was by self-medication at first, then if not better to health workers. The community still used traditional treatments. The health center

services were not a good choice because the people were not sure for the quality and the kind of medication, beside was the open time was limited.

LYAN

CERUMEN

11

Perbedaan Respon Waktu Keberhasilan Pengambilan Serumen antara Betadine Solution Dibandingkan Karbogliseril pada Penderita Serumen Obturan/Bagian IKTHT-KL Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro.-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Serumen obturans kering adalah produksi serumen yang berlebihan yang dihasilkan oleh kelenjar sebacea dan seruminosa dengan deskuamasai epitel kulit liang telinga bagian kartilaginea yang dapat menyebabkan sumbatan pada liang telinga, banyak terjadi pada dewasa, mempunyai lapisan sisik keratin yang besar, rapat dan lebih menonjol, sering menyebabkan impaksi bersifat keras dan menimbulkan rasa nyeri oleh karena itu dibutuhkan serumenolitik yang berfungsi untuk melunakkan sehingga tidak menimbulkan rasa nyeri.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan apakah Betadine® Solution lebih cepat melarutkan, dan mengurangi keluhan sehingga ditemukan seruminolitik lain sebagai pengganti Karbogliseril. Dari 131 serumen obturans kering (Betadine® Solution 66 kontrol 65). Pada kelompok Betadine® Solution tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna di dalam waktu keberhasilan pengambilan serumen ($p=0.538$). Demikian juga tidak terdapat perbedaan pada keluhan secara bermakna ($p=0.243$). Meskipun pada keluhan tidak dijumpai adanya perbedaan yang bermakna, namun didapati adanya hilangnya rasa gatal pada kelompok Betadine® solution. Betadine® Solution dapat digunakan sebagai seruminolitik pengganti Karbogliseril.

HDFK

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

12

Emergency Preparedness Study Based on APELL Program at Chemical Industry Area in Merak/Deddy Syam.-- Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- 62p.

ANOTASI:

The increase of the Industries activities in Merak area have a potential accident or incident to occur and may create an emergency situation or a disaster which may effecting directly to the community and transportation line surrounding industrial area. In order that the remedial action during emergency is taken effective and efficiently, the Emergency Response should be properly planned and well organized.

This research aims to identify the readiness of emergency response at chemical industrial area in Merak 2005 based to APELL program involving local government, Industry and Community, covering; emergency organization and chain of command, communication system, resources, and training. The research design is using

descriptive analysis with quantitative method. Research samples were taken from 36 respondents covering local government elements, industry and community.

The result of this research concluded that the industry readiness in coping with an Emergency is ahead compare to the other parties involved (Government and Community) and all emergency response systems in industry was functioning better, causing a significant differences compared to Local Government and Community so that the need to form the coordinating group is mandatory to fill in the gap among parties.

BIKM

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

13

Pengaruh Suplementasi Seng terhadap Pertumbuhan pada Anak Umur 6 Bulan-2 Tahun/Erna Sulfrida; JC Susanto Hardiman.-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Masa balita adalah masa rawan pertumbuhan, baik fisik maupun otak. Penyebab terbanyak hambatan pertumbuhan ini adalah karena kekurangan mikronutrien antara lain seng. Suplementasi seng akan meningkatkan pertumbuhan berat badan, tinggi badan, perbaikan ukuran lingkaran kepala.

Desain penelitian ini adalah acak buta yang dilakukan bulan Desember 2004 selama 6 bulan di Kelurahan Sedangguwo Kecamatan Tembalang Semarang dengan subyek 100 anak usia 6 bulan 2 tahun. 50 anak diberikan suplementasi seng dan 50 anak diberikan plasebo. Dilakukan pemeriksaan serum seng dan *food recall* pada awal dan akhir penelitian. Pertumbuhan berat badan, tinggi badan dan lingkaran kepala diukur awal, 3 bulan dan akhir penelitian.

Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pertumbuhan berat badan panjang badan setelah 6 bulan penelitian antara kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol. Perbedaan bermakna tersebut pada delta WAZ. Delta HAZ dan delta WHZ selama 6 bulan pengamatan antara kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol ($p < 0,05$). Tidak terdapat kelompok. Suplementasi yang meningkatkan kadar seng serum.

HDFK

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

14

Studi Perilaku Penduduk Kaitannya dengan Pengendalian Penyakit Infeksi Berbasis Lingkungan di Kabupaten Sukabumi Jawa Barat/Kasnodihardjo.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 9

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

15

Pelayanan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja oleh Puskesmas yang di Wilayah Kerjanya Terdapat Lokasi Prostitusi (Studi di Kota Malang dan Kabupaten Tulungagung)/Astridya Paramita; Widjiartini dan Paiman Soeparmanto.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan

Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor. 3

CONJUNGTIVA

16

Sindrom Kekeringan Air Mata: Hasil Guna Prednisolon Dibanding Siklosporina A Topikal terhadap Perbaikan Metaplasia Skuamosa dan Densitas Sel Goblet Konjungtiva/Supanji.- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The objective of this study to know the efficacy to topical prednisolon compared to cyclosporine A reducing squamous metaplasia and increasing density of conjunctiva goblet cell in dry syndrome.

This study was using single blind randomized controlled trial design with allocation of study subjects using block randomization. The subjects of the study were patients of dry eye syndrome who satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The first group were administered 0,05% cyclosporine A eye-drops and the second group were given 1% prednisolon eye-drops Impression cytology evaluation was done prior to the drug administration and one month after the drug administration.

The result of this study indicated that the number of patient the number of patients in the cyclosporine group was 30 people, while the number of patients in the predni-solon group was 32 people with age ranged from 33 to 70 years. One month after the drug therapy, there had been improvement in the squamous metaplasia stage observed in both study groups, but there was no statistically significant difference ($p=0,211$; 95% CI: 0,191-1,446). The density of conjunctiva goblet cell was improved in the both study groups, but there was no statistically significant difference ($p=0,211$; 95% CI: 0,535-16,814). The administration of 0,05% cyclosporine A eye-drops has resulted in more pain sensation compared to 1% predni-solon with statistically significant difference ($p=0,008$) and NNH 3,22.

ABGM

CONSUMER SATISFACTION

17

Pengaruh Pemberian Informasi Tertulis terhadap Tingkat Pemahaman, Kepuasan, dan Kecemasan Pasien Hernia Inguinalis Reponibel terhadap Infored Consent di RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Mohamad Feri Yulianto.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Nowadays there is dramatic change of correlation pattern between doctors and patients from paternalistic correlation gradually it changed to be partner's correlation. Informed consent frequently becomes a complaint's source of patients toward surgery doctors after surgical operation. Many studies showed that patients who agree with informed consents because they already know and understand the information would have better results than they who did not know and understand it. Knowledge improvement of what

is happening and what will happen to patients are very important because it will decrease patient's anxiety and increased their satisfactions. Other methods to distribute information are written information, leaflet, booklet, audiotape, and videotape. Surgery Department in Dr. Sardjito Hospital never evaluates the influence of written information toward level of understanding, anxiety, and satisfaction toward information related to informed consent process.

The study used prospective before and after RCT toward patients with hernia inguinal is responsible in surgery ward at Dr. Sardjito Hospital between were 60 patients that divided into 2 groups, i.e. control and treatment group. Level of understanding, satisfaction toward information, and anxiety pre-operations were measured using questionnaire. Data were analyzed using univariate and bi-variate analysis.

The results showed that patient's ratio between men and women were 29:1 with ages 23-85 years old. Most of them were patients with Hill Dextral (41.7%). Written information of hernia inguinal is pre informed consent increased understanding ($p < 0.05$) and satisfaction toward information ($p < 0.05$), but it did not influenced anxiety level of pre-operation ($P > 0.05$). It also showed that the higher education level will influence significantly the higher understanding ($p < 0.05$). Written information of pre-informed consent increased understanding and satisfaction but it did not influenced anxiety.

ABFK

18

Peran Serta Masyarakat dalam Penyuluhan pada Peningkatan Jumlah Kunjungan Penderita Malaria di Puskesmas Banpres Kabupaten Donggala Sulawesi Tengah/Loka Litbang P2B2 Donggala.-- Donggala: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Community participation in promoting malaria is needed to make malaria control program successful and to increase Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) about malaria. So that, it is very important to know the right strategies in order to increase active case detection in Banpres Health Center, Donggala District, Province of Central Sulawesi.

This study method were train the potential group (Toma, Village apparatus, and health workers), so that they can promote malaria to other people by using formal method (running of malaria film) and informal method (informal discussion)., interview KAP of malaria and intervention. This study was carried out Bahagia, Sejahtera, and Banpers village, Palolo, from May to November 2006.

The results showed that there is a relation between (formal method) film showing with KAP of malaria ($p < 0,05$). There is a relation between informal discussion with knowledge and practice of malaria ($p < 0,05$), but not attitude. Potential groups are religion figure, village apparatus, and trained cadre.

KHLP2B2

COSTS AND COST ANALYSIS

19

Analysis of Tariff Cost Determination Based on Activity Based Costing in the Health Laboratory in Sintang District Year 2005/Eko Sudiarto.-- Depok: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- 115p.

ANOTASI:

Determination of health laboratory tariff in Sintang district recently doesn't use unit cost but based on reagents cost and adjusted to other laboratories tariff. That causes the tariff available doesn't in accordance with the unit cost.

This was a cost analysis research with the aims to gain the description of total cost, unit cost and determination of tariff alternative considering unit cost, competitor tariff, subsidy, Cost Recovery Rate, and ATP/WTP of kind of health laboratory analysis of Sintang district. The used cost analysis method was Activity Based Costing to all kind of analysis performed in the Health Laboratory of Sintang district in year 2005. Cost analysis was divided into three steps, that were pre-analysis phase, analysis phase and post analysis phase, and each phase was presented in cost of investment, operational, and maintenance.

The research showed that the number of analysis in the Health Laboratory of Sintang district was still low, which reached average 41.45% and the total cost was Rp 225.831.631. The tariff of Laboratorium Klinik Taruna was average higher 76.82% compared with the tariff of the Health Laboratory of Sintang district. The CRR of total actual cost was 14%, whereas The CRR of total cost with subsidy was 20%. It is suggested that the tariff determination of the Health Laboratory of Sintang district is based on the actual subsidized unit cost; availability of investment fund (building, instruments and office inventory), and in year 2005 Rp.187.561.421. is needed for salary and incentive in year 2005.

BIKM

DELIVERY

20

Analisa Pilihan Ibu terhadap Penolong Persalinan di Wilayah Kecamatan Seberang Ulu Puskesmas 4 Ulu dan Kertapati Palembang 2006/Muhaya Hasbiah; Rohaya; Suprida.-- Palembang : Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Politeknik Kesehatan Palembang, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Angka kematian di Indonesia sampai saat ini masih tinggi, berdasarkan Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2002-2003, Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) 307 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup, dan Angka Kematian Bayi baru lahir (AKB) sebesar 35 per 1000 kelahiran hidup (Depkes, 2003).

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor apa saja yang berhubungan dengan pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan di kecamatan Seberang Ulu I di wilayah Puskesmas 4 Ulu dan Kertapati Palembang tahun 2006. Metode yang digunakan adalah *cross sectional* dimana variabel independen (bebas) yaitu, paritas, sikap, biaya persalinan, dan dukungan suami/keluarga dan variabel dependen (terikat) yaitu pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan diukur dalam waktu bersamaan.

Hasil penelitian secara univariat dari 96 responden didapat pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan sebesar 58,3%, paritas rendah 54,4%, sikap positif (baik) terhadap penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan sebesar 52,1%, mampu membayar biaya persalinan sebesar 36,5% dan responden yang mendapat dukungan suami/keluarga yang baik sebesar 68,8%.

