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LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH

:	Cadres Outreach Program to Mothers Improve Nutritional Status of Under Two Year Old Children
:	Martha Irene Kartasurya, Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Aditya Kusumawati, Resa Ana Dina, Julia Pertiwi, Doddy Izwardy, Anung Sugihantono
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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikel lengkap, terdiri dari abstrak, pendahuluan, metode, hasil dan diskusi, pembahasan, dipaparkan dengan baik.
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d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development dengan ISSN:0976-0245 E-ISSN:0976-5506 baik.

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Judul Artikel Ilmiah	:	Cadres Outreach Program to Mothers Improve Nutritional Status of Under Two Year Old Children			
Nama semua penulis	:	Martha Irene Kartasurya, Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Aditya Kusumawati, Resa Ana Dina, Julia Pertiwi, Doddy Izwardy, Anung Sugihantono			
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с	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	9	8,75
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	9	8,5
	Nilai Total	30	29
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: X 0.4 = 11,6	/6 = 1.93	

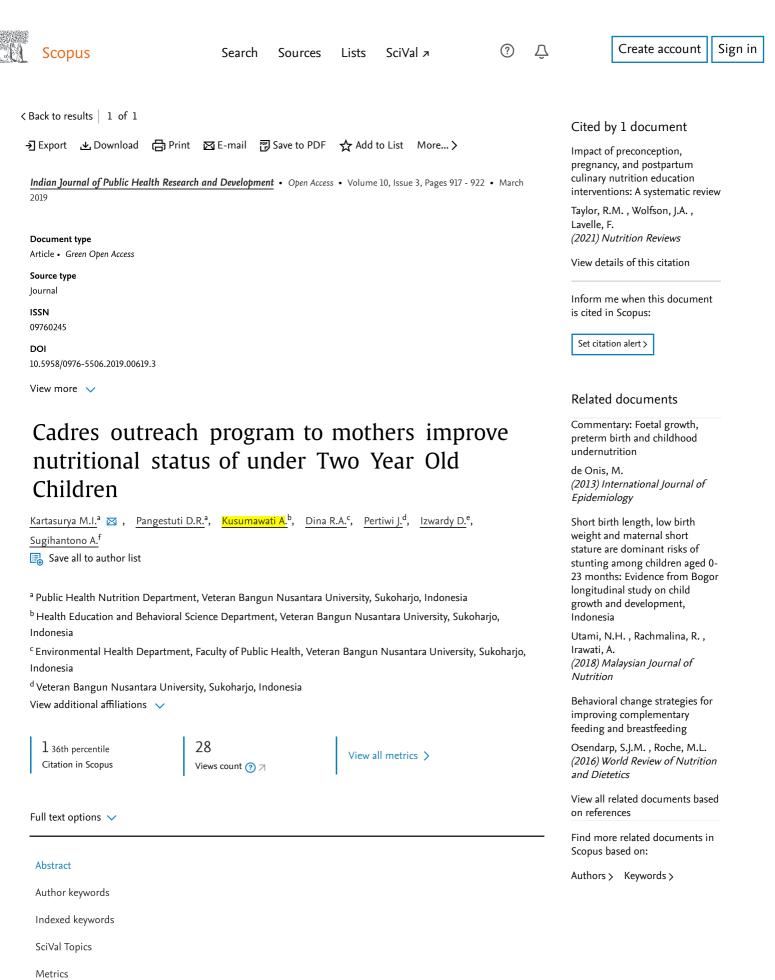
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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikal langkan tankisi dari datu 1 11 1 1 1 1 1
a	Kelengkapan unsur ist attiket	Artikel lengkap, terdiri dari abstrak, pendahuluan, metode, hasil dan
		diskusi, pembahasan, memuat tentang program penjangkauan kader
		untuk peningkatan status gizi pada anak di bawah 2 tahun
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	
Kuang inigkup & kedalaman pembanasan	Cadres Outreach Program to Mothers Improve Nutritional Status of	
	Under Two Year Old Children ditulis dengan baik, dengan analisis dan	
		pembahasan yang detail dan referensi yang cukup
C	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran	
data/informasi dan metodologi	Analisis menggunakan data terbaru dan pembahasan yang relevan	
	dengan optimalisasi peran kader dalam peningkatan gizi baduta.	
	Informasi up to date sesuai dengan kebutuhan analisis	
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Unsur jurnal lengkap. Jurnal banyak memuat hal-hal serupa. Dapat
	0 I	junia fanguap. Junia banyak memuai nai-nai serupa. Dapat
		menjadi referensi yang baik terkait program untuk kader pada anak
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Dr. M. Zen Rahfiluen, SKM, M.Kes NIP. 197204201997021001 Unit Kerja : FKM Universitas Diponegoro Jabatan : Lektor Kepala



