

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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Factors influencing non-adherence to tuberculosis treatment in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia

Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : A Rondags, AB Himawan, JFM Metsemakers, **TN Kristina**

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama/**penulis anggota**/penulis korespondensi

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

a. Nama Jurnal : Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health

b. ISSN : 0125-1562

c. Volume/No/hal : 45/4/859-868

d. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : Jul-14

e. Penerbit : Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Org.

f. Jumlah halaman : 10

g. DOI (Jika ada) :

h. Alamat web Jurn : www.tn.mahidol.ac.th/seameo/publication.htm

h. Terindeks di : Scopus, Q3, SJR 0,39 (2014)

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi, impact Factor SJR: 0,39
 Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
 (beri ü pada kategori yang tepat)

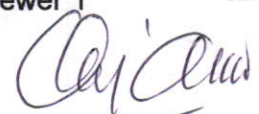
I. Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Karya Ilmiah	Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI	
a. Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi artikel (10%)	4	3,90
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12	11,80
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data dan metodologi (30%)	12	11,80
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12	11,70
Nilai Total = (100%)	40	39,20
Nilai pengusul :	(39,20 X 0,4): 3 = 5,27	

KOMENTAR/ ULASAN PEER REVIEW :

Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur	: Abstrak kurang jelas bahan dan caranya. Unsur pendahuluan, bahan dan cara, hasil dan pembahasan tertulis sesuai kaidah ilmiah, simpulan dan saran tertulis pada akhir pembahasan. Pustaka baru dan relevan dan ditulis sesuai kaidah penulisan
Ruang Lingkup & Kedalaman Pembahasan	: Lingkup keilmuan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul, dengan pembahasan mendalam dan dibandingkan dengan penelitian - <u>penelitian terdahulu</u>
Kecukupan, Kemutakhiran Data & Metode	: Data lengkap yang didapat dengan kuesioner yang terstandar mencakup pengetahuan tentang penyakit TB , perawatan dan pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian, dengan metode observasional
Kelengkapan Unsur dan Kualitas Penerbit	: jurnal Internasional bereputasi Scopus Q3, SJR 0,39

Semarang,
 Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. drg. Oedijani, MS
 Bidang Ilmu : Kedokteran
 Pangkat/Jabatan: Guru Besar

LEMBAR

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Factors influencing non-adherence to tuberculosis treatment in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia

Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : A Rondags, AB Himawan, JFM Metsemakers, **TN Kristina**

Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama/**penulis anggota**/penulis korespondensi

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

a. Nama Jurnal : Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health

b. ISSN : 0125-1562

c. Volume/No/hal : 45/4/859-868

d. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : Jul-14

e. Penerbit : Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Org

f. Jumlah halaman : 10

g. DOI (Jika ada) :

h. Alamat web Jurnal : www.tm.mahidol.ac.th/seameo/publication.htm
www.seameotropmednetwork.org

h. Terindeks di : Scopus, Q3, SJR 0,39 (2014)

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri ũ pada kategori yang tepat) : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi, impact Factor SJR: 0,39
 Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional

I. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Karya Ilmiah	Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI	
a. Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi artikel (10%)	4	3,00
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12	11,00
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12	11,50
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12	11,00
Nilai Total = (100%)	40	36,50

Nilai pengusul = $(0,4 \times 36,50) / 3 = 4,86$

KOMENTAR/ ULASAN PEER REVIEW :

Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur	: Artikel lengkap dengan isi diuraikan suai dengan subtitle, namun conclusion di akhir discussion sulit dipahami (seperti mengulang discussion), hanya di abstract diuraikan singkat.
Ruang Lingkup & Kedalaman Pembahasan	: Ruang lingkup diuraikan sesuai dengan tujuan/judul. Tiga factor temuan utama dibahas dengan ilmiah dan merujuk pada penelitian sebelumnya. Referensi sebagian besar jurnal.
Kecukupan Data & Metodologi	: Merupakan penelitian kuantitative dengan metode semi-structured interview dan direcord untuk bahan analisis thema. Ethical consideration diuraikan. Hasil yang didapatkan dikelompokkan sesuai tema yang dianggap menjadi factor penting.
Kelengkapan Unsur dan Kualitas Penerbit	: Merupakan Jurnal yang terindex scopus Q3 SJR: 0.26 dengan nama jurnal

Semarang, 2-8-2020
Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Indah Winarni, MSi Med, PA
NIP 196605101997022001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
Bidang Ilmu : Kedokteran
Pangkat/Jabatan: Guru Besar

THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH



Vol 50 No. 3

May 2019



Official Publication of the SEAMEO Regional Tropical Medicine
and Public Health Network (TROPMED)



INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND PUBLICATIONS

[Home](#)

Editorial Office

Editorial Panel

<i>Honorary Editor</i>	Tan Chongsuphajaisiddhi (Thailand)
<i>Editor</i>	Vicente Y Belizario (Philippines)
<i>Executive Editor</i>	Suvanee Supavej (Thailand)
<i>Consulting Editors</i>	Peter D Echeverria (Thailand)