Dari hasil analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan uji Chi Square didapat ada hubungan yang bermakna antara paritas ($p=0,02$), sikap ibu ($p=0,00$), biaya persalinan ($p=0,00$) dan dukungan suami/keluarga ($p=0,00$) dengan pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan di wilayah puskesmas 4 Ulu dan Kertapati Kecamatan Seberang Ulu I tahun 2006 dan dari hasil uji multivariat dengan menggunakan uji Regresi logistik sederhana didapat faktor yang paling dominan terhadap pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan adalah faktor sikap setelah dikontrol dengan variabel lainnya.

Kesimpulan masih terdapat responden yang memilih dukun sebagai penolong persalinan adalah faktor sikap setelah dikontrol dengan variabel lainnya. Kesimpulan masih terdapat responden yang memilih dukun sebagai penolong persalinan yaitu sebesar 41,7%, ada hubungan yang bermakna antara paritas, sikap, biaya dan dukungan suami/keluarga dengan pilihan ibu terhadap penolong persalinan.

BGPLTK

21

Pengembangan Skor untuk Memprediksi Keberhasilan Persalinan Vaginal Pasca Bedah Besar/Athailah.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian/SMF Obsteri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The overall cesarean section rates are increase up to 25% and repeated cesarean are almost half of it. In overcoming this condition, it was recommended to select appropriate patients to undergo trial of labor after history of cesarean section. To develop a scoring system to predict the successful rate of vaginal birth after cesarean section.

The subjects are 91 pregnant women with a prior cesarean section in Sardjito and affiliation hospital, starting from September 2004 who were met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Scoring was done based on age, history of prior vaginal labor with or without history of cesarean section, indication of prior cesarean section, gestational age, estimate body weight, cervical dilatation, cervical consistency, and descent of the head presentation variables. The score for each variable was formulated based on previous study.

A total of 91 pregnant women, 82 (90,11%) had successful vaginal delivery and 9 (9,89%) had repeated cesarean section. The score provided successful possibility on vaginal birth after cesarean were 8-16, where 8-10=0%; 11-13=89,1%; 14-16=97,1%. The possibility for successful vaginal delivery after cesarean score were 8-10=0%; 11-13= 89,1%, 14-16=97,1%.

ABFK

DENGUE

22

Laporan Akhir Penelitian Pengembangan Pembuatan Antigen Dengue 4/Ni Ketut Susilarini.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Biomedis dan Farmasi, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Departemen Kesehatan RI, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is one the public health problem in Indonesia since 1968; number of cases was increased and widespread throughout the country. For epidemiology aspect and prevention DHF outbreaks, the government developed laboratory based dengue surveillance. Serology confirms will done by BLK or BTKL.

This research will developed dengue virus antigen from inoculation intracranial in hem agglutination (HA). The results show the titer antigen from mice is higher than C6/36 cell lines, but still need further research.

BPPK

DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

23

Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Society and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Vector in Grobogan District/Rr Anggun P.D.-- Banjarnegara : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Factors that related to DHF are individual susceptibility; knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of society and DHF vector. Those factors virulence of virus are different and unstable for each area and time. This is the main reason for conducting this research.

Method of this research was cross sectional study by doing systematic interview in order to know knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of society, followed by larval and breeding place survey. The research located on endemic area i.e. Purwodadi Sub District in Grobogan District. Research was carried since March until November 2006.

The results showed that level of knowledge about DHF at the endemic and sporadic society were significantly different. But the level of attitude and practice about DHF were equal. There were some different trends in vectors density gained from larval and breeding survey. At last survey House Index less than 5%. Most of breeding place were "gentong" and bath tube. Almost all, larva was identified as *Aedes aegypti*.

RLP2B2

DENTAL CARE

24

Pengaruh Self Efficacy terhadap Peningkatan Kemampuan Afektif Kader Kesehatan dan Dampak pada Perilaku Sehat Gigi melalui Model Deteksi OHI-S, DMFT Indeks/Ninie L. Pratiwi; Seno Pradopo.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Community indifference with the behavior of keeping oral hygiene has influenced the rate of dental aches. Health cadres as representatives of health providers were expected to inform people trying to prevent from getting problems with their teeth and to promote dental care in their areas. Self-efficacy is the confidence a person feels about performing a particular activity including confidence in overcoming barriers in performing those behaviors.

This research was a quasi experimental with pre-post test group design. It was conducted in Gondang Wetan Subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency East Java Province. Samples were 92 health cadres in the area of Gondang Wetan Health Center. Data for a significant increase of self-efficacy after an intervention was statistically analyzed by Hotelling "S" trace. The self-efficacy of the cadres through a process of affective abilities on dental health behavioral change was analyzed using Structure Equation Models (SEM).

Results of the research, it was concluded that: (1) there was a significant increase on affective abilities of the cadres after the intervention, (2) self efficacy had a positive and significant effect on affective abilities of the health cadres, (3) the affective abilities of the cadres had a positive and significant effect on dental behaviors.

LYAN

DIABETES MELLITUS

25

Analisis Rasionalisasi Kandungan Ramuan Diabetes Mellitus di Laboratorium Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan Pengobatan Obat Tradisional (LP4OT)/Lusi Kristiana dan Suharmiati.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Herbal medicines consist of Sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*), Salam (*Eugenia polyantha*) and Temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza*) are used as a formula for Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) in Traditional Medicines Clinic. A literature study was conducted to find out the rationality of the treatment has run by the clinic.

Results of this study indicated that Sambiloto and Salam have hypoglycemic activity. Furthermore Temulawak have cholesterol regulator and lever protector activities. It concludes that Diabetes Mellitus therapy from herbal medicines, which are contained of Sambiloto, Salam, and Temulawak are rational for the NIDDM.

LYAN

DISASTERS

26

Assesmen Bencana Lumpur Panas & Gas di Kabupaten Sidoarjo Propinsi Jawa Timur dan Dampaknya terhadap Kesehatan Penduduk Sekitarnya/Fachrudi Hanafi.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Since May 29th, 2006, there has been a mud volcano disaster with gas at the gas exploration area of PT Lapindo in Sidoarjo Regency. The disaster causes health impact to the community living near the exploration area such as Upper Respiratory Infection (URI). The objective of this assessment was to determine impact of this disaster on the community health.

Results of the assessment showed, no fatal causes because of the disaster. It is recommended that monitoring of the environmental pollution and diseases should be enhanced, and for the refugees in the camps improve personal hygiene and sanitation.

LYAN

DISEASE VECTORS

27

Studi Keragaman Nyamuk Anopheles di Wilayah Suku Anak Dalam Kabupaten Muba Propinsi Sumatera Selatan/Milana Salim.-- Baturaja: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 7

DISINFECTANTS

28

Efektivitas Alkohol 70% sebagai Desinfektan terhadap Berbagai Kuman pada Membran Stetoskop/Handoko (et. al).-- Semarang: Bagian Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 5

DRY EYE DISEASES

29

Sindrom Kekeringan Air Mata: Hasil Guna Prednisolon Dibanding Siklosporina A Topikal terhadap Perbaikan Metaplasia Skuamosa dan Densitas Sel Goblet Konjungtiva/Supanji.- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 16

DRY EYE SYNDROMES

30

Faktor Risiko Sindroma Kekeringan Air Mata pada Populasi Dewasa di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta/Sutama Basuki.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Mata Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gajah Mada SMF Mata Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Dr. Sardjito, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The purpose of this study is to know the risk factor of dry eye syndrome and the influence. This is a community based cross sectional study. The sample was taken from 5 regents in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, involved 18 district and 18 villages at August – September 2004. The design of this study was stratified random sampling. The diagnosis of dry eye syndrome was based on the signs and symptoms, such as redness,

dryness, stinging/burning, sandiness, grittiness, break up time test score ≤ 10 second and schemer test score ≤ 5 mm. Other-wish was observed in this study, include : age, sex, menopause, smoking habit and drinking coffee, hypertension.

The result of this study shown that total of 1169 patients was enrolled in this study, 395 patients in case group and 774 control group, whose ages ranged from 22 to 65 years, most of the patients were female (787), male (382). Male was 1,3 times greater had the risk factors than female, with OR 1,290, p value 0,049 and CI 95% (1,001-1,668), ages > 40 years twice greater than ages less than 40 years old with OR 1,818, p value 0,000 and CI 95% (1,303-2,536). Menopausal females had a greater risk with OR 1,818, p value 0,000 and CI 95% (1,353-2,580), persons with drinking coffee habit have the same risk with person who has not with OR 1,048, p value 0,073 and CI 95% (0,740-1,482). Smoking habit has the same risk with OR 1,068, p value 0,066 and CI 95 % (0,790-1,415). Hypertension with p value 0,854 and CI 95% (0,660-1411). By multiple logistic regression the most risk factor are ages over than 40 years and menopause states

The risk factor of dry eye syndrome were male sex, age > 40 years predominantly females menopause female, where as smoking and drinking coffee habit and hypertension were not the risk factor of dry eye syndrome.

ABFK

CONJUNGATIVA

31

Sindrom Kekeringan Air Mata: Hasil Guna Prednisolon Dibanding Siklosporina A Topikal terhadap Perbaikan Metaplasia Skuamosa dan Densitas Sel Goblet Konjungtiva/Supanji.- - Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat no 16

DRUG MONITORING

32

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Keteraturan Minum Obat pada Penderita TBC Paru yang Mengalami Konversi di Kota Jambi/K. Mukhsin.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The implementation of lung TBC in the health office of Jambi municipality in the year of 2003 with the Obat Anti Tuberkulosis (OAT) that was given to the patient was category 1, with conversion rate of 88,2%, and the recovery rate reached 89,4%. In the year of 2004, all of the lung TBC patients with BTA positive were given new package medicine of FDC (Fixed Dose Combination) with conversion rate reached 92% and the recovery rate was 96%.

This was a quantitative research that used cross sectional survey. The population of the research was all lung TBC patients with positive BTA who experienced conversion in 20 Primary Health Care in Jambi municipality.

Univariat analysis was done by presenting frequency distribution from research variables and presented in the form of table. The bivariat analysis showed that factors that influenced the regularity of consuming OAT in lung TBC patient such as level of

education, quality of health service, facility and infrastructure, side effect of drugs, PMO, and treatment regimen.

The utilization of OAT FDC (Fixed Dose Combination) could improve the regularity of consuming drugs in lung TBC patient, and other factors that could influence the education level, health service quality, health facility, side effect of drugs and PMO. The increasing of regularity will improve the conversion rate and recovery rate.

ABGM

ECLAMPSIA

33

Perbaikan Fungsi Ginjal pada Pre Eklampsia setelah Pemberian L-Arginin Per Oral/Sinu Andhi Jusup.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Pre-eclampsia is considered as an important cause of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity as well as the cause of 40% of iatrogenic preterm labor.

The aim of this research was to measure the level of proteinuria and hyperuricemia and to study glomerular endotheliosis in pre-eclampsia upon the administration of L-Arginine, as a predictor of renal function, prognosis and outcome of pregnancy. In this experiment 32 of pregnant wistar rat were divided at random into four groups. All group were exposed to noise stress and over population from day 7 to 14. The blood pressure and the level of protein-urea were measured in day 14. Afterward, group 1 received aqua-bidets and group II,III.IV were treated per-orally with L-Arginine 25 mg/day, 50 mg/day, 75 mg/day respectively until the day 20. On the day 18, all group were exposed to acute stress and the blood pressure was measured. On the day 20, the protein-urea level and the plasma level of uric acids were measured. Histological examination of the kidney was conducted at the end.

