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REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Effect of training to knowledge and practices of dasa wisma activists as pregnant women assistants in preventing low birth weight**

Nama semua penulis : **Sri Achadi Nugraheni**, Sugihantono A.b, Izwardy D.b, Wurjandaru R.G.b, Sulistyawati E.a, Prihatini I.J.c, Nandini N.

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Status Jurnal:

• Nama Jurnal : Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development

• Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman : 2019/ Volume 10/ Issue 11/ Pages 1720 - 1724

• Edisi (bulan, tahun) : November 2019

• ISSN : ISSN:0976-0245E-ISSN:0976-5506

• DOI : -

• Alamat WEB Jurnal/ Proceeding : <http://www.ijphrd.com/issues.html>

• Terindex di : SCOPUS (coverage discontinued in Scopus) SJR 2019 = 0,124

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- Nama Jurnal : Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development
- Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman : 2019/ Volume 10/ Issue 11/ Pages 1720 - 1724
- Edisi (bulan,tahun) : November 2019
- ISSN : ISSN:0976-0245E-ISSN:0976-5506
- DOI : -
- Alamat WEB Jurnal/ Proceeding : <http://www.ijphrd.com/issues.html>
- Terindex di : SCOPUS (coverage discontinued in Scopus) SJR 2019 = 0,124

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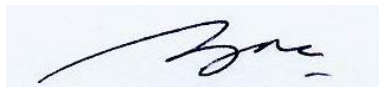
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Effect of training to knowledge and practices of dasa wisma activists as pregnant women assistants in preventing low birth weight

Nugraheni S.A.^a ✉, Sugihantono A.^b, Izwardy D.^b, Wurjandaru R.G.^b, Sulistyawati E.^a, Prihatini I.J.^c, Nandini N.^a

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Abstract

The number of Low Birth Weight (LBW) in Indonesia is still high because of, among others, the lack of mothers' knowledge to prevent LBW case. The solution proposed is to encourage Dasa Wisma (Dawis) activists to assist pregnant women as one of the strategic actions. The aim of the research was to analyze the effect of assistance training towards the knowledge and practices of Dawis activists related to the prevention of LBW case in pregnant women. Method of this research was pretest and posttest without control group design of Quasi-experimental were applied. The population sampled using purposive random sampling was 37 Dawis activists in Tlogosari Wetan District, Semarang. The distance between pretest and posttest was approximately one month. Test result of Wilcoxon Match Paired test

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ISSN:0976-0245E-ISSN: 0976-5506 Subject area: Medicine:

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Print-ISSN: 0976-0245-Electronic-ISSN: 0976-5506, Frequency: Quarterly
(Four issues per volume)

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development is a double blind peer reviewed international journal. It deals with all aspects of Public Health including Community Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Occupational Health, Environmental Hazards, Clinical Research, and Public Health Laws and covers all medical specialties concerned with research and development for the masses. The journal strongly encourages reports of research carried out within Indian continent and South East Asia.

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Printed, published and owned by

Dr. R.K. Sharma
Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
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TB Treatment and Multidrug-Resistant of Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in Central Java of Indonesia: A Case-Control Study

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Abstract

Background: The burden of tuberculosis (TB) is exacerbated by anti-TB drug resistant especially multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). There has been an increasing trend of Multidrug-resistant TB in Indonesia. However, there is lack of epidemiological study on risk factors of MDR-TB in Indonesia.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the influence of TB treatments as risk factors on MDR-TB in Central Java Indonesia while controlling other covariates.

Method: A case-control study was conducted between August 2017 and February 2018. The study subjects were selected using inclusion criteria. Cases were 81 MDR-TB patients in intensive phase that lived in Central Java and recorded in the Moewardi Hospital, a referral hospital. The controls were 228 patients who received first-line anti-TB treatment without drug resistance. A structured questionnaire interview was used to collect the data. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used to identify the association.

Results: The proportion of gender among the 81 cases and 228 controls were 64.2% vs. 43.0% for males, and 35.8% vs. 57.0% for females. TB treatment that were significantly associated with MDR-TB were: length of TB treatment > 6 months (aOR =14.1; 95% CI: 6.68-29.86), continued TB treatment (aOR =11.695% 95%CI: 5.36-25.48). Other significant covariates were had no formal education or primary education (aOR = 2.89; 95% CI: 1.38-6.02) and low monthly income (aOR =2.86; 95%CI: 1.18-6.92)

Conclusions: Long duration, discontinuity of TB treatment, and low socioeconomic status increase the risk of MDR-TB.