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Abstract

After exclusive breastfeeding, period, complementary feeding is the key elements for under two year old children growth. The lack of nutritious complementary feeding can result in growth failure. This

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Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin, Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Siti Fatimah, Suroto

XII

Ex vivo Cytopathic Effect Study of Human *Acanthamoeba keratitis* and Use of *E. coli* in Parasitic Culture

Mohenned A. Alsaadawi¹, Naer Alkaabi², Sura Alkhuzaie³, Simon Kilvington⁴

¹Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Al-Muthanna university, Iraq; ²Department of Biology, College of Science, Al-Muthanna university, Iraq; ³Department of Parasitology, Veterinary Medicine, Al-Qadissiyah university, Iraq; ⁴Department of Infection, Immunity and Inflammation, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

Acanthamoeba is free living amoeba and can cause Acanthamoeba keratitis, a serious disease which affects the cornea. It is widely existing in fresh water and soil. Acanthamoeba has three phases during the life cycle; trophozoite and a resistant double walled cyst and protocysts. The pathogenesis starts when the trophozoites bind to the surface of cornea by expressing mannose-binding protein which can bind to mannose glycoproteins on the corneal surface. The contaminated contact lenses can increase the infection by increasing the binding ability of the trophozoites. This project aimed to study the cytopathic effect of different stages Acanthamoeba keratitis. Study strains of Acanthamoeba castellani (ATCC 50370) was cultured and seeded in Hep2 cell lines. E. coli (strain M12) was used to isolate the trophozoites. The third stage, protocysts was made using Neff's medium. The cytopathic effect was checked trophozoites invasion to monolayer cells cultured in a small flask and in 24 well tissue culture plate. The time of destroying Hep2 cells by the trophozoites is less than that of other Acanthamoeba stages. The double ring-shaped cell wall of the cysts may increase the time-kill of Hep2 due to their resistant which was very slow to hatch. Reactivating the trophozoites from cysts then seeding in Hep2 destroyed the cells at less time compared fresh trophozoites as the virulence of the reactivated trophozoites being higher. The result could suggest that the infection of corneas with reactivated trophozoites may be more complex. Finally, the study found that the number of the trophozoites can limit the cytopathic effect of Acanthamoeba.

Keywords: Acanthamoeba keratitis, trophozoites, protocysts, cysts, cytopathic effect, E. coli, cornea

INTRODUCTION

Acanthamoeba keratitis is a serious disease which affects the cornea and caused by a genus of free living amoeba called *Acanthamoeba*, widely existing in fresh water and soil¹. *Acanthamoeba* has two phases during the life cycle: a vegetative infective stage (trophozoite) and a resistant double walled cyst¹ and recently an intermediate stage was discovered and known as protocysts². *Acanthamoeba* is an aerobic protozoon. It can be cultured in axenic agar (Ac#6) which contains

Corresponding Author: Mohenned A. Alsaadawi Department of Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Al-Muthanna university, Iraq Email: mha18@mu.edu.iq yeast extract, peptone and glucose^{2,3,4}. It could also grow and isolate in Non-Nutrient Agar (NNA) plates which are seeded with *Escherichia coli*⁵.

The pathogenisity of Acanthamoeba keratitis starts when the trophozoites binds to the epithelial tissues of cornea. Acanthamoeba trophozoites can express mannose-binding protein on their surfaces which can bind to mannose glycoproteins on the corneal surface^{6,7,8}. Traumatic injuries can increase the adhesive ability of Acanthamoeba as the injuries could increase mannose glycoproteins expression⁶. The trophozoites could be transmitted to the cornea via the contaminated contact lenses which can increase the binding ability of the trophozoites to the corneal membrane⁹. In addition, the number of acanthopodia, tooth like structures come out from the amoeba surfaces, can play an important role in the pathogenesis of the parasite by increase the adhesive

Study of Hematological Changes in the Experimentally Infected Sheep with Ticks *Hyalomma spp*.