The result showed there was an improvement on protein-urea of the treated group as compared to the control group. Profound improvement was observed on the group receiving 75 mg/day of L-Arginine ($p < 0,05$). The level of hyper-uricemia was lower in treated groups as compared to the control group. The remarkable decline of hyperuricemia level was observed on the group receiving 75 mg/day of L-Arginine ($< 0,05$). Histological examination on kidney of treated rats showed a reduction in glomerular celerity and erythrocytes filled in the glomerular capillaries. This experiment indicated that L-Arginine administration improved protein-urea, hyper-uricemia and glomerular endotheliosis in pre-eclampsia.

ABGM

EMBRYO

34

Ketepatan (Troubleshooting) Seleksi Embrio Berdasar Morfologi Pronukleus pada Fertilisasi in Vitro/Yasmini Fitriyati.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian/SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada/RS Dr. Sardjito, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Selection of the most viable embryo for a transfer remains the most challenging problem in assisted reproductive technology (ART). Evaluation of embryo morphology as one of the non-invasive methods gives an unsatisfactory results, remains relatively a low implantation rate in order to find viable embryo with high implantation potential, pronucleus morphology evaluation as an examination at cellular level (pronucleus) has been proposed as a better predictive value for the implantation viability. Pronuclear morphology evaluation is needed as guidance in embryo selection. This study design was prospective cohort. This study involved couples with ART (IVF or ICSI) management in Permata Hati infertility Clinic RS DR Sardjito Yogyakarta since December 2003 until Juli 2005.

There were 187 zygotes resulted from either IVF or ICSI procedure, fertilized zygotes from IVF were 108 (57,75 %) and 79 (42,25%) were from ICSI procedure. Most of the zygotes are 22 (58,30%) with 109 zygotes, 46 Z1 zygotes (26,40%), 21 Z3 zygotes (11,20%) and 11 Z4 zygotes (5,90%). Total numbers of embryo transferred were 116 embryos. Most of them were transferred in day 3 (62 embryos (54,45%) and day 5 (46 embryos (39,66%). Total number of blastocyst transferred were 34 blastocysts (29,31%), consist of 13 blastocysts 4AA (38,24%), 6 blastocysts 4BB (17,65%), 9 blastocysts 3AA (26,47%), 3 blastocysts 2AA (8,83%), and 1 blastocyst 1AA (2,94%), all were in day 5. On day 2 and day 3 evaluation, there are significant relationships between zygotes morphology with embryo morphology ($p < 0,05$). The higher quality of the zygote, the better embryo will result (day 2 OR=2,58; 95% CI=1,81-3,67, day 3 OR=2,08; 95% CI=1,46-2,97). On day 5 evaluation, there are no significant relationships between zygote morphology with embryo morphology in day 5 ($p > 0,05$; OR =1,01; 95% CI=0,59--1,72). IVF gives a better result for good quality zygotes to develop into good quality embryo, but un-significant statistically (OR=3,89; 95% CI=0,71-21,34). Caused of infertility, ovarian stimulation given and female age have no statistical significant between zygotes morphology and embryo morphology. The higher quality of the zygote, the better embryo will result in day 2 and day 3, but not in day 5 supposed that most of the embryos had been transferred in day 3.

ABFK

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

35

Emergency Preparedness Study Based on APELL Program at Chemical Industry Area in Merak/Deddy Syam.-- Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- 62p.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 12

EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

36

Analisis Kinerja Instalasi Rawat Jalan di Rumah Sakit Mata Dr. Yap Yogyakarta/Tuan Juniar Situmorang.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Hospital is the health institution providing health services education and research. Today hospital has to make all its resources efficient. Dr. Yap Eye Hospital is the eye center. Financial report 2000-2004 indicated that profit and earning rising is not increase as fast

as expenses. In it is condition how efficient is Dr. Yap Eye Hospital using her resources. The objective of this study was seeks efficiency level of services to identify or assess resources inefficiency in out patient installation Dr. Yap Eye Hospital.

This study was case study research exploratory descriptive to identify and to find efficiency of services in Out patient Installation Dr. Yap Eye Hospital. The research consists of 3 part of research: 1. Customer satisfaction. 2. Patient, nurse and doctor perception of activities, and 3. Financial, activity and activity time analysis. The research was held in out patient installation Dr. Yap Eye Hospital with patient, nurse and doctor as the subject of research.

ABGM

37

Perspektif Petugas Kesehatan tentang Kinerja Puskesmas di Daerah Terpencil/Tri Juni Angkasawati; Andryansyah Arifin.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Some factors influence the health status in remote areas are low performances of Health Centers (HC-s) because of limited resources, lack of qualified health services, difficulty in transportation to access basic and referral health services.

This study aimed to determine health workers' perspective on the performances of HC-s in remote areas. The study design was explorative. It was conducted in Katingan and Palangka Raya Regencies in Central Kalimantan Province and also Trenggalek and Tulungagung Regencies in East Java Province. The respondents were 99 HC-s workers. The variables studied were the workers perspectives on the performance of HC and their satisfaction to the HC-s performance.

Results showed that in general the workers were satisfied to the performance of their own HC-s, except on Tuberculosis (TB), Behaviors on Clean and Healthy Life and sanitation in public places and food stores and also Antenatal Care programs because their targets decided by the Regencies Health Offices were not achieved. The targets which should be achieved by the HC-s seem too high because not in accordance with the real situations and not suitable with the HC-s resources (infrastructures, transportations, and health workers), such as limited abilities of the workers to communicate with TB patients and their families.

LYAN

38

Persepsi Perilaku Kepemimpinan, Perilaku sebagai Warga Organisasi dan Kinerja Dosen Politeknik Kesehatan Padang Sumatera Barat/Syukra Alhamda.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 8

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

39

Review on Safety, Health and Environment Management System in Trade and Marketing Division of Pertamina (Persero) in 2006/Yulia Sulasmi.-- Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Providing and servicing fuels to supply the demand of fuels need over Indonesia citizen is the core business of Trade and Marketing Division of Pertamina (Persero). In every those activities, potential risks are obviously exist and if not properly managed will lead to incidents/accidents that generating losses since 2000.

This research aims to evaluate the implementation of SHE MS and to assess the correlation of the level of its implementation and the level of SHE related incidents. The methodology used was analytical-descriptive, which performed by auditing SHE MS to evaluate every elements needs based on determined criteria and determined target in every Business Unit of Trade and Marketing, while the level of incidents were secondary data. A multivariate analysis was performed to see the correlation of the level of SHE MS implementation and the level of incidents.

The research results concluded that the level of SHE MS implementation at the Trade and Marketing activities in year of 2006 has properly implemented and increased about 19.94% from its level in 2003. Surabaya Business Unit (BU) achieved the highest level and Semarang BU was the lowest in the level of SHE MS implementation.

In 2000-2005, the level of incident has attending to decreased, in which Medan recorded the highest level and Palembang was the lowest level. A multivariate-analysis showed that the 2nd element of Operation and Maintenance was the most elements effecting the level of incident with a negative correlation coefficient for which representing that higher the level of implementation a lower the level of incident.

It is suggested for management and all employees of the trade and Marketing Division to improving the strong commitment and awareness to SHE aspects through several programs of socialization, training and culturing, regular internal audit, management review, providing resources and improving the implementation of SHE MS elements that have not been properly implemented. It is also recommended to prepare a short and long term period programs based on the findings and recommendations of SHE MS Audit and to monitor and report its implementations as well.

BIKM

ENVIRONMENTAL ILLNESS

40

Analisis Faktor Risiko Penyakit Berbasis Lingkungan yang Berhubungan dengan Kematian Anak di Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat/Anwar Musadad.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Kejadian penyakit berbasis lingkungan seperti diare, ISPA/pneumonia dan TB paru masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat. Tingginya kejadian penyakit tersebut antara lain disebabkan masih buruknya keadaan sanitasi lingkungan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian penyakit diare, pnemonia, TB paru dan identifikasi faktor risiko lingkungan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara, pengamatan, dan pengambilan sampel kualitas lingkungan, yaitu 100 buah sampel air dan 100 buah sampel udara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan angka kejadian diare sebesar 2,5% untuk semua kelompok umur, pnemonia balita sebesar 8,2%, dan TB paru dewasa sebesar 0,5%. Keadaan sanitasi lingkungan perumahan seperempatnya tidak dilengkapi lubang ventilasi dan jendela, pencahayaan kurang, dan lembab. Sebagian besar masyarakat menggunakan air bersih dari sumber tidak terlindung, dan 80% sampel air bersih tidak memenuhi syarat bakteriologis sesuai Permenkes RI No. 416/MENKES/PER/IX/ 1990 tentang Persyaratan Kualitas Air Bersih, sedangkan kualitas udara dalam ruangan masih memenuhi syarat. Kebiasaan cuci tangan menggunakan sabun sebelum makan dan sesudah buang air besar belum membudaya.

BPPK

EPIDEMIOLOGY

41

Epidemiologi Filariasis di Desa Sungai Rengit Kecamatan Talang Kelapa Kabupaten Banyuasin Tahun 2006/Santoso (et. al.)-- Baturaja: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Penelitian tentang Epidemiologi Filariasis (penyakit kaki gajah) di Desa Sungai Rengit Kecamatan Talang Kelapa Kabupaten Banyuasin tahun 2006 telah dilaksanakan, Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui prevalensi filariasis, vector filariasis, zoonosis dan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku (PSP) masyarakat tentang filariasis.

Jumlah penduduk yang diperiksa sediaan darahnya untuk pemeriksaan microfilaria sebanyak 401 orang dengan jumlah positif microfilaria sebanyak 9 orang. Kepadatan parasit rata-rata 5,69 per 20 cu mm dan Mikrofilaria rate (Mf rate) 2,24%. Pengambilan darah untuk pemeriksaan periodisitas parasit dilakukan terhadap 6 orang, masing-masing dilakukan pengambilan darah sebanyak 12 kali selama 24 jam. Kepadatan parasit tertinggi 16,43 per 20 cu mm terjadi pada pukul 06.00 WIB dan kepadatan rata-rata tertinggi pada pukul 24.00 WIB sebesar 3,29 parasit per 20 cu mm. Parasit bersifat periodisitas nokturna ditemukan pada 4 subyek dan sub periodic nokturna ditemukan pada 2 orang subyek.

Pemeriksaan terhadap 1.174 ekor nyamuk yang tertangkap tidak ditemukan adanya miktofilaria di dalam tubuh nyamuk. Spesies nyamuk terbanyak adalah *Mansonia uniformis* sebanyak 868 ekor. Pemeriksaan terhadap 11 ekor kucing (*Felis catus*) juga tidak ditemukan adanya microfilaria di dalam tubuh kucing.

Hasil observasi lapangan untuk melihat kondisi lingkungan dan tempat perindukan nyamuk diketahui bahwa sebagian besar kasus yang ditemukan tinggal di dekat rawa yang merupakan lingkungan tempat berkembang biaknya vector (nyamuk *Ma.uniformis*) yang merupakan vektor utama filariasis di wilayah Sumatera Selatan. Analisis terhadap PSP masyarakat tentang filariasis diketahui bahwa responden yang tidak mengetahui

tentang filariasis baik gejala penyakit, cara penularan, cara pencegahan maupun pengobatannya.

BGLP2B2

42

Studi Epidemiologi Malaria di Kabupaten OKU Timur Propinsi Sumatera Selatan/A. Saikhu (et. al.)-- Baturaja: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Kabupaten OKU Timur merupakan kabupaten endemis malaria dengan Ami 10-50 permil. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana gambaran epidemiologis kasus malaria di Kabupaten OKU Timur.