Keywords: Multidrug resistant tuberculosis, MDR-TB, risk factors, Central Java, Indonesia.

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) remained one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide^[1]. 93.4% (5.7 million) or 6.1 million

TB patients were newly diagnosis cases, and only 6.5% of them were previously having TB treatment^[2]. Anti-TB drug resistant exacerbated burden in a country. Globally, around 3.5% (95% CI:2.2-4.7%) of all newly TB diagnosed patients and 20.5% (95% CI: 13.6-27.5%) of previously treated had MDR-TB^[2]. In addition, it is a growing global health problem^[3].

MDR-TB is defined as resistance to two most powerful TB drugs, isoniazid and rifampicin, with or without resistance to other first-line drugs (FLD)^[5, 6].

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Comparative Study of Antimicrobial Activity of Seven Ficus Species Cultivated in Egypt

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Abstract

Ficus species are rich sources of compounds that treat various diseases with limited reports examining those cultivated in Egypt. We compared the antibacterial, antifungal, anti-leishmanial, anti-malarial and anti-trypanosomal activities of the total methanolic extracts of seven Egyptian *Ficus* species leaves and one bark of *F. bengalensis*. The extracts were tested against two fungal strains; namely *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*), and *Aspergillus niger* (*A. niger*), and against four bacterial species, namely *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), *Bacillus subtilis* (*B. subtilis*), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*K. pneumoniae*), and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) using disc diffusion method. Also, the extracts were tested for their anti-leishmanial, anti-malarial and anti-trypanosomal activities. All the extracts of *Ficus* showed moderate to high antibacterial activity against Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria. *F. retusa* showed the highest activity against *E. coli* (inhibition zone=24mm), followed by *F. elastica* and *F. cycomorus* (inhibition zone=22mm). The highest inhibition zones against *K. pneumoniae* were for *F. platyphylla* and *F. retusa* (inhibition zone=24 and 22mm, respectively). All the extracts showed no antifungal activity against *A. niger*. Also, no anti-leishmanial, anti-malarial or anti-trypanosomal activities against the microorganism tested. In conclusion, methanolic extracts of different *Ficus* species had promising antibacterial activity and could be used as a cure for some bacterial diseases.

Keywords: Antimicrobials; Anti-leishmanial; Anti-malarial; anti-trypanosomal; *Ficus*.

Introduction

Natural products are considered renewable natural resources of diverse bioactive compounds⁽¹⁾. The use of natural remedies in medicine is usually to find novel antimicrobial drugs from natural sources to avoid microbial resistance⁽²⁾.

Leishmaniasis is a major public health problem in Africa, Asia and Latin America⁽³⁾ while malaria is a global health problem. Concomitantly, human African trypanosomiasis (HAT) is caused by trypanosoma⁽⁴⁾. Till now, there is no drug of plant origin for treatment of trypanosomiasis, although, some plants exhibited considerable anti-trypanosomal activity⁽⁵⁾.

Family Moraceae (Mulberry) is one of the largest among angiosperms, comprising 73 genera and 1100 worldwide species. Several members of the genus *Ficus*; a member of Moraceae Family; are used traditionally in a wide variety of ethnomedical remedies. *Ficus* sp. were reported as a rich source of compounds, which have multidimensional curative properties⁽⁶⁾. However,

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Effects of Serum Ferritin and White Blood Cell on Overweight and Obesity in South Korean Adults

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the difference between WBC and ferritin in according to obesity level in Korean adults. This study was performed the 5,281 subjects older than 19 years. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, ANOVA, χ^2 -test, Scheffe's test, Pearson correlation coefficient and logistic regression analysis. The ferritin in showed higher in the obesity, overweight than the normal weight. The WBC was highest in obesity, followed by overweight, and the lowest in the normal weight. Second, BMI was positively correlated with ferritin in and WBC. Third, The ferritin was greater than normal weight in overweight 1.01 times and obesity 1.03 times. WBC was greater than normal weight in overweight 1.07 times and obesity 1.19 times. Obesity and overweight were associated with ferritin and WBC. Thus, intervention for ferritin and WBC should be included in the obesity management and prevention program for Korean adult.

