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Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Coverage Analysis of Complete Basic Immunization (CBI) in Pekalongan

District during COVID-19 Pandemic Period with Rapid Card Check Survey in

Pandemic Era

Nama semua penulis : Sutopo Patria Jati, **Ayun Sriatmi**, Martini, Farid Agushybana

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b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk menganalisis capaian imunisasi dasar lengkap di kabupaten Pekalongan dengan menggunakan "Rapid Card Check".	
С	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Hampir seluruh data/informasi yang diacu untuk penulisan artikel ini adalah dari referensi terbitan kurang dari 10 tahun terakhir.	
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Penerbit mempunyai nomor e-ISSN: 2651-4702 , dan terindeks di Scopus.	

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d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	9	8,0
	Nilai Total	30	26,5
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $26.5 \times 0.4 = 10.6 / 3 = 3.53$		

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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Unsur artikel sudah lengkap, mencakup: Judul; Abstrak; Pendahuluan, Material & Metode; Hasil & Diskusi; Kesimpulan dan Referensi
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Lingkup penelitian pada cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap (IDL) di Kabupaten Pekalongan selama pandemi Covid-19 menggunakan metode Rapid Card Check (RCC), dianalisis secara kuantitatif ataupun kualitatif dengan indepth interview guna menggali faktor pengaruhnya.
С	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Referensi yang disitasi sebanyak 39 dokumen yang sebagian besar berupa artikel penelitian yang diterbitkan dalam 5 tahun terakhir
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Jurnal ini merupakan jurnal internasional bereputasi (terindeks Scopus) sejak tahun 2020 dan mempunyai e-ISSN

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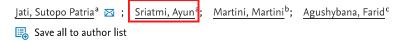
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Coverage Analysis of Complete Basic Immunization (CBI) in Pekalongan District during COVID-19 Pandemic Period with Rapid Card Check Survey in Pandemic Era



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- ^b Department of Epidemiology and Tropical Diseases, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

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Abstract

The goal of the immunization program is to provide protection from diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I), such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, hepatitis B, and measles. Therefore, optimizing the immunization coverage is very important. The coverage of complete basic immunization in Pekalongan District decreased to 88.4% in 2017, while 7 cases of measles were still found. Further, the coverage of immunization has been a challenge in the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The objective of this study was to analyze the complete basic immunization coverage in Pekalongan Regency using Rapid Card Check. This study used an analytic observational design with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Quantitative analysis was performed using chi-square analysis, while in-depth interviews carried out a qualitative analysis to explore further the reasons for not having immunization. The number of samples was 535 toddlers aged 10-26 months. The sample was selected based on random sampling techniques, and data were collected using Rapid Card Check instrument. The coverage of immunization was 71.6%, and only 2.1% did the immunization correctly. Based on the type of antigen, the highest immunization coverage was HB0 = 88.4%, and the lowest was measles = 74.4%. The highest immunization accuracy was the type of antigen HB0 = 85.4%, and the

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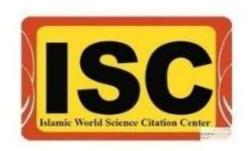
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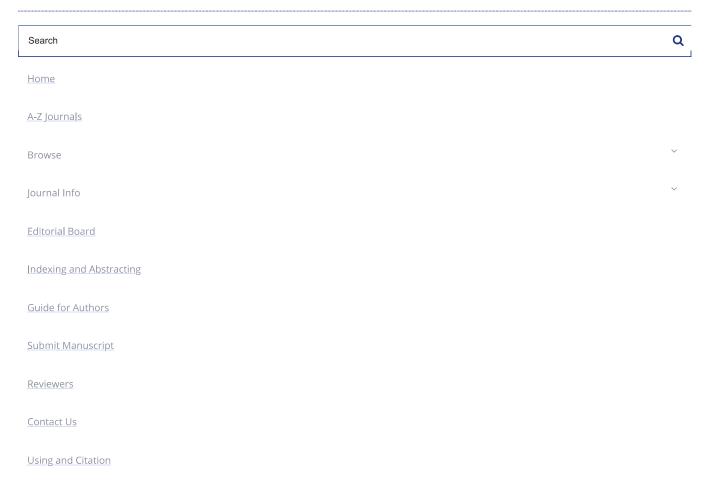


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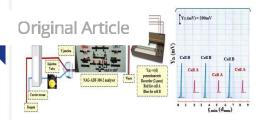
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Volume & Issue: Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 283-405



1. <u>Chlorpromazine-HCl Determination via Its Oxidation with Sodium Nitrite in Sulfanilic Acid Medium via CFIA Technique through Long Distance Chasing Photometer NAG-ADF-300-2</u>