Hasil penelitian jenis plasmodium yang dominan adalah *Plasmodium falciparum* (68%). Sebagian besar (79.3%) pengetahuan responden tentang gejala malaria dan nyamuk malaria masih rendah. Namun sebanyak 55,6% pengetahuan responden tentang pencegahan malaria telah cukup. Sedangkan sikap responden kaitannya dengan penyakit malaria kurang baik yaitu 65,4%. Perilaku responden kaitannya dengan penyakit malaria masih buruk yaitu 75,2%. Sebagian besar responden mencari pengobatan malaria pertama kali adalah dengan membeli obat malaria yang ada di warung, dan setelah beberapa hari tidak sembuh mereka baru berobat ke tenaga kesehatan. Delapan puluh enam persen (86%) responden mengatakan bahwa kegiatan penyuluhan tentang malaria belum pernah dilakukan. Ada 4 jenis TPP yang ada di lokasi penelitian yaitu; sawah, parit, bendungan dan sungai irigasi. TPP yang mempunyai angka kepadatan jentik tertinggi adalah "Bendungan" dengan tingkat kepadatan jentik 0,6 per ciduk. Ada dua jenis spesies anopheles yang tertangkap pada kegiatan penangkapan nyamuk dewasa di areal perkebunan karet yaitu *An. barumbrosus* dan *An. nigerrimus*. Sedangkan pada areal persawahan tidak satupun nyamuk *Anopheles sp* yang tertangkap. Kedua spesies tersebut aktif menggigit pada jam 18.00 s/d jam 24.00 WIB. Sedangkan puncak gigitan pada jam 18.00 s/d jam 19.00 WIB. Nyamuk anopheles di lokasi penelitian nampaknya lebih suka menggigit di luar (eksofagig) dan juga lebih suka beristirahat di luar (eksofilik).

BGLP2B2

FERTILIZATION IN VITRO

43

Ketepatan (Troubleshooting) Seleksi Embrio Berdasar Morfologi Pronukleus pada Fertilisasi in Vitro/Yasmini Fitriyati.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian/SMF Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada/RS Dr. Sardjito, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 34

FILARIASIS

44

Epidemiologi Filariasis di Desa Sungai Rengit Kecamatan Talang Kelapa Kabupaten Banyuasin Tahun 2006/Santoso (et. al.)-- Baturaja : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 41

HEAD INJURIES

45

Perbandingan Pemberian Oksigen Sungkup dengan Orofaringeal Tube dan Pemasangan Endotrakeal Tube pada Pasien Cedera Kepala Berat terhadap Saturasi Oksigen/Yunada Hadiyono R.; Gunadi Koesnarto.-- Semarang : Bagian SMF Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro RS. Dr. Kariadi, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Pada penderita Cedera Kepala Berat (CKB) perlu dilakukan pemasangan endotrakeal tube (ET) untuk menjamin patensi airway akibat kesadaran yang menurun. Pemasangan ET mempunyai banyak komplikasi. Pemasangan orofaringeal tube (Guedal) menjadi alternatif prevensi patensi airway untuk menggantikan ET, bila tidak ada indikasi absolut pemasangan ET. Perbandingan efektifitas antara ET dan Guedal diperlukan, terutama dilihat dari pengamatan yang secara klinis mudah dilakukan yaitu pada nilai saturasi oksigen perifer (SpO_2).

Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan perbaikan nilai saturasi oksigen perifer (SpO_2) pada penderita cedera kepala berat dengan skor GCS < 8, antara pasien yang dilakukan pemasangan endotrakeal tube dengan pasien yang dipasang orofaringeal tube.

Metoda yang dilakukan penelitian eksperimental klinik dengan menggunakan Pre and Post Test Controled Group Design. Sampel 38 pasien cedera kepala dibagi 2 kelompok, kelompok 1: dilakukan pemasangan ET dan dioksigenasi 10L/menit, Kelompok 2: dilakukan pemasangan Guedal dan dioksigenasi 10L/menit. Semua kelompok diberikan perlakuan selama 6 jam, dilakukan pembacaan nilai SpO_2 awal (sebelum perlakuan) dan akhir (setelah perlakuan).

Pada nilai SpO_2 didapatkan perbedaan yang bermakna pada nilai SpO_2 awal (sebelum perlakuan) dan akhir (setelah perlakuan) tiap kelompok ($p < 0,0010$). Sedangkan Nilai SpO_2 antar kelompok tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang bermakna ($p = 0,506$).

Terdapat peningkatan nilai SpO_2 awal dan akhir perlakuan yang cukup bermakna baik pada kelompok pasien yang dipasang endotrakeal tube maupun orofaringeal tube. Penggunaan endotrakeal tube maupun orotrakeal tube mempunyai efikasi yang tidak berbeda bermakna secara statistik, dilihat dari kenaikan nilai SpO_2 .

HDFK

HEALTH MANPOWER

46

Perspektif Petugas Kesehatan tentang Kinerja Puskesmas di Daerah Terpencil/Tri Juni Angkasawati; Andryansyah Arifin.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 37

HEALTH PLANNING

47

Gambaran Pelaksanaan Program Kesehatan Masyarakat Puskesmas Kumun Kabupaten Kerinci/Heru Kusyuliantara.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

According to support the execution of community health program guiding at national health system, hence need the withdrawing and the existence of real job and which can be enjoyed directly by society so that enhanced their life and healthy. This research is a case study using descriptive research type with the method qualitative analysis. Research conducted to perceive the variables of execution of activity of community health, management of Puskesmas (resources, funds, facilities, organizing) influenced to public health programs in Puskesmas Kumun. Data collecting by interview method to head of Puskesmas, while directional group discussion directed to staff Puskesmas between 6-10 members.

The activity on human resources in Puskesmas Kumun has 50% achieved to program worker standard. The adherence of public health function occupation and non-public health and less of training conducted by Health Agency for Puskesmas Kumun, only once in five years. Funding sources come from APBN, APBD, Askes, PKPS BBM. While for the facility of transportation there's only a car and improper used, 3 motorbikes unit also have old. Later for the organizing there are a coordinator, and puskesmas supervisor, and also when executing duty with part time work pattern.

The description of public health program Implementation on the human resources in average have a high school (SLTA) education rate. The training not optimal yet. The fund came from any source both government and private. Transportation less preferable and the other facilities have been led to support activities, while the organizing has been operated properly although the achievement of any programs was still low.

ABGM

HEALTH SERVICES

48

Evaluasi Metode Pengadaan Obat untuk Pelayanan Kesehatan Dasar di Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta/Siti Wahyuni.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Drugs procurement of basic health service in the centralization era is implemented centrally with APBN funding since the decentralization in each district/municipality is implemented with APBD funding in Yogyakarta special province (DIY), drugs procurement is implemented with various method: Yogyakarta municipality using auction with post prequalification, Bantul and Kulonprogo districts using auction method with prequalification, Gunungkidul district using direct appointment and quction methods with post qualification and Sleman district using partnership method.

This was a descriptive research that used case study design and the data was taken retrospectively. Quantitative data was taken from procurement document and drugs

acceptance/ examination document in the district/municipality health office in DIY in 2004. Qualitative data was taken with in-depth interview to the head of health office, head/secretary of procurement organizing committee, head/secretary of drugs acceptance/examination organizing committee, head/secretary of drug acceptance/ examination organizing committee in the district/municipality health office in DIY.

The result of this study showed that the coverage of deviation rate: with auction method, in Yogyakarta municipality was 6,18%, Bantul district was -2,57%. Kulonprogo district was 0,01% and Gunungkidul district was 10,34%. In addition, with direct appointment that was implemented by Gunungkidul district was - 0,79% and with partnership method, which was implemented by Sleman district was -7,20%. The budget for drugs procurement in Yogyakarta municipality was 0,39%. Bantul district was 1,4%, Kulonprogo district was 0,65%, Gunungkidul district with auction method was 0,83% and appointment method was 1,70% while Sleman district was 0,42%. The time of procurement in Yogyakarta municipality was 30 days, Bantul district was 59 days, Kulonprogo district was 60 days, Gunungkidul district was 39 days (auction) and 50 days (direct appointment) and Sleman district was 9 days. There were no destroyed or expired drugs found in all methods. The supplies methods did not influenced the type of drugs provided because the drugs planning team arrange the type of drugs. Based on price, the time of procurement and damage risk of partnership method were the most effective and efficient methods. It is estimated that if drugs procurement in the districts/ municipality is implemented with partnership method, it will saving cost of Rp. 461.491.823,-

ABGM

49

Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Pelayanan Kesehatan Gratis bagi Keluarga Miskin (GAKIN) di Rumah Sakit Pemerintah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) (Studi Kasus di RSUD Prof Dr WZ Johannes Kupang dan RSUD Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan)/Cholis Bachroen et al.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

In accordance to the prompt 100 days Program of the "Kabinet Bersatu" government as to improve the quantity and quality of medical staffs, to develop health insurance for poor families, and to improve basic health services; this study aimed to determine free health services for poor families at class 3 public hospitals. It was a survey conducted in 2 public hospitals, Province Hospital Prof Dr WZ Johannes in Kupang District and District Hospital of Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) District in South East in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province. Data were collected by interview to poor and non-poor families who ever or being seeking treatment to and poor families who never seeking treatment to the public hospitals and also by depth interview to the director and staffs of the hospitals. Depth interview on health or poor cards were done in two health centers in Kupang and TTS Districts, respectively.

Results showed that there were still lack of medical doctors, no difference satisfaction for class III patients either who used poor or non poor facilities in both public hospitals, budget for free services in the hospitals was largely deficit so the medic and paramedic staffs did not receive medical fees, and also presence poor families who did not know

the advantages of healthy cards to receive free health services at class III public hospitals.

LYAN

HEALTH STATUS

50

Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan Sikap, Perilaku, dan Status Kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita Usia 15-24 Tahun yang Belum Hamil di Nusa Tenggara Timur/Selma Siahaan; Ingan Tarigan; dan Soewarta Kosen.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Reproductive health is very crucial for Indonesia because the population of Indonesia is more than 200 million people. In addition, about a half million women, mostly in developing countries, die each year from pregnancy related causes. In regarding with this issue, a reproductive health survey had been conducted in East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara. This was reproductive health survey on pre-pregnant women aged 15-24 years.

The objectives of this study were to assess the knowledge of respondents on issues related to reproductive health: health pregnancy, sexuality and fertility, family planning, HIV/AIDS and other sexual diseases. Furthermore, the study described the relationship between these knowledge with respondents attitude and behaviors. The study was also to determine anemia and nutrition status of the respondents.

The design was a cross-sectional survey (household survey), using cluster sampling. The population was all pre-pregnant women aged 15-24 years in 2-sub districts of East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara. For each sub-district, clusters (villages) are selected using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method.

Results showed that the majority of respondents (> 60%) only have little knowledge on reproductive health issues. In addition, the study described that there were relationship between knowledge with attitude and behavior of the respondents.

LYAN

HEMOGLOBINS, ABNORMAL

51

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kadar Hb Tinggi di Kalangan Tim Pemadam Kebakaran Jakarta/Engkun Maskun.-- Jakarta : Program Study Kedokteran Kerja Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- 34p.

ANOTASI:

The exposure of fire smokes contained hazardous substances potentially effect firefighter's health. The cumulative effect of these substances can abnormally increase the hemoglobin level. This study is aimed at finding the associations of fire smokes exposure to high hemoglobin level and its risk factors.

This study design was a case-control study-involving sample of 120 subjects consisted of 40 cases of high Hb level and 80 controls. The exposure levels of fire smokes were scored for exposure related factors.

The exposure factors included age, period of job, job position, length of service, frequency of service, masker usage, and smoking habit were no statistical significant association to high Hb level ($p>0,05$). The hypothesis stated the high exposure level of exposure was no statistically significant association with Hb level ($p>0,05$).

