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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Correlation between Amount of Artery and Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) with Operative Time of Mini Open Donor Nephrectomy (MODN) in Renal Transplant: A Single Centre Report

Jumlah Penulis : 10 Orang

Status Pengusul : Eriawan Agung Nugroho, Pangeran Aitara, Wahyu Tri Jatmiko, Rizky Aditya Fardhani, Muhammad Avicenna Abdul Syukur, Herry Maha Putra Surbakti, Yuda Adiyasa, Reza Dian Pratama, Jihan Muthi Farhana, Pramesti Darojah

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Medical Journal
b. Nomor ISSN : 1341-2051
c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : vol 25 issue 3, p: 1377-1386
d. Edisi : March 2020
e. Penerbit : Japan International Cultural Exchange Foundation
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g. DOI artikel (jika ada) :
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i. Terindeks di : Scopus Q4 SJR 0.18
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c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Data skunder dari Catatan Medik dikumpulkan dengan metode standar
d. 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
NIP. 19590527 198603 2 001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar

**LEMBAR
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c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10,2
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	12			9,8
Total = (100%)	40			31,8
Nilai Pengusul =			60% x 31,8 =	19,08

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- Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel :
Unsur kelengkapan dan isi artikel lengkap. Pendahuluan menunjukkan gap sebagai panduan research questions. Metode, hasil dan pembahasan ditulis jelas, dan referensi sesuai dengan tulisan artikel
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : lingkup penelitian sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul sebagai seorang ahli bedah urologi. Hasilnya dibahas secara luas, tampak kemanfaatan penelitian dan hasilnya juga dibandingkan dengan mensitasi hasil penelitian terdahulu, dengan pustaka yang baru dan relevan
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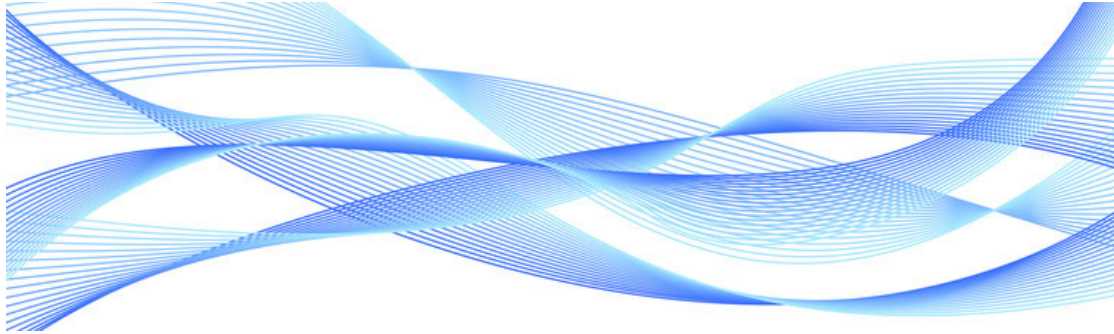
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Dra. Ani Margawati, M.Kes., Ph.D.
 NIP. 196505251993032001
 Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
 Bidang ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
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Aims and Scope

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 : [Etiology and Patterns of Maxillofacial Fractures in the Misan governorate of Iraq](#)

Abstract : Retrospective studies of facial injuries can provide database records that assist healthcare providers and related authorities in adopting justified policies for preventing, minimising and treating facial injuries. This review study aimed to evaluate maxillofacial fractures with respect to; etiological factors, patterns of fractures, treatment modalities, and treatment complications of patients sustained maxillofacial injuries in the Misan governorate of Iraq. The study reviewed 108 charts of patients admitted to the maxillofacial department at Al-Sadr teaching hospital between August 2015 to August 2017. Data was categorised into groups including; gender, age groups, ethological factors, patterns of fractures, treatment modalities, and complications. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi-square and Fisher's exact test ($p < 0.05$). The findings indicated that the most significant factors associated with maxillofacial fractures were attributed to road traffic accidents. Moreover, the mandible was more significantly fractured compared to other facial bones. Treatment with closed reduction was significantly more common than treatment with open reduction. Malocclusion was the most frequent complication compared to non-union and infection. In conclusion, road traffic accidents are the major causes of maxillofacial fractures in Misan governorate during the study period. Most of these fractures affected the mandible whilst closed reduction was the main treatment strategy of choice. Complications were limited to malocclusion, non-union, and infection.

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-01-03-2020-307**Total View : **151****Title :** [NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RISK AT A WORKPLACE IN BAGUIO CITY, PHILIPPINES](#)

Abstract : The rising problem of non-communicable diseases fuelled by rapid urbanization and changing lifestyles recently has brought more challenges to its prevention and control. The World Health Organization reports NCDs to be by far the leading cause of mortality in the world, representing over 70% of all deaths. NCDs, are medical conditions which are non-infectious and non-transmissible between persons. These include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and diabetes mellitus. Since NCDs are of slow progression and of long duration, workplace communities are key areas to the prevention and control by transforming work environment through policy making for occupational safety and health. This vision will materialize if NCD risk factors is well understood for every workplace environment. There are few studies which has investigated NCD risk factors at workplace environment. We evaluated NCD risks among employees in an educational institution in the Philippines. This is a cross sectional descriptive study which investigated 50 tenured regular employees who were more than 5 years in service in a private college. The employees' NCD risks were determined using the four key risk factors: status of smoking, status of alcohol drinking, unhealthy diet, and physical activity and the four intermediate risk factors: obesity, level of blood cholesterol and blood sugar and blood pressure. The lifestyle risks identified among the employees were physical inactivity (64%), and inadequate dietary fibre intake (62%). The proportion of smoking, and alcohol drinking among males is higher (50%) as compared to females (5%). Those identified as smokers were also identified as alcohol drinkers. Significant proportion of the employees have intermediate risk factors, high body mass index (52%), uncontrolled high blood pressure (32%) and high blood cholesterol (34%). Physical inactivity and inadequate dietary fiber intake should be addressed by promoting behavioral changes and by creating a supportive environment in the community. Healthy programs to combat obesity, hypertension and dyslipidaemia is highly recommended.

