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

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Output Characteristics of the Living Donor of the Operative Time and Length of Hospitalization with Mini Open Donor Nephrectomy (MODN) in Renal Transplant: A Single Centre Report

Jumlah Penulis : 4 Orang

Status Pengusul : **Eriawan Agung Nugroho, Rizky Aditya Fardhani, Jihan Muthi Farhana, Pramesti Darojah**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Medical Journal
 b. Nomor ISSN : 13412051
 c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : vol 25 issue 4, p: 1949-1956
 d. Edisi : April 2020
 e. Penerbit : Japan International Cultural Exchange Foundation
 f. Jumlah halaman : 8
 g. DOI artikel (jika ada) :
 h. Alamat web jurnal : [https://doc-](https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/10518/5/ARTIKEL_output-characteristics.pdf)

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i. Terindeks di : SCOPUS, Q4, SJR 0.18

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Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : **Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi****
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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			10
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Catatan penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

- Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel : Unsur artikel sudah lengkap, sedangkan abstrak mirip summary/ ringkasan (kurang terstruktur)
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Ruang lingkup sesuai bidang ilmu pengusul, kedalaman pembahasan cukup luas dan dalam dengan menggunakan referensi yang cukup
- Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Data skunder dari Catatan Medik dikumpulkan dengan metode standar
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal: JIB terindex Scopus Q4, SJR 0,18

Semarang,
Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Nur Kristina, DMM, M.Kes
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 Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
 Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar

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c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			9,20
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	12			9,40
Total = (100%)	40			30,6
Nilai Pengusul =			60% x 30,6	= 18,36

Catatan penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel :

Unsur isi artikel lengkap, abstrak tertulis dengan baik, tujuan jelas pada pendahuluan, sistematika dan cara penulisan sesuai kaidah penulisan ilmiah, metode diuraikan secara rinci, dijelaskan pula tentang etika penelitian, hasil dan diskusi didukung pustaka yang baru dan relevan

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :

lingkup penelitian sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul sebagai seorang ahli bedahurologi. Hasilnya dibahas secara luas, tampak kemanfaatan penelitian dan hasilnya juga dibandingkan dengan mensitasi hasil penelitian terdahulu, dengan pustaka yang baru dan relevan

c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Baik

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal: International Medical Journal merupakan journal terindex Q4

Semarang,
Reviewer 2

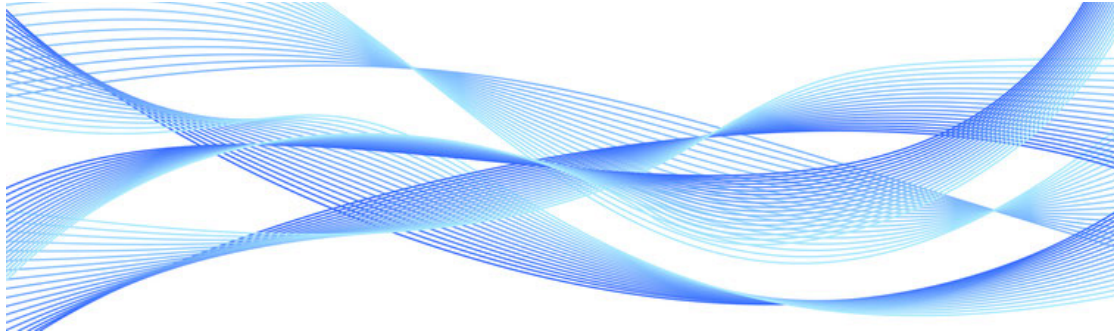


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Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
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Aims and Scope

The International Medical Journal is intended to provide a multidisciplinary forum for the exchange of ideas and information among professionals concerned with medicine and related disciplines in the world. It is recognized that many other disciplines have an important contribution to make in furthering knowledge of the physical life and mental life and the Editors welcome relevant contributions from them.

The Editors and Publishers wish to encourage a dialogue among the experts from different countries whose diverse cultures afford interesting and challenging alternatives to existing theories and practices. Priority will therefore be given to articles which are oriented to an international perspective. The journal will publish reviews of high quality on contemporary issues, significant clinical studies, and conceptual contributions, as well as serve in the rapid dissemination of important and relevant research findings.

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Title : [Perspective Why Children survive from Corona Complications, COVID-19 and MERS](#)

Abstract : Adults and elderly patients suffering from RVI including that of corona and influenza viruses' outbreaks, developed severe complications caused by a bacterial co-infection leading to pneumonia, resulting in man death. Some people are vulnerable to develop complications. WHO states that bacterial pneumonia post-RVI elevated mortality up to 38%. However, these complications were not the case in children. Statistical studies showed that pneumonia was mainly caused by the bacterium *S. pneumoniae*, that can be detected more in children than adults. In contrast, investigation of infected patients illustrated that children showed no clinical complications post-RVI. Interestingly, in the first two years after birth, children receive 4 doses of PCV13 as declared by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Hence, based on available global data, this perspective suggests that the PCV could ease in protecting victims of RVI, not only with COVID-19, but also with other future emerging human respiratory viruses.