BIFK

HERNIA, INGUINAL

52

Pengaruh Pemberian Informasi Tertulis terhadap Tingkat Pemahaman, Kepuasan, dan Kecemasan Pasien Hernia Inguinalis Reponibel terhadap Informed Consent di RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Mohamad Feri Yulianto.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 17

HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE-surgery

53

Evaluasi Hasil Operasi Transanal Pull Through Satu Tahap Tahun 2005-2006 di RSUP DR Sardjito/Is Sarifin.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Hirschsprung's disease or known as congenital mega colon is the most common cause that found in neonatal intestinal obstruction. The incidence rate of this condition is between 1 : 5400 to 1 : 7200 of birth. One stage *Transanal Pull Through* is the newest method that has been being applied in Sardjito General Hospital. The objective of this experiment is to evaluate postoperative anorectal function by Klotz scoring.

Data was taken from medical record retrospectively, interview and questionnaire to the patients who through operation from 2005 – 2006. Data include base characteristic: age, sex, nutritional status, and complication of the operation and post operation evaluation by Klotz scoring. Chi-square test was applied to statistically analysis.

The result of the study showed that from 15 patients in this study, Klotz scoring shown that : 3 (20%) were excellent, 5 (33,33%) were good, 5 (33,33%) were moderate and 2 (13,34%) were poor. Sex is not correlate to the anorectal function that be evaluated by Klotz scoring ($p=0,511$). Either, nutrition status is not correlated to the postoperative complication ($p=0,330$). Was a significantly difference between preoperative clinical symptoms and operative complications ($p=0.017$), and also, there was a significantly difference operative complication Klotz scoring ($p=0,003$).

Sex and nutrition status were not influence the result of Hirschsprung operation. Postoperative complications were influence the result of Hirschsprung operation.

ABFK

HIV INFECTIONS

Eksresi Molekul CD 38 pada Sel Limfosit CD8 Penderita HIV/AIDS di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Ira Puspitawati.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The relation between immune activation and pathogenesis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection is still unclear. Studies related to immune activation and pathogenesis of HIV infection have been performed but only few were done in developing countries, especially in Indonesia. On the other hand incidence of HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia is increasing from day to day, therefore there is a need for more studies related to pathogenesis of HIV infection in Indonesia.

The objectives of this research was to determine the CD 38 molecule expression on CD8 cells as an activation maker of HIV/AIDS patients with different CD4 cells count duration of therapy and tuberculosis status. Thirty two HIV/AIDS patients who routinely have medical check up and having routine antiretroviral therapy at Sardjito hospital and 8 healthy people as normal controls were included in this study. The count of CD4 cells and expression of CD38 molecule on CD8 cells was checked once with flow-cytometry and some secondary data were taken from medical records. HIV/AIDS patients were classified according the CD4 cells count, duration of therapy and tuberculosis status.

The mean of CD38 molecule expressed on CD8 cells in patients with CD4 cell number lower than 200 cells per cubic millimeter were higher ($242,36 \pm 106$) than patients with CD4 cells number 200-500 cells per cubic millimeter ($191,63 \pm 48,25$) and patients with CD4 cells number more than 500 cells per cubic millimeter ($177,64 \pm 21,58$). There was a tendency that the mean of CD38 expression in group with no therapy is higher ($233 \pm 75,71$) than those with therapy less than 6 months and with therapy more than 6 months ($218,91 \pm 81,07$, $196,92 \pm 81,04$, respectively), although these differences were not significant ($p > 0,05$). The mean of CD38 molecule expressed on CD8 cells among TB group were also lower than non TB group ($177,18 \pm 33,15$ vs. $220,38 \pm 85,64$), but these differences were also lower than non TB group ($177,18 \pm 33,15$ vs. $220,38 \pm 85,64$), but these differences were not significant either ($p > 0,05$, 95% CI). Overall, compared to normal control, the expressions of CD 38 molecule on CD8 cells among HIV/AIDS groups were significantly higher than normal controls (mean = $210,93 \pm 78,87$ vs. $109,61 \pm 32,29$) ($p < 0,5$, 95% CI).

The research was concluded that there was a tendency that the mean of CD38 molecule expressed on CD8 cells were higher among HIV/AIDS who had lower CD4 cells number and shorter antiretroviral therapy. Expression of CD38 molecule on CD8 cells of HIV/AIDS patients were significantly higher compared to normal controls despite of CD4 cell number, length of therapy, and tuberculosis status.

ABGM

Manajemen Risiko Penularan Penyakit HIV/AIDS di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Lelyana Lolok.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 2

HOSPITALS

56

Akreditasi sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Mutu Pelayanan Rumah Sakit/SK. Poerwani dan Evie Sopacua.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

One of efforts to enhance the quality of hospital health services is by hospital accreditation survey. Medical Service Directorate General, Department of Health, issues the Republic of Indonesia the certificate of hospital accreditation status.

Professional staffs that are recruited, either from profession organizations or government employees conducts the hospital accreditation survey. The targets are all hospital classifications, either the government or privates that recently increased, including the government hospitals. In conducting the pre and post accreditation surveys, the Province Health Office should conduct periodic reviews so that accreditation activities are done continuously Hence the hospitals should make efforts to provide qualified services. But post accreditation activities conducted by the Province Health Office had not been as expected. Moreover, not all hospitals conduct continuous accreditation survey because possibly they do not fully understand that the importance of hospital accreditation that has impact on the quality of hospital health services. Actually results of the survey could be used data for annual hospital plan, and for Province Health Office it could be used to determine the periodic review design of hospitals in the province.

LYAN

HOSPITAL PLANNING

57

Analisis Rencana Investasi untuk Pengembangan Rumah Sakit Bersalin Gladiool Magelang Menjadi Rumah Sakit Ibu dan Anak/Ester Handayani.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The management of Gladiola Maternity Hospital has a plan to develop its facilities. According to the historical data, trend of referrals, and increasing out patient's visits, the hospital needs to change the stats from Maternity Hospital to Mother and Children Hospital. This study is aimed to get information about the feasibility of the plan from the financial market, and stakeholder's perspectives.

This study is a descriptive analytic study, using a case study design. This study consists two phases. The first phase is a quantitative analysis of the feasibility in financial and market aspects. A scenario analysis is then built from the results. The second phase is a qualitative analysis using a semi-structured interview, given to the owner and physicians. The samples are taken using the purposive sampling method. There are five samples to be interviewed, one representing the owner, and four representing the physicians.

The financial analysis shows that the NPV value = 3.919.522.611 (positive), IRR = 19, 32% (>14%), PI= 1,43(>1), PP = 11 years and 5 months, and ARR = 25, 86% (>14%).

The scenario analysis shows that the NPV value is positive in pessimistic preferred and optimistic situation. The assessment on providers shows that they are all agreed and very supportive on the development plan.

The development plan of Gladiola Maternity Hospital at Magelang to be a Mother and Children Hospital is feasible in financial and market aspects. As the providers, both owner and physicals are agreed and support this development plan.

ABGM

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

58

Pemahaman Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan Puskesmas tentang Manajemen Data Hubungan Pelanggan (Studi Kasus di Puskesmas Sebulu dan Puskesmas Loa Ipuh Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur)/Evie Sopacua.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Health centers (HC-s) were in the period of transition into business institutions and therefore it needs marketing strategy such as Customer Relationship Marketing by managing data of patients as customers. Understanding the customer relationship data management was conducted through implementation of module 'Entrepreneurship in Health Services with Customer Relationship Marketing'. The objective of this study was to identify the understanding of human health resources in HC-s about customer relationship data management through module implementation.

The results showed that in learning process the respondents in Loa Ipuh and Sebulu 1 HC-s were on the category of less understood. But in the coaching process, the category of respondents in both HC-s was understood. One of the reasons was that coaching process helps to understand the data management in the implementation process through discussion, which followed by problem solving.

LYAN

HYPERTENSION

59

Faktor-faktor yang Berperan terhadap Kejadian Resistensi Insulin pada Pasien Hipertensi Esensial Non Diabetika/Bagian SMF Ilmu Penyakit Dalam FK UNDIP RS. Dr. Kariadi.-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Banyak penelitian menunjukkan hiperinsulinemia sering terdapat pada pasien dengan hipertensi esensial. Hipertensi merupakan salah satu faktor risiko klasik aterosklerosis dan kardiovaskular, faktor risiko lain adalah kebiasaan merokok, obesitas, dislipidemia, diabetes melitus, mikroalbuminuria, usia > 55 tahun, hiperurisemia.

Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berperan terhadap kejadian resistensi insulin pada pasien hipertensi esensial non diabetik. Desain penelitian adalah studi belah lintang. Subyek penelitian adalah penderita hipertensi yang baru saja di diagnosis hipertensi dan belum pernah diterapi atau pasien lama yang sudah tidak

perah minum obat anti hipertensi lagi minimal 1 tahun terakhir yang berobat jalan di Poliklinik Penyakit Dalam RSUP Dr. Kariadi, Semarang.

Hasil penelitian yang didapat adalah bahwa faktor-faktor risiko yang dapat memicu kejadian resistensi insulin meliputi: mikroalbuminuria (RP = 4.800 (95% CI = 1.074-21.447) dan indeks masa tubuh (RP=8.571 (95% CI=1.430-51.362), sedangkan faktor-faktor: umur, jenis kelamin, kebiasaan merokok, tekanan darah sistolik, tekanan darah diastolik, kolesterol total, kolesterol -HDL, kolesterol-LDL, trigliserida dan asam urat bukan merupakan faktor risiko. Indeks masa tubuh merupakan faktor yang sangat berperan terhadap kejadian resistensi insulin pada pasien hipertensi esensial non diabetika.

HDFK

INFORMED CONSENT

60

Pengaruh Pemberian Informasi Tertulis terhadap Tingkat Pemahaman, Kepuasan, dan Kecemasan Pasien Hernia Inguinalis Reponibel terhadap Informed Consent di RS Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Mohamad Feri Yulianto.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 17

INSULIN RESISTANCE

61

Faktor-faktor yang Berperan terhadap Kejadian Resistensi Insulin pada Pasien Hipertensi Esensial Non Diabetika/Bagian SMF Ilmu Penyakit Dalam FK UNDIP RS. Dr. Kariadi.-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 59

INSURANCE, HEALTH

62

Gambaran Cakupan Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal dan Neonatal pada Peserta Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Barat (Analisis Data PWS KIA dan JPBSK Tahun 2004)/Wahyu P. Nugraheni; Trihono; dan Sri Nurwati.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia was 373/100.000 per live birth (SDKI 2002). It is the highest in South East Asia. The Infant Mortality Rate was 40/1000 per live birth, the highest compared among ASEAN countries. The Human Development Index in West Java year 2002 was 0.658 and at 17th rank out of 30 provinces which was better than East Java in which at 25th. But rank was higher compared with others provinces in Java-Bali: Banten, Bali, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, and OKI Jakarta.

The research was an evaluation study with across sectional approach. The research was done at 3 Districts in West Java (Garut, Sumedang and Sukabumi). The data consist of secondary data (PWS KIA) and primer data (by in-depth interview). The

Bivariate Analysis was done on the secondary data to determine factors that related between independent variable and dependent variable.

Results of the research showed that there were no significant different between coverage of childbirth care by midwives (LINAKES) at health centers with the higher poor proportion people and the lower poor proportion people groups. It showed that the JKMM program not different in the coverage childbirth care by midwives between the poor people and the non-poor people. The geographic factors (longer distance, cost of transportation, longer time from village to health center) were significant different in childbirth care by midwives. The health centers with good geographic conditions had better coverage's of childbirth by midwives compared with the health center with hard geographic situation ($p < 0.01$).

LYAN

63

Kepuasan Pasien Askes terhadap Kinerja Dokter Keluarga di Malang - Jawa Timur/Sugeng Rahanto; Paiman Soeparmanto; Soleha Catur Rahayu.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

As health services at primary level, the program of family doctors has been started since 1996 in some regencies and municipalities. Conducted by PT Askes (health insurance) and family doctors themselves through mass media and direct communication to community and a number of institutions in order to improve the utilization of the services. However, the performance of family doctors needs further assessment. In fact, the assessment of community satisfaction was very important to demonstrate the performance of family doctors program.

