C. 23.

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

JudulKarya Ilmiah (Artikel)) : Nephrolepis exaltata Herbal Mask Increases Nasal IgA Levels and Pulmonary				
	Function in Textile Factory Workers				
Penulis	: 6 Orang				
Status Pengusul	: A Prasetyo, AA Rahardja, DT Azzahro, I Miranti, IP, Saraswati, FN Kholis				
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :	a. Nama Jurnal	: Advances in Preventive Medicine			
	b. Nomor ISSN	: 2090 - 3480,2090-3499			
	c. Vol, Nomor, halaman	: 2019, p:1-7			
	d. Edisi	: Desember 2019			
	e. Penerbit	: Hindawi			
	f. Jumlah halaman	: 7			
	g. DOI artikel (jika ada)	:https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/5687135			
	h. Alamat web jurnal	:https://www.hindawi.com/journals/apm/2019/5687135/			
	i. Terindeks di	: Index Veterinarius, Google Scholar, Pub Med, WorldCat			
		Discovery Services			
	j. On line turnitin	:https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/2605/1/Turnitin-			
	Nenhrolenis-evaltata-Herbal Mask ndf				

Nephrolepis-exaltata-Herbal-Mask.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri √pada kategori yang tepat) :

Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi ** Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional

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Komponen Yang Dinilai		Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			
		Internasional / Internasional 20	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional ***	Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
a.	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2			2
b.	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6			5,5
c.	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6			5,5
d.	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	6			6
	Total = (100%)	20			19
	Nilai Pengusul =			60% x 19 = 11 ,4	

Catatan penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

- Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel : Isi artikel cukup lengkap abstrak, pendahuluan, metode, hasil dan pembahasan ditulis dg lengkap
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Ruang lingkup sesuai bidang ilmu pengusul (kedokteran & kesehatan). Hasil penelitian dibahas dengan baik dan telah dibandingkan dengan peneltian2 lain.
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Penelitian eksperimental dengan pre post test design dilakukan dengan kaidah ilmiah yang baik. Data dilakukan pengukuran dengan metode yang akurat dan dibandingkan dengan baik.
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal: Jurnal internasional

Semarang, Reviewer 1 Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Dur Kristina, DMM, M.Kes NIP. 19590527 198603 2 001 Bidang kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip Unit ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar

LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : Nephrolepis exaltata Herbal Mask Increases Nasal IgA Levels and Pulmonary Function in Textile Factory Workers : 6 Orang Penulis : Awal Prasetyo, Arindra Adi Rahardja, Dhiva Tsuroya Azzahro, Ika Pawitra Status Pengusul Miranti,3 Indah Saraswati, and Fathur Nur Kholis : Advances in Preventive Medicine : a. Nama Jurnal Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : 2090-3480 (Print), 2090-3499 (Online) b. Nomor ISSN c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : Vol. 2019, Article ID 5687135 : 2019 d. Edisi : Hindawi e. Penerbit : 7 f. Jumlah halaman g. DOI artikel (jika ada) : https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/5687135 h. Alamat web jurnal https://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/apm/2019/5687135.pdf i. Terindeks di https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/2605/1/Turnitini. On line turnitin Nephrolepis-exaltata-Herbal-Mask.pdf Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / Internasional Bereputasi ** $| \sqrt{|}$: Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah

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Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

asil Pelinaian Teer Keview .	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			4
Komponen Yang Dinilai	Internasional / Internasional 20	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional ***	Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
a Kalangkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2			1,8
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artiker (1070)	(5.8
 Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) 	0			5.0
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran	6			5,9
data/informasi dali metodologi (5070)	6			5,7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kuantas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	0			10.2
Total = (100%)	20			19,2
Nilei Dongusul =			60%x 19	,2 = 11,52