Nagam S. Turkey; Ghadah Fadhel

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 283-298

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.1

Abstract In this work, precipitation reaction with a new photometer NAG-ADF-300-2 analyzer was used to detect chlorpromazine hydrochloride by attenuation of incident light (White Snow Light ... Read More

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2. <u>Histological and Immunhistochemical Study on the Effects of Hypothyroidism on Seminal Vesicle of Adult Albino Rat and Possible Ameliorating Role of Selenium</u>

Eman G. Alhealy; Maysoon M. Alqazzaz; Wahda M T AL-Nuaimy

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 299-307

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.2

Abstract Hypothyroidism is a common metabolic disorder that influences the function of many organs including the seminal vesicle which plays a key role in male fertility process. ... Read More

Original Article

3. Solvent-free Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Dihydroquinazolinone Derivatives

Navid Keikhosravi; Esmaeil Dehghan-Ghahfarokhi; Soosan Abdollahi; Majid Piramoon; Javad Ghasemian-Yadegari; Rezvan Rezaeinasab

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 308-314

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.3

Abstract In this research, a new series of dihydroquinazolinone analogs (4a-f) was synthesized using a one-pot reaction supporting solvent-free conditions at the presence of SnCl2.2H2O as catalyst. ... Read More

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4. Treatment of Scaphoid Non-Union by Iliac Cancellous Bone

Bilal Salman Wafeeg; Mohamed Hazim M. Noori; Saif Mohamed Kani

Volume 5, Issue 3 , May and June 2022, Pages 315-320

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.4

Abstract This study investigated the outcomes of headless compression screw fixation and cancellous iliac crest bone graft chips procedure in the management of scaphoid waist non-union. The ... Read More

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5. Internal Dynamics of Self – Medication (SM)

Deepak Kumar Singh; B. Chandra Mohan Patnaik; Ipseeta Satpathy

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 321-334

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.5

Abstract Recently, especially during Covid-19, there has been an increasing trend of Self-Medication (SM) in rural and semi urban areas of India. There are various contributing factors ... Read More

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6. The Effect of Drying Time of Silane Coupling Agent on the Hardness of Fiber-Reinforced Composite for Dental Applications

Faizah Ariyani; Mutiara Anindhita

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 335-340

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.6

Abstract Treatment of tooth decay includes caries or pulp necrosis, necessitates crown restoration and the creation of a post. Non-metallic pegs, one of which is fiber-reinforced composite (FRC), ... Read More

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Coverage Analysis of Complete Basic Immunization in Pekalongan District During COVID-19 Pandemic Period







7. <u>Coverage Analysis of Complete Basic Immunization (CBI) in Pekalongan District during COVID-19 Pandemic Period with Rapid Card Check Survey in Pandemic Era</u>

Sutopo Patria Jati<mark>:</mark> Ayun Sriatmi; Martini Martini; Farid Agushybana

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 341-348

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.7

Abstract The goal of the immunization program is to provide protection from diseases that can be prevented by immunization (PD3I), such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, hepatitis ... Read More

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8. The Role of Modern Methods of Dental Services in Reducing Oral Diseases without the Need for Pharmaceutical Services

D. Yu. Kharitonov; N.A. Gladskikh; A.V. Podoprigora; V.V. Dmitriev; N.S. Moiseeva; R.A. Kostin

Volume 5, Issue 3, May and June 2022, Pages 349-354

http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2022.3.8

Abstract Oral diseases such as dental caries, pharyngeal cancers, and periodontitis are the global health problems, particularly in developing nations. In several



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Original Article

Medical Evaluation of Mortality and Complications of Thoracoscopic Surgery with the Help of Primary Video in Patients with Thoracic Trauma with Stable Hemodynamics, 2019-2020

Mehdi Khosravi¹, Fatemeh Jahanshahi^{2,3}, Amirhossein Tafreshian¹, Seyed Masoud Haghighi Kian^{1,*}

 $^1Department\ of\ Thoracic\ Surgery,\ Hazrate\ Rasoul\ Akram\ Hospital,\ Iran\ University\ of\ \underline{Medical\ Scie} nce,\ Tehran,\ Iran\ Department\ of\ \underline{Medical\ Scie} nce,\ Tehran,\ \underline{Medical\ Scie} nce,\ \underline{Medical\ Scie} n$

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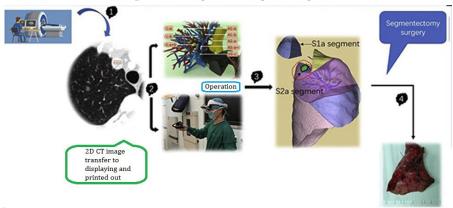
KEYWORDS