Editorial Board

Alejandro Herrin (Philippines)	Chansuda Wongsrichanalai (Cambodia)
David Evans (Switzerland)	Dwip Kitayaporn (Thailand)
Jong Yil Chai (Korea)	May Ho (Canada)
Mark Robson (USA)	Mediadora Sanie (Philippines)
Michael Good (Australia)	Myint-Lwin (Myanmar)
Nicholas J White (UK)	Nick Walters (USA)
Pornthep Chanthavanich (Thailand)	Prapon Wilairat (Thailand)
Srisin Khusmith (Thailand)	Stephen L Hoffman (USA)
Stephen W King (Thailand)	Virasakdi Chongsuvivatwong (Thailand)
Yong Poovorawan (Thailand)	

Advisory Board

Caridad A Ancheta (Philippines)	CP Ramachandran (Malaysia)
David Molyneux (UK)	David Warrell (UK)
Lye Munn Sann (Malaysia)	Louis H Miller (USA)
M Jegathesan (Malaysia)	Santasiri Sornmani (Thailand)
Somei Kojima (Japan)	Walther H Wernsdorfer (Austria)
Nina Gloriana (Philippines)	Fadzilah Bt Kamaludin (Malaysia)
Romeo R Quizon (Philippines)	Pratap Singhasivanon (Thailand)

TROPMED GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

BRUNEI	Dr HAJAH RAFIDAH BINTI HAJI GHARIFF
CAMBODIA	HE Prof Dr ENG HUOT
INDONESIA	Prof Dr TJANDRA YOGA ADITAMA
LAO PDR	Dr SENGCHANH KOUNNAVONG
MALAYSIA	Datuk Dr NOOR HISHAM ABDULLAH
MYANMAR	Dr KYAW KHAING
PHILIPPINES	Dr JAIME C MONTOYA
SINGAPORE	Prof JOHN EU-LI WONG
THAILAND	Dr SUWANNACHAI WATTANAYINGCHAROENCHAI
TIMOR LESTE	Dr JOAO MARTINS
VIETNAM	Dr TRAN THI GIANG HUONG

TROPMED CENTRAL OFFICE

<i>Secretary General/Coordinator</i>	Dr PRATAP SINGHASIVANON
<i>Deputy Coordinator</i>	Dr MA SANDRA B TEMPONGKO
<i>Publications</i>	Mrs VIMOLPATANA INDRADAT

Last Updated July 2019
Webmaster: Duangjai Sahassananda, IT Unit

SEAMEO TROPMED Network
All rights reserved

Ramasoota	
Risk factors for poor tuberculosis treatment outcomes in Makassar, Indonesia	
PFD Scheelbeek, AJG Wirix, M Hatta, R Usman, MI Bakker	853
Factors influencing non-adherence to tuberculosis treatment in Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia	
A Rondags, AB Himawan, JFM Metsemakers, TN Kristina	859
Case report. Oropharyngeal and miliary pulmonary tuberculosis without respiratory symptom: a case report	
JH Chang, JH Kim, JW Kang, JH Kim	869
Identification and characterization of carbapenemase genes in clinical isolates of carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> from a general hospital in Thailand	
W Santimaleeworagun, A Thathong, W Samret, P Preechachuawong, W Sae-lim, T Jitwasinkul	874
First report in Thailand of a <i>stx</i>-negative <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157 strain from a patient with diarrhea	
M Themphachana, Y Nakaguchi, M Nishibuchi, K Seto, P Rattanachuy, K Singkhamanan, P Sukhumungoon	881
Case report. First case report of brucellosis in a child in Thailand	
K Lapphra, A Leelaporn, N Vanprapar, P Chearskul, N Sawawiboon, O Wittawatmongkol, K Choekhaibulkit	890
Epidemiology, clinical characteristics and treatment outcomes of healthcare-associated methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> bloodstream infections at Chiang Mai University Hospital: a retrospective study	
R Chaiwarith, P Pacharasupa, T Sirisanthana	897
Characteristics of sex partners and sexual partnership correlates of inconsistent condom use among male injection drug users in India	
W Tun, A Sarna, A Bhattacharya, L Apicella, YS Singh, D Lewis	906
Prevalence of anemia, iron deficiency, thalassemia and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency among hill-tribe school children in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand	
J Yanola, C Kongpan, S Pornprasert	920
Smoking, alcohol consumption and betel-quin chewing among young adult Myanmar laborers in Thailand	
K Htin, N Howteerakul, N Suwannapong, M Tipayamongkholgul	926
Occupational risk towards blood-borne infections among ambulance personnel in a provincial hospital network in Thailand	
P Luksamijarulkul, S Pipitsangjan, P Vatanasomboon	940
Energy and macronutrient intakes in older urban and rural Iranian adults	
JA Iranagh, SA Motalebi, YM Chan, NA Iranagh, EA Iranagh, J Rasouli	949
Relationship between active information exchange and the quality of life (QOL) of women living in Lao People's Democratic Republic	
K Sone, M Nakao, P Lamaningao, Y Sugiura, H Yamamoto, K Yamaoka	956