The aim of this study was to assess the utilization and satisfaction of family doctor program by PT Askes (health insurance) members. The research was a cross-sectional study and was done in 2003. The study took the location at Malang Regency and Malang Municipality, East Java Province.

Result of the study has indicated that community participation in family doctors was tend to improve as the result of promotion efforts conducted by PT Askes (health insurance). However, the promotion from health centers, mass media, and radio, was still very low. The result of the study would recommend that family doctor program needs to be strengthened, including promotion methods of family doctors and the programs for curative and preventive efforts, so family doctors could develop a more effective communication with the community and could conduct a kind of health community development in their coverage area.

LYAN

KIDNEY

64

Perbaikan Fungsi Ginjal pada Pre Eklampsia setelah Pemberian L-Arginin Per Oral/Sinu Andhi Jusup.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 33

KNOWLEDGE

65

Pengaruh Dukungan Sosial dan Pengetahuan tentang Penyakit TB terhadap Motivasi untuk Sembuh Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru yang Berobat di Puskesmas/Tety Rachmawati; Turniani L.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Tuberculosis (TB) treatment needs a relatively long time at about six months and that the medications should be regularly taken. Because of the long duration, it is very often that tuberculosis patients drop out from the treatment for the reason in taking the medications TB patients are attended by Drugs Taking Supervisors (DTS), besides of their high motivation.

This study aimed to determine the effective social supports enhancing TB patient's motivation during treatment. The total respondents were 86 TB patient's who at least having treatment within two months. The study was conducted in health centers in Sidoarjo, Lamongan, and Jombang Districts. The independent variable was social supports, either material or immaterial support from DTS to the TB patients. The supports could be emotional support, reward, information associated with Tuberculosis and the instruments, cash or things. The intermediate variable was knowledge, the important information on tuberculosis as cause, symptoms, transmission, prevention, medications, way of treatment, and side effects of the medications.

Results showed that social supports influencing motivation and knowledge with the coefficients of $g = 0.71$ (T value = $5.82 > 1.96$) and of $g = 0.57$ (T value = $3.51 > 1.96$), respectively. Or there was a direct effect of social support but no direct effect of support on knowledge to the motivation for being cured. The strongest emotional support was in a contract way in which TB treatment in health centers. Also network support was important in a contract way in which TB treatment in health centers developing a network among TB patients, TB-patient families as DTS, and TB staffs or health center staffs who treating during six months.

So it is important to enhance the roles of DTS, not only supervising but specifically to give social support to TB patients by training the supervisors using counseling principles. Besides, it should enhance the supervisors' knowledge or informative support of the DTS as to enhance the TB patient's knowledge by providing handbook on tuberculosis disease for the supervisors.

LYAN

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

66

Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan Sikap, Perilaku, dan Status Kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita Usia 15-24 Tahun yang Belum Hamil di Nusa Tenggara Timur/Selma Siahaan; Ingan Tarigan; dan Soewarta Kosen.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 50

67

Kajian Keberadaan Pos Belide Kaitannya dengan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Masyarakat dan Prevalensi Malaria di Kabupaten Oku/A. Budiyanto (et.al.)-- Baturaja : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Kabupaten OKU merupakan kabupaten endemis malaria dengan angka AMI 10-50 per mil. Dari 136 desa yang ada di Kabupaten OKU, sebagian besar merupakan desa endemis malaria dengan angka AMI di atas 30 per mil. Untuk lebih mempercepat laju penurunan angka kasus malaria, di desa-desa yang mempunyai angka AMI cukup tinggi, telah dibentuk Pos "Belide" yang merupakan salah satu bentuk intervensi lain dari kegiatan pemberantasan malaria.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh keberadaan Pos Belide dengan PSP masyarakat kaitannya dengan malaria. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada pengaruh keberadaan Pos Belide dengan PSP masyarakat dan angka kasus malaria pada desa yang telah dibentuk Pos Belide dan desa yang belum dibentuk Pos Belide.

BGLP2B2

LABOR, INDUCED

68

Korelasi Nilai Indeks Resistensi USG Color Doppler Arteria Umbilikal terhadap Fetal Out Come pada Persalinan Induksi/Dewi Anjarwati--Yogyakarta: Bagian Radiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Umbilical artery Doppler should be available for assessment of the fetal-placental circulation in labor induction with suspected intrauterine fetal hypoxia. To compare mean and show the correlation between Resistance Index (RI) of umbilical artery and fetal out come with labor induction.

A retrospective descriptive analytic study have been conduct with analyses 60 medical record of fetal out come with induction labor that had been Color Doppler examination using Color Doppler Logic 400 MD, probe 3,5 MH during active phase of labor. Data analyses have been done for the data of the RI on the middle part of umbilical artery and Apgar score of fetal out come using t-test statistic and linear regression.

There was a statistically significant in Resistance Index of umbilical artery between fetal out come hypoxia and not hypoxia ($0,619 \pm 0,084$ and $0,555 \pm 0,799$ ($p=0,004$)). There was a significant correlation between Resistance Index of umbilical artery and fetal out come ($p=0,047$)

There was a statistically significant in mean value of Resistance Index of umbilical artery between fetal out come hypoxia and not hypoxia and had a significant correlation between the two groups.

LEADERSHIP**69**

Persepsi Perilaku Kepemimpinan, Perilaku sebagai Warga Organisasi dan Kinerja Dosen Politeknik Kesehatan Padang Sumatera Barat/Syukra Alhamda.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 8

LEPTOSPIROSIS**70**

Keterlibatan Pankreas pada Pasien Leptospirosis Berat/Han Ye Suteja (et. al).-- Semarang : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro RS Dr. Kariadi, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Leptospirosis pada manusia, suatu penyakit zoonosis yang menyebar di seluruh dunia, endemik di Indonesia. Manifestasi klinik leptospirosis yang menyebar dari infeksi subklinis sampai berat yang sering berakibat fatal.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik klinik, laboratorik dan USG keterlibatan pankreas pada pasien leptospirosis berat. Metode penelitian dengan cross sectional selama Desember 2004 sampai Februari 2006, dengan subyek penelitian yang terdiagnosis pasti leptospirosis berat yang dirawat di empat rumah sakit (Dr. Kariadi, Roemani, Kota dan RSUD Demak) yang berada di kota Semarang dan Demak. Pemeriksaan amilase dan lipase serum pada semua pasien pada saat masuk rumah sakit (H0) dan hari ke tujuh perawatan (H7). Pemeriksaan USG abdomen (pankreas) dilakukan pada semua pasien dengan kecurigaan keterlibatan pankreas.

Hasil penelitian yaitu sebanyak 38 pasien dengan diagnosis konfirmasi masuk dalam penelitian terdiri 26 pria dan 12 wanita dengan umur rerata 44, 1 tahun. Gejala dan tanda klinik yang sering ditemukan adalah mual (100%), muntah (84,2%) dan nyeri perut atas (loal 94,7% dan difus 5,3%). Ditemukan hiperamilasemia lebih dari 3 kali batas atas normal (=160 IU/L) pada saat masuk rumah sakit (0) dan hari ke tujuh perawatan (H7) masing-masing sebanyak 60,9% (23 dari 38 pasien) dan 44% (11 dari 25, tidak ada data 13 pasien), sedangkan hiperlipasemia lebih dari 3 kali batas atas normal (=180 IU/L) pada saat masuk rumah sakit (H0) dan hari ke tujuh perawatan (H7) ditemukan masing-masing sebanyak 81,6% (31 dari 38 pasien) dan 50% (12 dari 24, tidak ada data 14 pasien). USG abdomen (pankreas) ditemukan sebanyak 29,4% (10 dari 34 pasien).

HDFK**LEUKOCYTE COUNT****71**

Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri dan Aturan Proteksi Radiasi terhadap Jumlah Leukosit, Hitung Jenis Leukosit, Jumlah Sel T CD4 di Instalasi Radiologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Yeti Kartikasari--Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Radiation workers must be aware of their radiation environment. The risk of radiation is high in any circumstances. Therefore, it is extremely important to have efforts to reduce risks of radiation for instance by using radiation protection devices Department of Radiology Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta, which is the biggest hospital in Yogyakarta, has many radiation protection devices such as lead apron as individual protective shielding from external radiation, film badge as dose monitoring devices for workers.

The purpose of this research is to find out the worker's total leukocytes count, differentiation of leukocytes count, and CD4 T cells count with respect to the workers responsibility of using radiation protection devices in department of radiology.

This research is an observational analytic research with cross-sectional data collection. The sources of data were derived from performing test of leukocytes, differentiation of leukocytes, and CD4 T cells value and interviewing with questionnaire. The subject of research was a radiation worker in Department of Radiology Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta whereas administration workers in Medical Faculty of Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta were positioned as control group. By using quota method sample is divided into 3 groups. Group 1 was workers in radio-diagnostic department, group 2 was workers in radiotherapy department, and group 3 was non-radiation workers. The number of sample for each group is 9, 12 and 10 respectively. Data were statistically analyzed by using ANOVA test. In the other hand bivariate correlation test was used to evaluate total leukocytes count, differentiation of leukocytes count, and CD4 T cells count.

Result showed that there is no difference in the total leukocytes count among workers in radio-diagnostic and radiotherapy and also non-radiation workers ($p=0.345>0.05$). No difference in differential leukocytes count (neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte, eosinophil, and basophil) among three groups ($p=0.426$; 0.500 ; 0.467 ; 0.419 ; $0.292>0.05$ respectively) were also found in the result. Also, there is no difference in CD4 T cells count among three groups ($p=0.252 > 0.05$), so possibly, no difference in immunity among three groups. Result also showed that there is a correlation between contact duration and quantity of lymphocyte and CD4 T cells with $p=0.034$; 0.027 ; $0.019 < 0.05$.

ABGM

MALARIA

72

Dinamika Penularan Malaria di Kabupaten Pandeglang Propinsi Banten/Mardiana.-- Jakarta : Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI :

Kabupaten Pandeglang merupakan daerah dataran rendah, perbukitan dan daerah pantai yang juga sebagai tempat wisata. Peningkatan kasus malaria di kabupaten tersebut dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor antara lain, tingginya mobilitas penduduk baik dari dalam maupun ke luar kota dan keterbatasan sumber daya tenaga kesehatan dalam menangani malaria.

Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui dinamika penularan malaria di daerah penelitian yaitu Kecamatan Labuan dan Kecamatan Sumur. Pengambilan larva dilakukan di tempat yang diduga sebagai tempat nyamuk berkembangbiak.

Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa di Kecamatan Labuan tertangkap 7 spesies nyamuk *Anopheles* yaitu *An. annularis*, *An. barbirostris*, *An. indefinitus*, *An. kochi*, *An. subpictus*, *An. tessellatus* dan *An. vagus*. Habitat yang ditemukan adalah sawah, habitat yang lain adalah sumur gali, kobakan. Sedangkan dari penangkapan di Kecamatan Sumur ditemukan 7 spesies nyamuk *Anopheles* yaitu *An. annularis*, *An. aconitus*, *An. barbirostris*, *An. kochi*, *An. sundaicus*, *An. tessellatus* dan *An. vagus*. Habitat yang ditemukan adalah muara sungai yang tertutup sehingga air tergenang, kobakan, bekas galian pasir, sawah dan sumur gali. *An. sundaicus* dengan kepadatan per orang per jam (MHD) di dalam rumah 0,94 dan kepadatan per orang per jam (MHD) di luar rumah 1,90. Proporsi parous ternyata dari ke dua kecamatan nyamuk *An. sundaicus* mencapai 0,36 dengan dilatasi 1, dengan perkiraan umur nyamuk *An. sundaicus* dan 1,96 namun umur tersebut termasuk pendek, dan tidak mungkin dapat menularkan malaria pada saat penelitian berlangsung.