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-29-02-2020-305**Total View : **139****Title :** [Correlation between Amount of Artery and Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate \(eGFR\) with Operative Time of Mini Open Donor Nephrectomy \(MODN\) in Renal Transplant: A Single Centre Report](#)

Abstract : The end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in Indonesia continues to increase. This causes an increase in the need for kidney transplants. Prior to 1994, open donor nephrectomy (ODN) was considered as a standard procedure for kidney donors. Open donor nephrectomy is a safe operation but this technique is associated with significant morbidity in terms of disability, cosmetics, leg injuries, incisional hernias, neuralgia, and lower back recovery. Higher procedure costs are also a major problem. Mini-incision donor nephrectomy (MODN) has now been developed as an option for donor nephrectomy. MODN has advantages including less postoperative pain, early recovery and fewer complications and later incisional hernias. The purpose of this study was to examine the number of arteries & estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) with the MODN surgery time. This is an observational, cross sectional study. Data collected from the medical records of patients who were transferred kidney transplants from January 2014 to December 2018 at the Kariadi General Hospital Semarang, Indonesia. There are 20 patients, 15 males and 5 females. Total donor relationships with related recipients were 15 patients, 5 were unrelated. The average ischemic time was 38.65 ± 1.81 minutes (range 36-42). Total patients do not need a blood transfusion after a kidney transplant. The average operating time is 58 ± 95 minutes (range 55-63). The average number of Arteries involved was 2.55 ± 0.69 (range 1-4), the average value of eGFR donors after surgery was 87.84 ± 1.36 (range 84.51 - 89.44). Data were analyzed by the Spearman test in SPSS version 23. This study showed that the operating time was significantly correlated with the number of arteries & eGFR ($p < 0.001$). In conclusion, the operating time has a significant amount with the number of arteries & eGFR. The faster the time required for surgery, the higher the eGFR after surgery should have better results, and the fewer arteries involved during surgery will heal faster and will not cause complications.

[Full article](#)

International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-29-02-2020-303**Total View : **127****Title :** [Efficacy of 3-Dimensional Versus conventional 2-Dimensional Miniplates in Treatment of Anterior Mandibular Fractures](#)

Abstract : Among facial injuries mandible is the most commonly fractured bone. Parasymphysis is the most commonly fractured portion of mandible. The objective of the present study was to evaluate and determine the efficacy of 2D and 3D miniplates in treatment of anterior mandibular fractures. This randomized control clinical trial was carried out in the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Nishtar Institute of Dentistry, Multan. Before starting the study, permission was taken from the Ethical Committee of Nishtar Institute of Dentistry. All the patients meeting inclusion criteria were chosen from Outpatient Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Nishtar Institute of Dentistry, Multan based on history, clinical examination and radiographs. Patients had been divided into two groups by using random number table i.e. group A with odd numbers and group B with even numbers. In-group A, conventional 2D miniplates and group B, 3D miniplates had been used for ORIF of anterior mandibular fractures. Infection,

wound dehiscence, mobility and paresthesia would be assessed by clinical examination on the third postoperative day, after 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks and at the end i.e. 3 months. When the effect of method of fixation was noted on the complications, it was found that method of fixation was significantly associated with the complications having p-value 0.0001. There were 70% complications rate in 2D fixation technique and 13.33% complications rate in 3D fixation technique. While the complication of mobility of fracture segments was not found in both techniques. The present study showed that efficacy of 3D miniplates was better than 2D miniplates in the anterior mandibular fractures.

[Full article](#)

International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-28-02-2020-302**

Total View : **142**

Title : [Action Research in Revising the Internship Program in Public Health Students: Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Approach](#)

Abstract : One of the most important challenges for the general and specialized fields of public health is the gap between theory and practice; in fact, teaching should be such that skills go along with experiences in which case experiences can be resistant in the future environment. However, unfortunately practical skills are not provided as well as they should be, and students do not experience their duties in a good and practical way. With this in mind, the present study aims to improve the process of internship training for the college students of public health preparing them for entering to the work environment. In this study, which is a research in education (scholarship), action research method was used to review the internship trend and its problems, including the definition of the problem, designing, planning, analyzing the data, and implementation and evaluation. More particularly, depth interview was used to define the problem. At the implementation stage, to solve the problem, the researcher employed medical education strategies and models such as SPIECES, reflection peer education, entrepreneurship, preceptorship and need assessment. The poll questionnaire was also used for evaluating the students and health providers in the study. The present study was conducted with 34 students entering the university in the 2 years of 2013 and 2014, including 30 females and 4 males with a mean age of 2 ± 22 in four semesters. In general, the majority of 34 students in both entrances was satisfied with the revised internship program. They believed that the new program was truly effective in developing their skills. The findings of the study not only show no significant difference in both entrances but also they indicate the students' overall satisfaction with training in both entrances ($P=0.339$) and the evaluation of the development of skills for entering the work market ($P= 0.171$) and their attitude toward this internship, which is better than their previous internship ($P=0.214$). In conclusion, applying the principles used in this study to regulate the internship of public health is suggested.

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International Medical Journal

Journal ID : **IMJ-29-02-2020-303**

Total View : **128**

Title : [Efficacy of 3-Dimensional Versus conventional 2-Dimensional Miniplates in Treatment of Anterior Mandibular Fractures](#)

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