Ihsan M. Sulbi¹, Rana A. Jawad¹, Rana F. Mousa¹, Yasser J. Jameel¹, Abbeer F. Abd-Al-Hussain²

¹Faculty of Veterinary Medicine/University of Kerbala, Iraq; ²College of Education for pure science/ University of Kerbala, Iraq

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to find out the variables in some blood parameters. A series of experiments were conducted for evaluation the changes in some blood parameters of 16 of female's sheep that divided into two groups. First group included 8 animals that infected with *Hyalomma spp* ticks & the another group included 8 of non- infected animals that represent control group. The results of the total counts of red blood and the measurement of hemoglobin counts showed no significant differences between the two groups. Also, there is no signs of any type of anemia were observed in the experimental animals. In conclusion, no significant changes in blood parameters of tick-infected animals. The absence of any type of anemia in animals infected with ticks. We observed high percentages of Eosinophils and Basophils in tick-infected animals.

Keywords: Hematological Changes, Sheep, Ticks, Hyalomma spp.

INTRODUCTION

Ticks are important external parasites that cause large economic losses in herds when they release the saliva in the infected body. This is because they contain immunosuppressive materials and then they absorb a quantity blood from the infected body¹. *Hyalomma anatolicum* is a type of hard tick that affects some farm animals and transmit the pathogens that it may carry, such as parasitic protozoa, viruses, bacteria and Rectasia^{2,3,4,5}. *Hyalomma anatalicum* is the dominant and most common of other species of *Hyalomma species* in Iraq^{6,7} and it is the main carrier of the parasite Theileria hirci⁸ which causes the Yellow fever in Iraq that affects humans and domestic animals⁹.

The researchers confirmed that tick-infected animals may be resistant to subsequent infection due to predisposition to certain antigens or previous predisposition to ticks^{10,11,12}. The acquisition of infected ticks or resistance depends on several factors that may be due to the added immune factors¹³.

Corresponding Author:

Rana A. Jawad

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine/University of Kerbala, Iraq Email: riyadhali40@gmail.com The increase in the cost of some anti-ticks and the development of tick resistance has made it difficult to control the ticks and diseases transmitted in the fields, prompting researchers and scientists to look for alternatives to control them. They also confirmed the possibility that protein extracts may play an active role in immunization and inducing body's resistance against some ticks¹⁴.

The current study aimed on studying and evaluating the changes in some blood indices in sheep infected with ticks.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Experimental animals: In the current study, two groups of female congenital sheep were selected with similar ages in the reconstruction. The first group included 8 animals belonging to one of the breeders and were infected with ticks (*Hyalomma sppp*), which was diagnosed in laboratory and was filled with blood.

The second group also included 8 animals selected from one of the farmer fields in Karbala governorate and treated with insecticides, which did not notice any sign of tick injury and was selected as a control group to compare with the infected group above.

Inverted S Window Frame Perceived as Effective and Sustainable Mosquito/Malaria Control Device

Ugwu Francis SO

South East Zonal Biotechnology Centre and Department of Zoology and Environmental Biology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria;

ABSTRACT

Background: Control of mosquito-transmitted diseases had focused on bednet distribution for years without malaria eradication because it lacked positive perception as traditional window screen. The novel inverted s/o window frame (ISOWF) facilitates regular cleaning of nets but stakeholders must appraise it first.

Method: Hoisting/dehoisting of screens on ISOWF was demonstrated. Subjects were required to use a nine-item Likert scale and 10 willingness-to-pay units for assessment and choice between it and traditional wooden window frame (TWWF) with wooden batten attached nets.

Results: Of 44 respondents, \geq 90.9 % considered the channel novel, simple in design, user friendly, and effective sustainable mosquito/malaria control. Twenty one persons completely rejected the TWWF in favour of the ISOWF. The average willingness-to-pay units offered the TWWF was 1.82 units while the ISOWF had 8.18 units.

Conclusion: The ISOWF had attractive positive perception likely to attract its pervasive application to reduce malaria and impose behavioural changes on vectors.

Keywords: Window frame; screening; mosquito/malaria control; perception; environmental management; anti-mosquito device.