Keywords: *Adult, Body mass index, Ferritins, White Blood Cells.*

Introduction

Obesity is a global health problem, 600 million adults are obese in 2014.¹ Raised BMI is a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases, which were the leading cause of death.² The obesity was classified as a “disease” in 2013 by the American Medical Association.³ Obesity is risk factors for ischemic heart disease, diabetes, metabolic syndrome et al.⁴ In addition, the increase in the occurrence of iron deficiency (ID) and iron deficiency anemia (IDA), obesity also increases the social and economic burden.⁵ Obesity people persisted in subclinical inflammation, leading to ID, malignancy, and so forth.⁶⁻⁸

Serum ferritin is used as a marker of iron deficiency.⁹ Serum ferritin levels are present in abnormal conditions because they are acute phase reactants, serum ferritin levels are high in obesity, which are generalized inflammatory conditions.¹⁰ For this reason, the use of serum ferritin as a marker of ID or IDA in obese is controversial.¹¹ The inflammation caused by the increase of the adiposity will be suggested as a link between iron status and obesity.¹² Among the many metabolic activities of obesity, high BMI is associated with incompatibility of iron parameters.^{13,14} Obesity of

chronic inflammation showed low iron status.¹⁵ Physical activity may be another factor associated with body iron reduction in obesity.¹⁶

The WBC is needed to protect against invading organisms and the immune system.^{17,18} There is strong evidence for a link between obesity and increased WBC count.^{19,20} Obesity is also associated with increased leptin levels.²¹ WBC has a positive correlation with percentage body fat and leptin concentrations.²²

The relationship between serum ferritin and WBC has been extensively studied as a subject of foreign obesity,^{15,16,19-22} but there are few studies of obesity in Korea. In particular, studies investigating the difference in serum ferritin and WBC in overweight and obese are rare.

In this study, we suggested a fundamental data of adult obesity prevention and management program by identifying the relationship between BMI, serum ferritin and WBC.

Materials and Method

Research Design: This study is a descriptive survey study which attends a secondary analysis of the

Knowledge, Awareness and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation Associated With Socio-Demographic Data among General Population in Selangor Darul Ehsan

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Abstract

Organ donation is a process where the organs are surgically removed from one person and being transplanted into other person for the medical purpose. However recent statistic shows that there is a shortfall of organ donation globally. Malaysia's organ donation rate is among the lowest. Malaysia is a country with a multiracial resident which are Malay, Chinese, Indian Buddhism, and Christian. This study analysed knowledge, awareness and attitudes regarding organ donation within each group. The present study was conducted at Shah Alam area in Selangor. A total 369 questionnaires were completed. 73.2% agree to donate organs to different races where Chinese were less willing to do so (19.8%) followed by Malay (23.6%) and Indian (29.8%). About 48.5% of the respondents had a good knowledge where Malay is the highest (18.2%) and Indian is the lowest (13.8%). Meanwhile the level of attitudes shows no significant difference among the races with $p=0.271$. Fortunately, 96.7% of the respondents are aware about the allowance of each religion in organ donation. Unwillingness to donate organ has been influenced by culture-religious perceptions and concrete beliefs towards medical system. So, identifying the barriers and education to the community are of utmost need to overcome the shortage.

Keywords: Organ donation, Knowledge, Awareness, Attitude and Population etc.

Introduction

Organ donation is an effective way to save life and it became the standard procedure to cure lives of the patients that have the chance to survive. Most organ and tissue donations occur after the donor has died with the consent of the next of kin, some organs can be donated while the donor is alive. Organ donation is usually the only option of treatment in many end organ diseases.

Nevertheless, the shortage of organs has become a worldwide concern since the demand exceeds the number of donors. Despite that, the highest organ donation rate in the world is in Spain, with 31.5 donors per one million people, other European countries have a mean of 15 donors per one million people.^[1] Higher education, younger age and factors associated with political affiliation determined respondents' willingness to donate organs, and consent was given to donors' relatives.^[2]

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Materials and Method

Data Collection: Self-conducted questionnaires were distributed among 369 respondents to obtain data on respondents' knowledge, awareness and attitude. The ranges on level of knowledge and attitude were categorized using scoring scheme. For level of knowledge, (0-4= Poor, 5-8= Moderate and 9-13=