Chest Trauma VATS Surgery Thoracoscopy Surgery

ABSTRACT

In a retrospective multi-center study from August 2019 to Dec 2020, patients with chest trauma and stable hemodynamics who underwent VATS within their first week from traumawere enrolled in hospital. The electronic recordswere collected and reported on demographics, surgical procedure details and postoperative complications. In a sample of 44 participants, the mean age was 31.21±9.21 and 39 participants were male (88.6%). Sixteen people had blunt trauma, and 28 people had penetrating trauma. Accompanying organ damage was reported in 9 patients (20.5%). The mean injury severity score was 20.98±6.74. In the sample, the duration of surgery was 70.52±21.02 minutes, the number of days with a chest tube was 5.95±4.40, duration of ICU staywas 7.77±4.30 days, duration of hospitalizationwas12.36±1.98 days andduration of return to physical activity was 7.56±1.48 days. Among patients, one patient (2.3%) was intubated. Postoperative imaging findings were positive in 11 patients (25%). During postoperative hospitalization, the most common findings were surgical site infection in 4 (9.1%) empyema in 3 (6.8%), pneumothorax in 3 (6.8%), pneumonia in 2 (4.5%), hemothorax in 2 patients (4.5%) and death in 1 (2.2%).VATS is associated with lower complications, as well as higher patient tolerance than other methods; Making it a safe and effective method of controlling acute chest trauma in patients with hemodynamic stability in young adults.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



²Research Fellow, Rockingham Medical Research Center, ADKWA Medical, Perth, WA<mark>,</mark> Australia

³Research Committee Member, Faculty of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran



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Original Article

Internal Dynamics of Self-Medication (SM)

Deepak Kumar Singh[®], B. Chandra Mohan Patnaik[®], Ipseeta Satpathy[®]

KIIT University, Odisha India

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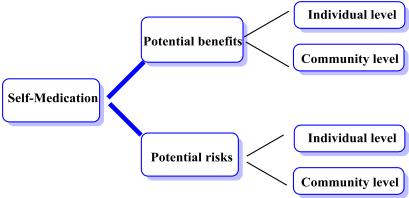
KEYWORDS

Health care Covid-19 Self- Medication (SM) Doctors Pharmacists

ABSTRACT

Recently, especially during Covid-19, there has been an increasing trend of Self-Medication (SM) in rural and semi urban areas of India. There are various contributing factors for these practices. It is defined as the use of medicine by patients on his own initiative or on the advice of pharmacists, previous prescription, and suggestion of family members of friends instead of consulting qualified doctors. The medicines which are available with pharmacists without prescription or over the counter (OTC) are known to be part of self-medication. A medicine that requires doctors' recommendation is known as prescribed product (Rx products). The present work discusses the positive sides at individual level and community level and at the same time possible risks involved at community level and individual level. It was found that even though there were various risks involved due to self-medication, people in rural and semi-urban areas also find some positive side of the same. Most importantly they believe that it reduces the cost of travelling, and cost of consultation with doctor. Sometimes due to past experience of the same sort of diseases or symptoms, people opt for self-medication practices. The study concludes that Potential benefits at individual levels were self reliance for preventing minor disease and saving of time & energy. Similarly the same for the community level were extending the health care services to the needy people in rural and remote areas and saving scare medical resources for minor treatments /diseases. Potential risk at individual levels Failure to report or recognize the adverse drug reactions. Failure to seek appropriate medical assistance immediately and from the community point of view wasteful public expenditure and will lead to family disturbance due to death of member of family.





* Corresponding author: B.Chandra Mohan Patnaik



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Original Article

Solvent-free Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Dihydroquinazolinone Derivatives

Navid Keikhosravi¹, Esmaeil Dehghan-Ghahfarokhi^{1,2}, Soosan Abdollahi², Majid Piramoon³, Javad Ghasemian-Yadegari⁴, Rezvan Rezaeinasab^{1,*}

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KEYWORDS

One-pot synthesis Quinazolinones

Solvent-free; Antimicrobial activity

ABSTRACT

In this research, a new series of dihydroquinazolinone analogs (4a-f) was synthesized using a one-pot reaction supporting solvent-free conditions at the presence of SnCl₂.2H₂O as catalyst. All final products were proved by FT-IR, ¹H-NMR, and ¹³C-NMR analysis. The preliminary antimicrobial activity was assessed against Gram-negative (Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa), Gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Lactobacillus rhamnosus), and antifungal activities against Candida albicans. Most of the synthesized derivatives revealed considerable activity, significantly compounds 4d and 4e at 0.25 mg/mL concentration had the highest activity against *P. aeruginosa*. Also, the MIC of compound 4d was 0.25 mg/mL against *B. subtilis*, and *L. rhamnosus*. Furthermore, the tested molecules demonstrated moderate antifungal activities against the *C. albicans*.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