INTRODUCTION

Parasites inconvenience hosts who suffer annoyance, injuries, irritations/diseases ¹ or poverty. ² In Sub-Sahara Africa, there is evidence of improved mosquito/malaria control following increased access to bednet.^{3-5.} However, malaria continues to persist. Recent malaria death was put at 445,000 of which 90 % was from WHO African Region.⁶ Persistence is attributed to the acquisition of resistance by vectors/parasites and poor implementation of environmental recommendations.^{7,8} Galvin et al.⁹ attributed low bednet usage to: family sleeping

Corresponding Author: Ugwu Francis SO South East Zonal Biotechnology Centre and Department of Zoology and Environmental Biology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria; Phone: +2348035414461 Email: francis.ugwu@unn.edu.ng arrangements, inconvenience, comfort, and safety. They further indicated that villagers considered nets as source of fire hazard, using them as curtains instead. Egrot et al. ¹⁰ provided further evidence of harm and disfigurement following fires from bednet. Its misuse/abuse appear to be alarming: as curtain/pillow/fishing tool.^{9,11} However, Eisele et al. ¹² contend some damaging misconceptions of bednets use in Africa are media hype. The way to go about mosquito/malaria mitigation is by recalling the rejected stone–window screen.

Walker¹³ hoped house screening could become supported as bednets. The obstacle is their appearances. Net damages are caused by children and rodents.¹⁴ They further entrap dust particles compounding the aversion. Screens must influence our community/cultural perception,⁹ allowing the norm of cleanliness/aesthetics influence their care.¹⁴ Ideal nets must not be aesthetically wanting. Researchers had risen to the challenge of vector control in house design^{15,16,17,18} but their findings are yet to be regarded.¹⁹ A recent development is the inverted s/o channel window frame (ISOWF)¹⁸ which retains advantages of net removal/cleaning/replacements.¹⁵

Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Toilet Training of Toddlers among Parents in a Selected Rural Area in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The family is the central focus in the life of toddlers. A toddler in turn exerts considerable influence on all other family members, regardless of the size and form of the family unit. As the toddlers begin to interact with others outside the family, the parents help the child to conform to the expectations of the society. The most important societal demand made on the child during this period is the control of elimination⁵.

Materials and Method: In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a pre experimental study approach was adopted for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. The sample consisted of 40 parents of toddlers. The main study was conducted in the Anganwadi, situated in Shimla area. The data collected were systematically tabulated to facilitate the data analysis. The collected data analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The analysis of the demographic variables revealed that majority (40%) of the participants are in the age group of 26-30. The assessment of the knowledge among parents on toilet training revealed that majority (60%) of the parents had moderate knowledge, 35% had poor knowledge, and five percentages had good knowledge.

The overall mean knowledge score was 14.03 ± 2.665 , with a mean percentage of 46.75. % revealing that the overall knowledge of the parents regarding toilet training is moderate. The assessment of the Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on toilet training revealed that the total mean knowledge score is increased by 25.83% with mean \pm SD of 7.75 ± 2.55 after the administration of Video assisted teaching programme. The cumulative frequency distribution of pre-test and post test knowledge scores shown in the O gives shows significant difference between the pre-test and post test scores. The knowledge pre-test median was 13.50 where as the post test median score was 21.50. It shows a difference of 9 in knowledge. Association between the pre-test knowledge with demographic variables revealed that there was significant association between the pre-existing knowledge with these demographic variables on toilet training

Conclusion: The experts suggests that it is easier to train a child on toileting skills when he/she is at least 18 months old, and for boys it is better to wait even longer since they usually lack the necessary language and fine motor skills. This time frame is much easier to use because of the child wanting to please his/her parents¹¹

Keywords: Effectiveness, Video assisted programme, Toilet training, Toddler

INTRODUCTION

Today's society is complex and ever changing. Growing up emotionally is complicated and difficult under any circumstances⁴.Children are blooming buds. They are important asset of nation. Children are expected to grow and learn to their fullest potential. Parents serve as advocates for children in order to meet needs of all children for access to education and health care process⁴.

All the stages in human life are exposed to challenges, difficulties and success as a gain. One of such stages is the toddler period. Fundamental learning process develops in the child as the child begins to seek autonomy and explores the world. It learns how to tolerate, express desires and develop relationships⁷.