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-30-03-2020-378**Total View : **152****Title :** [Output Characteristics of the Living Donor of the Operative Time and Length of Hospitalization with Mini Open Donor Nephrectomy \(MODN\) in Renal Transplant: A Single Centre Report](#)

Abstract : Kidney transplantation is the choice to improve the quality of life of patients. Open Donor Nephrectomy (ODN) is defined as a retroperitoneal procedure performed via a long flank incision on the patient in the lateral decubitus position. The disadvantages of this technique are large scars, relatively long immobilization of the donor, and the risk of muscle relaxation of the flank in patients. Mini-incision Donor Nephrectomy (MODN) has been adopted as a less invasive modification of classic ODN and has proven to be as safe as conventional lumbotomy for donor nephrectomy with visible advantages. Recent studies suggest that longer operation time in MODN may increase hospitalization. The aim of this study is to evaluate the long of operative time of MODN, to access its contribution for the length of hospitalization, and also to evaluate another variable characteristic outcome in MODN. This is an observational and cross sectional study. The data was collected from medical record of patient who underwent kidney transplantation from January 2016 to December 2019 at Kariadi General Hospital Semarang, Indonesia. There were 20 patients which consisted of 15 men and 5 women. Total family-related donor were 15 patients and 5 were not related at all. Mean ischemic time was 38.65 ± 1.81 min (range 36-42). All patients did not undergo transfusion after having the kidney transplantation. Mean operative time was 58 ± 95 min (range 55-63). Mean length of hospitalization was 3.45 ± 0.51 days (range 3-4). Operation time was compared with the length of hospitalization. Data was analyzed by using Spearman test in SPSS version 23. The study showed that operation time was significantly correlated with hospitalization time ($p < 0.001$). In conclusion, operation time has a significant correlation with hospitalization time. Mini Open Donor Nephrectomy had several characteristics such as shorter hospital stay, better cosmesis, and cost-effective than Open Donor Nephrectomy. Other variable outcome characteristics such as gender - which must be related between donor and recipients, age - which should be under 60 years, and ischemic time which MODN is shorter than ODN.

[Full article](#)

International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-29-03-2020-376**Total View : **171****Title :** [Innate Immunity; The Role Of Toll-Like Receptor 4](#)

Abstract : The host defense mechanism consists of innate immunity that provides immediate protection against infection and adaptive immunity that develops more slowly, but provide more specific protection against infection. The first line of defense in the innate immunity performed by the skin and mucous epithelial barrier as well as by cells and natural antibiotics that are in the epithelium, which all serve to inhibit the entry of microbes. Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are homologous proteins on the membrane of antigen-presenting cells (APC), which serves as a functional receptor that activates leukocytes to triggers the innate immune response against pathogens. The interaction between the microbial host cells and micro-organisms occurs when certain molecules are recognized by TLRs in cells of the body, particularly in intestinal epithelial cells and immune cells. TLRs are the first line of defense against pathogens, which have an important role in innate immunity. TLR-4 receptors were first discovered in humans and can recognize lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of gram-negative bacteria. One of the types of gram-negative bacteria is bacterium *Salmonella typhi*.

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-29-03-2020-375**Total View : **171****Title :** [Short-term outcomes after coronary artery bypass grafting in Kazakhstan](#)

Abstract : The mortality rate due to cardiovascular disease in Kazakhstan is two times higher than in European countries. Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) is developed in Kazakhstan very quickly for many years. But there is no information about outcomes of CABG. The objective of investigation was to analyze the short-term outcomes after CABG in Kazakhstan during 2012-2018 years. This registry-based historical cohort study obtained data on all patients who underwent CABG in East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar regions of Kazakhstan between 2012 and 2018. Data are presented as the means \pm standard deviation or as frequencies and percentage. The incidence rates were calculated as the number of cases per 100000 person-years of follow-up and 95% CI. Factors associated with survival were studied using Kaplan-Meier curves. A total of 4337 subjects were underwent CABG. Of these, 3198 were male, 1139 were female. The mean time to CABG was 14,96 days (SD=6,48). A total of 74 patients (1,7%) died after the surgery during in-hospital period. The mean follow-up time was significantly higher in women than in men (16,7 vs. 7,6 days, log rank $p = 0.012$). The mean follow-up time for patient who died in-hospital period was 10,4 (95%CI:7,6-13,3) days. Kaplan-Meier analysis of freedom from mortality revealed no significant difference between diseases ($\chi^2=6,259$, $df=5$, $p=0,282$). In-hospital mortality rate was higher in women than in men. Mortality rate was higher in patients who were admitted by emergency service. In-hospital follow-up time was significantly lower in men than in women. Freedom from mortality revealed no significant difference between diseases..

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-28-03-2020-374**Total View : **160**

Title : [Assessment of Cardiorespiratory Endurance in Terms of Physical Fitness Index and VO2max among Young adult population of United Arab Emirates](#)

Abstract : Cardiorespiratory endurance is an important aspect of health affecting the physical and mental activities of an individual. Little is known about the level of physical fitness among young adults in the UAE. The present study was undertaken to assess Cardiorespiratory Endurance in Terms of PFI and VO2max among Gulf Medical University Students, Correlate PFI with Vo2max, and Compare the cardiorespiratory endurance between male and female students and Arabs and non-Arabs. This experimental study was done on 78 healthy male and female students in the age group of 17 to 25 years from different nationalities and ethnicity. The cardiorespiratory endurance was assessed using HST. BMI, PFI (long form) and Vo2max (indirectly) were calculated and the Participants were categorized according to BMI, PFI, and Vo2max reference ranges. The data were presented as percentages and mean + SD. Student paired t-test was used to determine the difference in PFI and VO2max between Males and Females and Arabs and non-Arabs. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation between PFI and VO2max at $p < 0.05$. Over 60% of Arabs (45.7+5.07) and non-Arabs (46.3+4.42) and females (46.0+3.81) and males (45.6+6.07) were having poor PF. As for VO2max, most students of both genders (males; (55%, 42.0+4.26), females; (61%, 36.2+3.00)) and ethnicities (Arabs; (46%, 38.5+4.62), Non-Arabs; (79%, 39.6+4.74)) found having average VO2max. Students were predominantly in the poor PF category and have an average VO2max indicating poor to average Cardiorespiratory endurance. A significant positive correlation was found between PFI and VO2max.

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