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Chlorpromazine-HCl Determination *via* Its Oxidation with Sodium Nitrite in Sulfanilic Acid Medium *via* CFIA Technique through Long Distance Chasing Photometer NAG-ADF-300-2

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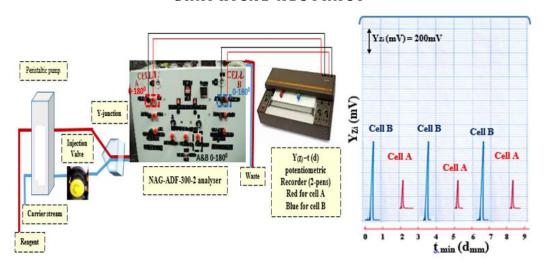
KEYWORDS

Chlorpromazine-HCL Flow injection analysis NAG-ADF-300-2 photometer Sulfanilic acid

ABSTRACT

In this work, precipitation reaction with a new photometer NAG-ADF-300-2 analyzer was used to detect chlorpromazine hydrochloride by attenuation of incident light (White Snow Light Emitting Diode) at two steps, the first 110 mm and the second 60 mm with a separation distance of 100 mm of the chlorpromazine-hydrochloride reaction with a mixture of two reagents of sodium nitrite and sulfanilic acid form a yellowish-white precipitate. The attenuation of this precipitate by incident light was measured in a highly repeatable and reproducible way from a relative standard deviation percent (RSD %) of less than 0.3% at a variable concentration. The linear dynamic graph ranges from 0.5 to 45 mmol.L-¹ for Cell A and 1-43 mmol.L-¹ for Cell B, with a limit of detection (L.O.D) 0.9984 μg and 49.9239 μg at 281 μL sample, and a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.9994, 0.9993 for Cell A and Cell B, respectively.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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Original Article

The Role of Modern Methods of Dental Services in Reducing Oral Diseases without the Need for Pharmaceutical Services

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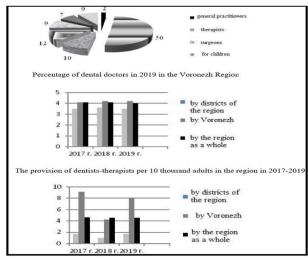
ABSTRACT

Oral diseases such as dental caries, pharyngeal cancers, and periodontitis are the global health problems, particularly in developing nations. In several developing nations, oral health care utilization is limited. It should also be mentioned that due to the high use of drugs in patients in need of dental treatment and the possibility of drug interactions in drugs used with dental anesthetics, a dentist should be fully familiar with the mechanism of action of various drugs possible emergencies. Within the framework of this work, the formation method was studied, and a mechanism for calculating the integral indicator of the provision of dentists with the dental profile of the people of the Voronezh area was developed. In the formulation of the problem, it was determined to obtain a complex integral indicator in a graphical and analytical form, characterizing the dynamics of changes in the provision of dentists with the dental profile of the population of the region of Voronezh. When fulfilling the task, a database of various indicators of the dental service staff of the region of Voronezh for 2014-2020 was utilized. As a result of the work conducted, mathematical and algorithmic support was developed, and a software module that provides the user with the ability to work with various data on the staff of the Voronezh region's dental service; based on these data, the calculation of a complex integral indicator for 2014-2020 and a visual presentation of all data.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

The role of modern methods of dental services in reducing oral diseases without the need for pharmaceutical services





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KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

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Dengan judul

Tittle

"ANALISIS PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM INFORMASI KESEHATAN DALAM MANAJEMEN COLD CHAIN
DAN CAKUPAN IMUNISASI DI KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN"

"ANALYSIS OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT IN COLD CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE IN PEKALONGAN DISTRICT"

Dinyatakan layak etik sesuai 7 (tujuh) Standart WHO 2011, yaitu 1) Nilai Sosial, 2) Nilai Ilmiah, 3) Pemerataan Beban dan Manfaat, 4) Risiko, 5) Bujukan/Eksploitasi, 6) Kerahasiaan dan Privacy, dan 7) Persetujuan Setelah Penjelasan, yang merujuk pada Pedoman CIOMS 2016. Hal ini seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh terpenuhinya indikator setiap standar.

Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance to 7 (seven) WHO 2011 Standards, 1) Social Values, 2) Scientific Values, 3) Equitable Assessment And Benefits, 4) Risks, 5) Persuasion/Exploitation, 6) Confidentiality and Privacy, and 7) Informed Concent, referring to the 2016 CIOMS Guidelines. This is as indicated by the fulfillment of the indicators of each standard.

Pernyataan Laik Etik ini berlaku selama kurun waktu tanggal 30 August 2021 sampai dengan tanggal 30 August 2022

This declaration of ethics applies during the period August, 30th 2021 until August, 30th 2022

Semarang, 30 August 2021 Professor and Chairperson.

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