NOVEL MUTATION DETECTION IN *rpoB* OF RIFAMPICIN-RESISTANT *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS* USING PYROSEQUENCING

Kyi Pyar Min Htike¹, Pannamthip Pitaksajjakul², Natthakan Tipkrua⁴, Waranya Wongwit², Pornrutsami Jintaridh³, and Pongrama Ramasoota²

¹Department of Molecular Tropical Medicine and Genetics, ²Center of Excellence for Antibody Research (CEAR) and Department of Social and Environmental Medicine, ³Department of Tropical Nutrition and Food Science, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand; ⁴Office of Disease Prevention and Control, Region 4th, Ratchaburi, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Abstract. Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major global public health problem particularly severe in parts of Asia and Africa, where often it is present in HIV-AIDS patients. Although rifampicin-resistant (RIF^r) TB is slow to emerge due to the low rate of mutation of its target leading to RIF^r being a marker of TB that is already resistant to other anti-TB drugs, and such cases are prone to treatment failure. More than 95% of rifampicin resistance is associated with mutations in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) *rpoB*, with 97% of mutations occurring within the 81 bp rifampicin-resistant determining region (RRDR) of this gene. In this study, we employed pyrosequencing technique to identify mutations in RRDR and 5 codons beyond of 39 MTB strains, comprising of 14 multi-drug resistance TB (MDRTB) and 3 RIF susceptible (RIF^s) MTB from the Center of Disease Control (CDC), Ratchaburi Province, and 19 mono RIF^r MTB, 1 MDRTB and 2 poly-drug resistant MTB from the Chest Institute, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. Mutations in 8/22 samples from the Chest Institute and 13/14 from CDC were able to be identified. Six point mutations were detected, with Ser531Leu mutation accounting for 13, the silent mutation at Gly536 for 4, deletion of Gly523 for 2, combination of His526Cys and novel Leu533Arg for 1, and a novel Leu538Arg for 1. Mutation analysis of the 81 bp fragment and 5 codons beyond in MTB *rpoB* using pyrosequencing provides a useful approach in predicting RIF^r phenotype allowing early diagnosis and appropriate drug therapy.

Keywords: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, mutation, pyrosequencing, rifampicin, *rpoB*, tuberculosis

Correspondence: Pornrutsami Jintaridh, Department of Tropical Nutrition and Food Science, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Tel: +66 (0) 2354 9100 ext 1582; Fax: +66 (0) 2644 7934; E-mail: pornrutsami.jin@mahidol.ac.th

Pongrama Ramasoota, Department of Social and Environmental Medicine, Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Tel: +66 (0) 2354 9100 ext 2046; E-mail: pongrama.ram@mahidol.ac.th

CASE REPORT

OROPHARYNGEAL AND MILIARY PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITHOUT RESPIRATORY SYMPTOM

Jung Hyun Chang¹, Jung Hyun Kim², Ju Wan Kang³ and Jeong Hong Kim⁴

¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, National Health Insurance Corporation Ilsan Hospital, Go-yang; ²Beomse Otorhinolaryngology Clinic, Yongin; ³Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yongin Severance Hospital, Yonsei University Health System, Yongin; ⁴Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Jeju National University School of Medicine, Jeju, Korea

Abstract. Tuberculosis is an important cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. We report the case of a 52-year-old man who presented with a two month history of sore throat without other general or respiratory symptoms. Oral examination revealed ulcerative and granulomatous lesions on the soft palate and tonsils. Histological examination of the lesions showed granulomatous tissue with caseous necrosis consistent with tuberculosis. A chest x-ray and computed tomography of the chest showed miliary tuberculosis of both lungs. The oral lesions improved with antituberculous medication by one month. Tuberculosis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of oral lesions which do not respond to appropriate antibiotic therapy. Pulmonary tuberculosis should also be considered in patients with oral tuberculosis even if they do not have respiratory symptoms.

Keywords: oropharynx, tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by bacteria such as *My-*

Correspondence: Dr Jeong Hong Kim, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Jeju National University School of Medicine, 102 Jejudaehakno, Jeju, 690-756, South Korea.

Tel: +82 64 717 1716; Fax: +82 64 717 1029

E-mail: jeonghongkimmd@gmail.com

Dr Ju Wan Kang, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yongin Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 225 Geumhakno, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do 449-930, Korea.

Tel: +82 31 331 8736; Fax: +82 31 331 5551

E-mail: kjw002@yuhs.ac

cobacterium tuberculosis (Singhaniya *et al*, 2011). The prevalence of tuberculosis has decreased over the past few decades (Smolka *et al*, 2008). However, the incidence of TB has increased recently due to greater numbers of immunodeficient patients and multidrug-resistant strains (Sutbeyaz *et al*, 2000; Frieden *et al*, 2003; Kakisi *et al*, 2010).

One-third of people world-wide are infected with TB (Golden and Vikram, 2005; Kakisi *et al*, 2010). Two million people die yearly due to tuberculosis (Frieden *et al*, 2003). Early detection and proper treatment of TB are important. TB commonly presents with pulmonary