Diketahui juga bahwa *An. sundaicus* aktif menggigit sepanjang malam. Puncak tertinggi *An. sundaicus* menggigit orang yaitu pada pukul 01.00 – 02.00, aktivitas menggigit di dalam rumah puncak menggigit antara pukul 24.00 - 01.00 Nilai kapasitas vektorial *An. sundaicus* ditemukan sebesar 0,17173.

BPPK

73

Kajian Keberadaan Pos Belide Kaitannya dengan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Masyarakat dan Prevalensi Malaria di Kabupaten Oku/A. Budiyanto (et.al.)-- Baturaja : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 67

74

Study of Dynamic Malaria Transmission on Pagedongan Sub District, Bajarnegara District/Dyah Widiastuti.-- Bajarnegara : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.irrp.

ANOTASI :

The research about malaria transmission on Pagedongan Sub District, Banjarnegara District has been done since May until December 2006. The method was used in this study was *cross sectional* study. People with *Plasmodium falciparum* that transmitted indigenous were chosen purposively as samples.

The result showed that malaria has been transmitted indigenously on May, June, and July 2006. Malaria incidences were distributed in three villages i.e. Gunungjati, Pagedongan and Telagiri. There were 8 person infected by *Plasmodium falciparum*. Two species of suspected malaria vector, which found were *Anopheles aconitus* and *Anopheles maculates*. The measured relative long activity of *Anopheles aconitus* was about 6 days while *Anopheles maculates* was about 25 days. ELISA test showed there were no mosquito samples containing *Plasmodium falciparum* sporozoit.

RLP2B2

Studi Kejadian Malaria pada Anak di Suku Anak Dalam di Kabupaten Muba Tahun 2006/Hotnida Sitorus.-- Baturaja: Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Penelitian tentang kejadian malaria pada anak di suku Anak Dalam di Kabupaten Musi Banyuwasin secara umum bertujuan mengetahui gambaran kejadian malaria pada anak di suku Anak Dalam. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional* dengan pembahasan secara deskriptif analitik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa angka prevalensi malaria pada anak di Desa Pagar. Desa sebesar 19,4%, dengan proporsi *P. falciparum* sebesar 17,6% dan *P. vivax* 82,4%. Sekitar 85% anak yang diperiksa memiliki kadar hemoglobin di bawah normal dan yang mengalami pembengkakan limpa proporsinya sebesar 13,2%. Secara statistic (uji chi square) terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara hasil pemeriksaan malaria dan pembesaran limpa. Perilaku anak yang diketahui tampaknya sangat mendukung terjadinya penularan malaria. Sedangkan gejala-gejala klinis dari anak yang positif malaria memperlihatkan 80% di antaranya adalah simtomatik. Sementara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku kepala keluarga tentang pemahaman terhadap malaria masih rendah.

BGLP2B2

MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

Gambaran Cakupan Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal dan Neonatal pada Peserta Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Barat (Analisis Data PWS KIA dan JPSBK Tahun 2004)/Wahyu P. Nugraheni; Trihono; dan Sri Nurwati.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 62

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Effectiveness of Impregnated Bed Net (IBN) Usage in Endemic Malaria Village in Wonosobo District/Bina Ikawati.-- Banjarnegara : Loka Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pemberantasan Penyakit Bersumber Binatang, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

The research on "Effectiveness of Impregnated Bed Net (IBN) Usage in Endemic Malaria Village in Wonosobo District "has been done with quasi experiment method. There were treatment and control groups. Treatment group was treated with IBN usage.

The result of this research showed that IBN was still effective until 14 weeks after use. The result of Bioassay test by using ± 15 mosquitoes/cone showed that mosquitoes death after 24 hours holding were 93,33% (>70%), before and after IBN treatment there was no decreasing vector density in treatment are compared with control area. Porosity

at treatment area before and after IBN usage decreased from 48,7% to 37,7% while in control area was constant.

There was significant difference of knowledge and attitude on treatment and control group about malaria while the practice was not different. There were some complaint on treatment group about the early usage IBN i.e. un placement smell, headache, "sumpeg", "ampeg", "pengap", "sumuk" but there was no rejection of IBN usage from the society. The suitable price of IBN according to societies opinion was about Rp 18.800 and the preferable system were installments or cash. There was no indigenous malaria case, before and after treatment.

RLP2B2

MOTIVATION

78

Pengaruh Dukungan Sosial dan Pengetahuan tentang Penyakit TB terhadap Motivasi untuk Sembuh Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru yang Berobat di Puskesmas/Tety Rachmawati; Turniani L.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 65

ORAL HEALTH

79

Hubungan Jenis Kelamin, Tempat Tinggal, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku Pencegahan dan Dukungan Orangtua dengan Status Kesehatan Gigi Siswa Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Sleman/Siti Nuchasanah.-- Yogyakarta : Program Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Incidence of caries in Indonesia is still high and worse than other developing countries. Indeed, caries index is still far from the target of WHO 2010. The cause of caries due to the lack of prevention behavior. The behavior of teeth and mouth health is influenced by age, level of education, knowledge, attitude, parents' support, health facility and dental health education. Dental health education through UKGS for primary school children is very important because in this age, the prevalence of dentist caries is very high and children experienced teeth replacement period, i.e. from deciduas teeth into permanent teeth.

The objective of this research was to find out factors that have relationship with prevention behavior and dental health status (caries and oral hygiene) of primary school children. This was an observational research with cross sectional design that used quantitative method. The number of respondent was 437, and multistage sampling chose the samples. Using structured questionnaire-collected data and it was analyzed by using independent t-test, Pearson correlation and multivariate analysis with path test

The result of the research showed that the level of respondent's knowledge was middling (85,13%), attitude was middling (70,94%), prevention behavior was middling (51,95%) and parent's support was also middling (57.21%). Most of oral hygiene respondent was middling (OHIS=1.39), index caries (DMF-T=2,9) and 57,67% of respondents

experienced caries. The result of statistical analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between sex and residence with prevention behavior. There was a significant relationship between knowledge, attitude and parent's support with prevention behavior. There was a significant relationship between prevention behaviors with dental health status (caries and oral hygiene). Prevention behavior is a mediator in the relationship between knowledge, attitude and parent's support with dental health status (caries and oral hygiene) $p < 0.05$.

There was no significant relationship between sex and residence with prevention behavior. The better of the knowledge attitude and support of parents; the prevention behavior toward caries will be better. The better of the prevention behavior, the dental health status will be better (index caries and index oral hygiene will be lower). Prevention behavior functioned as mediator in the relationship between knowledge attitude and parent's support with dental health status (caries and oral hygiene).

ABGM

OUT PATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL

80

Analisis Kinerja Instalasi Rawat Jalan di Rumah Sakit Mata Dr. Yap Yogyakarta/Tuan Juniar Situmorang.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat no 36

OXYGEN INHALATION THERAPY

81

Perbandingan Pemberian Oksigen Sungkup dengan Orofaringeal Tube dan Pemasangan Endotrakeal Tube pada Pasien Cedera Kepala Berat terhadap Sarurasi Oksigen/Yunada Hadiyono R.; Gunadi Koesnarto.-- Semarang : Bagian SMF Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro RS. Dr. Kariadi, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 45

PANCREAS

82

Keterlibatan Pankreas pada Pasien Leptospirosis Berat/Han Ye Suteja (et al).-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro RS Dr. Kariadi, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 70

PATIENT SATISFACTION

83

Kepuasan Pasien Askes terhadap Kinerja Dokter Keluarga di Malang - Jawa Timur/Sugeng Rahanto; Paiman Soeparmanto; Soleha Catur Rahayu.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat no 63

84

Patient Satisfaction Analysis and Inpatient Reutilization Interest at RS Bhakti, 2006/R. Mela Roselawaty.-- Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006-- 40p.

ANOTASI:

Patient satisfaction is one of the indicators for measuring hospital service and giving feedback for management, because of a good service quality will give satisfaction, in the other hand patient satisfaction will give positive effect for hospital promotion.

Objective of this research is to describe patient satisfaction and inpatient realization interest with its related factor. Descriptive analyses with cross sectional design and interviewing to 80 patients in general ward. Research methodology is quantitative analysis with univariate analysis bivariate (Pearson Correlation) and multiple linear regressions.

Patient has fair perception to the service quality at the all service sections. Inward service has strongest relation with satisfaction ($r=0.694$ $p=0.000$). Linear regression analysis showed that perception of all sector can explain 52,7% of patient satisfaction variation ($r^2 = 0.527$). Inward service quality perception is dominant factor related to patient satisfaction. Satisfaction is known significantly and strong correlations with inpatient realizations interest.

Improving patient satisfaction and realization is to be suggested to increase its quality service. The most important is improving inward quality service with adding for full timer specialized, or to be made a time commitment policy for part timer specialized, further more giving service customer training for employee who directly contact with client to improve their communication ability. It needs to be raised laboratory equipment and drugs in the pharmacy. Besides that, routine patient satisfaction survey as a tool for observing hospital service quality.

BIKM

PERCEPTION

85

Persepsi Sehat - Sakit dan Pola Pencarian Pengobatan Masyarakat Daerah Pelabuhan (Kajian Kualitatif di daerah Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak)/Didik Budijanto dan Betty Roosihermiatie.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 10

PERIANAL GLANDS

86

Hubungan Faktor Risiko Komplikasi Fistel Perianal dengan Kejadian Rekurensi pada Metode Lay Open di RSUP Dr. Sardjito 2000-2005/Seno Budi Santoso.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Fistel perianal adalah suatu penyakit yang relative banyak dijumpai pada praktek bedah yang apabila tidak ditangani dengan baik dapat memberikan hasil terapi yang tidak

adekuat dan dapat merusak nama baik seorang ahli bedah, dimana tingkat rekurensi cukup tinggi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan deskripsi secara umum penyakit fistel perianal yang dilakukan terapi metode lay open di RSUP Dr. Sardjito selama 5 tahun terakhir, mengetahui rekurensi dan faktor risiko yang dapat mempengaruhi rekurensi.

Diperoleh hasil bahwa dari 44 kasus yang didapat pada penelitian ini tidak didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara semua faktor risiko komplikasi dengan kejadian rekurensi. Dimana hubungan kemaknaan rekurensi dengan lama keluhan didapatkan $p = 0,905$, lama mondok $p = 0,075$, tipe fistel $p = 0.114$, penyakit penyerta $p = 0,488$, keteraturan kontrol $p = 0,100$, siapa yang merawat $p = 0,487$ dan lama sembuh $p = 0,091$. Pada penelitian ini seluruh faktor risiko komplikasi yang diteliti tidak mempengaruhi kejadian rekurensi pada pasien fistel perianal yang dilakukan terapi metode lay open.

ABFK

PLANT, MEDICINAL

87

Efek Hepatoprotektif Minyak Buah Merah (Pandanus conoideus. Lam) terhadap Kerusakan Hati Tikus Akibat Pemberian Karbon Tetraklorida/Kristina Simanjuntak.-- Jakarta: Kekhususan Biokimia Program Studi Ilmu Biomedik Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- 75p.

ANOTASI:

The red fruit (*Pandanus conoideus* Lam) has been used for a long time ago as a daily food and remedies herbal by Papua, Irian Jaya. The red fruit oil contains a large amount β carotene and α -tocopherol. It was known that β carotene and α -tocopherol are antioxidant, have capacity to neutralize free radical. Red fruit oil has been proved it can prevent and reduce many disease such as cirrhosis liver, cancer, stroke and HIV/AIDS.

This experiment was performed to study the hepato-protective effect of red fruit oil on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver damage in rats. Twenty-four male rats Sprague-Dawley strain, approximately three months old, weighing 150-200 grams were divided randomly into four groups. The first group (KPI) was control, the second group (KP2) received red fruit oil, the third group (KP3) was induced by CCl₄ and the fourth group (KP4) received red fruit oil before CCl₄ treatment. As parameter for liver damage, the activity of plasma GPT was measured Malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione (GSH) and dicarbonyl level of plasma and liver tissue were measured as parameter of oxidative stress. All from result research had been achieved, examined by statistically.

The activity of GPT plasma in KP3 was 155.87 U/L, was significantly higher compared to the KPI, KP2 and KP4 which were 22,28 U/L; 24.78 U/L; 49.39 U/L respectively ($p < 0.05$). But there was no significantly difference between KP1 and KP2 ($p > 0.05$). The plasma and liver tissue concentration of MDA, GSH and dicarbonyl substance of KP3 were different significantly compared to KP1, KP2 and KP4 ($p < 0.05$) and there was no difference between KP1 and KP2 ($p > 0.05$). It is concluded that red fruit oil given for eight days consecutively can prevent and protect the liver tissue from CCl₄ toxicity.

BIFK

POVERTY

88

Gambaran Cakupan Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal dan Neonatal pada Peserta Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat Miskin di Provinsi Jawa Barat (Analisis Data PWS KIA dan JPSBK Tahun 2004)/Wahyu P. Nugraheni; Trihono; dan Sri Nurwati.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 62

89

Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Pelayanan Kesehatan Gratis bagi Keluarga Miskin (GAKIN) di Rumah Sakit Pemerintah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) (Studi Kasus di RSUD Prof Dr. WZ Johannes Kupang dan RSUD Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan)/Cholis Bachroen et al.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 49

PREDNISOLONE

90

Sindrom Kekeringan Air Mata: Hasil Guna Prednisolon Dibanding Siklosporina A Topikal terhadap Perbaikan Metaplasia Skuamosa dan Densitas Sel Goblet Konjungtiva/Supanji.- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 16

PREGNANCY MAINTENANCE

91

Penilaian Cepat Pelaksanaan Gerakan Kehamilan yang Aman (Making Pregnancy Safer) di Kabupaten Sukabumi/Tin Afifah.-- Jakarta: Pusat Penelitian Ekologi dan Status Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Angka kematian ibu (AKI) dan angka kematian bayi (AKB) merupakan indikator penting untuk menilai tingkat kesejahteraan suatu negara dan status kesehatan masyarakat. Angka kematian bayi sebagian besar adalah kematian neonatal yang berkaitan dengan status kesehatan ibu saat hamil, pengetahuan ibu dan keluarga terhadap pentingnya pemeriksaan kehamilan dan peranan tenaga kesehatan serta ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan gerakan kehamilan yang aman di Kabupaten Sukabumi. Hasil pengumpulan data menunjukkan bahwa sebagai implikasi desentralisasi Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Sukabumi sebagai pelaksana di daerah telah melakukan implementasi program MPS, meskipun belum optimal dan secara bertahap masih terus dikembangkan dengan dua tujuan yaitu meningkatkan akses dan kualitas KIA dan peningkatan sumber daya. Cakupan pelayanan KIA yang menjadi target MPS sampai dengan tahun 2005 di Kabupaten Sukabumi meliputi K1, K4, penolong linakes, TT1, TT2, Fe1, Fe3, KN1 dan KN2, masih jauh target kecuali K1 yang sudah mendekati target 95%.

Dalam hal SDM yang mendukung upaya akselerasi PAKI, jumlah bidan di desa masih dirasa kurang, Cakupan bidan baru mencapai 60 persen desa Kabupaten Sukabumi. Secara bertahap dilakukan penempatan bidan kontrak di desa yang belum mempunyai bidan dan diharapkan hingga tahun 2008-2009, seluruh desa sudah terisi oleh bidan di desa.

BPPK

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

92

Perspektif Petugas Kesehatan tentang Kinerja Puskesmas di Daerah Terpencil/Tri Juni Angkasawati; Andryansyah Arifin.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 37

PROTECTIVE DEVICES

93

Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri dan Aturan Proteksi Radiasi terhadap Jumlah Leukosit, Hitung Jenis Leukosit, Jumlah Sel T CD4 di Instalasi Radiologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Yeti Kartikasari.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 71

QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

94

Akreditasi sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Mutu Pelayanan Rumah Sakit/SK. Poerwani dan Evie Sopacua.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 56

RADIATION PROTECTION

95

Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri dan Aturan Proteksi Radiasi terhadap Jumlah Leukosit, Hitung Jenis Leukosit, Jumlah Sel T CD4 di Instalasi Radiologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Yeti Kartikasari--Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 71

RECURRENCE

96

Hubungan Faktor Risiko Komplikasi Fistel Perianal dengan Kejadian Rekurensi pada Metode Lay Open di RSUP Dr. Sardjito 2000-2005/Seno Budi Santoso.-- Yogyakarta : Bagian Ilmu Bedah Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006,-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 86

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

97

Ketaatan Pasien Minum Obat Tuberkulosis dengan Metode Cara Belajar Ibu Aktif (CBIA) di Kota Yogyakarta/Avy Susantini.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Lung tuberculosis disease is a chronic infection disease, which becomes the third greatest cause of death after heart and respiratory tract diseases. Indonesia has the third biggest number of TB patients in the world. Failure or drop out in medication and relapse are caused among others by incompliance to anti tuberculosis drug taking. Improve knowledge and attitude against tuberculosis drug taking compliance.

The objective of this study is to find out whether education intervention through active mother learning method could improve knowledge attitude and behavior of lung tuberculosis patients in efforts to increase compliance to anti tuberculosis drug taking at Yogyakarta Municipality.

The study was quasi-experimental method with control group. The subject of the study was new adult lung tuberculosis patients living and seeking medication at community health center of Yogyakarta Municipality during September-November 2005. The subject was divided in to 2 groups, experiment group given educational intervention with active mother learning method and control group was not. During the study in-depth interview was made to non-compliant subject. Research analysis used wilcoxon test.

The result of this study showed that the implementation of educational intervention with active mother learning method could significantly increase knowledge of tuberculosis drug taking. The attitude of research object against compliance to tuberculosis drug taking improved significantly. There was no decrease of drug compliance from initial to final medication among experiment group whereas among control group there was a tendency from becoming compliant to non compliant as much as 12.5%.

ABGM

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, COLOR

98

Korelasi Nilai Indeks Resistensi USG Color Doppler Arteria Umbilikalis terhadap Fetal Out Come pada Persalinan Induksi/Dewi Anjarwati.-- Yogyakarta: Bagian Radiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 68

RADIATION PROTECTION

99

Pengaruh Penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri dan Aturan Proteksi Radiasi terhadap Jumlah Leukosit, Hitung Jenis Leukosit, Jumlah Sel T CD4 di Instalasi Radiologi RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta/Yeti Kartikasari.-- Yogyakarta: Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 71

REPRODUCTION

100

Pelayanan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja oleh Puskesmas yang di Wilayah Kerjanya terdapat Lokasi Prostitusi (Studi di Kota Malang dan Kabupaten Tulungagung)/Astridya Paramita; Widjiartini dan Paiman Soeparmanto.-- Surabaya : Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes. RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 3

SAFETY

101

Review on Safety, Health and Environment Management System in Trade and Marketing Division of Pertamina (Persero) in 2006/Yulia Sulasmi.-- Depok: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 39

SEPSIS

102

Perubahan Kadar Kuantitatif Faktor von Willebrand pada Penderita Sepsis/Dewi Sangawati (et. al).-- Semarang : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Faktor von Willebrand (FvW) merupakan glikoprotein yang disintesis oleh selendotel dan disimpan dalam granula intraseluler. Pada sepsis dijumpai kerusakan endotel, dimana berat derajat sepsis, maka akan semakin berat kerusakan sel endotel. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui adanya perubahan kadar FvW kuantitatif pada penderita sepsis dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian belah lintang yang dilakukan di RSDK Semarang pada periode Januari 2005 s.d Juni 2005. Subyek penelitian adalah 20 anak dengan infeksi berat yang terdiri atas 11 penderita sepsis dan 9 sepsis berat. Pemeriksaan yang dilakukan adalah skrining sepsis, analisa gas darah, golongan darah dan kadar FvW pada hari pertama perawatan. Sebagai rujukan normal kadar FvW pada 3 anak sehat. Hasil pemeriksaan kadar FvW pada penderita sepsis, sepsis berat dibandingkan dengan kadar FvW anak sehat dan nilai normal menurut kelompok umur, kadar trombosit dan golongan darah.

Penelitian menunjukkan rerata FvW penderita sepsis adalah 228, 5 (SD=84,12) U/mL, dan pada sepsis berat adalah 281, 91 (SD=63,10) lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak sehat yaitu 120,0 (SD=37,12). Golongan darah A mempunyai kadar FvW lebih rendah dibandingkan golongan darah yang lain namun perbedaan tersebut tidak bermakna ($p=0,2$). Umur = 12 bulan dan status gizi buruk berhubungan secara bermakna dengan peningkatan kadar FvW penderita sepsis. Pada penderita infeksi berat terjadi peningkatan kadar FvW. Peningkatan FvW berhubungan dengan derajat sepsis, dimana kadar FvW penderita sepsis berat lebih tinggi dibanding penderita sepsis.

HDFK

SOCIAL SUPPORT

103

Pengaruh Dukungan Sosial dan Pengetahuan Tentang Penyakit TB terhadap Motivasi untuk Sembuh Penderita Tuberkulosis Paru yang Berobat di Puskesmas/Tety Rachmawati; Turniani L.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 65

SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

104

Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Penyalahgunaan Napza pada Siswa SMUN Kota Bekasi 2002/Raharni; Nuning M.K. dan Evie M.-- Surabaya: Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Depkes RI., 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI:

Drug abuse could be considered as a "chronic endemic disease" in communities because causing addictive mental disturbance. Not only individuals, but also families, communities and even the country suffer from destructive consequences of the abuse. Adolescence is critical transitional year, from childhood to ones' life.

The study aimed to get information on factors related to drug abuse (narcotics, psychotropic, and addictive substances) among public high school (SMU Negeri) students in Bekasi City. It was expected to provide beneficial input for education curriculum organizers for prevention of drug abuse among high school students. This was a cross-sectional study. The respondents were 386 high school students in Bekasi using multistage sampling procedure.

Prevalence rate of drug abuse among the students was 16,8%. In bivariate analysis variables adolescent characteristic (gender, age, knowledge, attitude) and environmental factors (mother occupation, family harmony, smoking habit in the family peer, activities in leisure) were significantly associated with drug abuse. In the logistic regression analysis, sex, age, knowledge, family communication, peer relationship, and use of leisure time were significantly associated with drug abuse.

So it was suggested that the education curriculum organizers promptly finding solutions to prevent drug abuse among high school students by strengthening coordination with parents (for designing extra curriculum activities), Department of Health, Police Department and Ministry of Justice. It recommends researchers to conduct further qualitative studies as a complement to quantitative studies to provide evidences that are needed to support drug abuse prevention program.

LYAN

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

105

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Keteraturan Minum Obat pada Penderita TBC Paru yang Mengalami Konversi di Kota Jambi/K. Mukhsin.-- Yogyakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2006-- irrp.

ANOTASI : Lihat nomor 32

VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR

106

Perubahan Kadar Kuantitatif Faktor von Willebrand pada Penderita Sepsis/Dewi Sangawati (et. al).-- Semarang : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 102

ZINC

107

Pengaruh Suplementasi Seng terhadap Pertumbuhan pada Anak Umur 6 Bulan-2 Tahun/Erna Sulfrida; JC Susanto Hardiman.-- Semarang: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro, 2006.-- irrp.

ANOTASI: Lihat nomor 13