Catatan penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

- a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel : abstrak, lengkap dan informatif. Sistematika baik dan sesuai penulisan ilmiah. Penelitian untuk mengetahui efek masker herbal terhadap kadar IgA dan fungsi paru sangat berguna bagi perkembangan ilmu khususnya herbal. Metode dijelaskan rinci sampai analisis statistic yg digunakan, dan ethical clearance dari KEPK FK Undip/RSDK. Didukung pustaka relevan (35% > 10 tahun)
- b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : Lingkup bahasan sesuai bidang ilmu biomedik pengusul, pembahasan yg luas dan dalam tentang efek masker herbal dibanding masker regular yg biasa dipakai terhadap kadar IgA dan fungsi paru dengan mensitasi penelitian terdahulu
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: studi eksperimental pre dan post test dengan RCT, kriteria inklusi jelas, penilaian kadar IgA dengan ELISA, pengukuran fungsi paru dengan spirometer yg terstandar. Dijelaskan pula analisis statistic yg digunakan
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal: Advances in Preventive Medicine, merupakan jurnal ilmiah Internasional, dengan penerbit : Hidawi. Penulisan pustaka kurang konsisten

Semarang, 12 November 2022

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. drg. Oedijani, MS Bidang kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip : Ilmu Kedokteran Unit ilmu Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar





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Effective Vaccine Management: The Case of a Rural District in Ghana

Eric Osei | Mohammed Ibrahim | Gregory Kofi Amenuvegbe

13 Oct 2019 DE Cookies Settings
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Review Article

Compliance to Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation and Its Association with the Number of ANC Visits in Ethiopia: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Yinager Workineh D,¹ Ayele Semachew,² Emiru Ayalew,² and Worku Animaw Temesgen²

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Background. The World Health Organization recommended that 80% of communities in all countries should receive the standard dose of iron folic acid. But, in Ethiopia, this target was not yet achieved. The compliance of iron folic acid was also variable across each district. Therefore, the aim of this study was to assess women compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation and its association with a number of antenatal care visits in Ethiopia using systematic review and meta-analysis, 2018. Methods. In the current metaanalysis, the target variables were searched from different electronic database system like PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Cochrane Library. To predict the pooled prevalence of compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation in Ethiopia, all original studies were considered. All necessary data were extracted by using a standardized data extraction format. The data were analyzed by using STATA 14 statistical software. Heterogeneity between the studies was assessed by Cochrane Q and I^2 tests. A random effect model was computed to estimate the pooled compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation. Results. Twelve full-text studies were included in the meta-analysis. The findings of this meta-analysis revealed that the pooled prevalence of compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation in Ethiopia was 43.63% (CI: 28.00, 59.25%). The women from the city administration had a high rate of compliance as compared with other regions of Ethiopia. The odds of having four or more antenatal care visit were the independent pooled predictor of compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation. Conclusion. Current compliance with iron-folic supplementation was lower than the World health organization recommendation. Mothers from the city administration who utilized the antenatal care four and above times, had high level compliance with iron-folic acid supplementation. Therefore, we recommended that women should visit the antenatal clinic four times to compliance with the iron folic acid supplementation.

1. Background

Infections, vitamin A, B12, and riboflavin deficiencies as well as blood disorders are the causes for anemia [1]. Globally, iron deficiency anemia is the most common type of anemia which accounted for 50% and 42% of all cases of anemia where among women and children under the age of five respectively [2, 3]. The risk factors of iron deficiency anemia are inadequate dietary intake, malabsorption, high demand during pregnancy, and blood loss due to bleeding.

Deficiencies in iron and folic acid during pregnancy can negatively impact the health of the mother, her pregnancy, as well as fetal development [4]. In this regard, many studies suggested that iron deficiency during pregnancy leads to negative perinatal outcomes, such as low birth weight [5–8], premature birth [6–9], and intrauterine growth retardation [6].

The proportion of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) is varied based on age, sex, and region [10]. The best strategy to prevent anemia related problems is the provision of standard iron and folic acid (IFA) dose at the time of menstruation, pregnancy and adolescent [4, 11]. During pregnancy, oral IFA supplementation is recommended daily in areas where anemia prevalence rate is greater than 20%. On the other hand, weekly provision is indicated when anemia prevalence is at most 20% [11].

The World Health Organization recommended that 80% of communities in all countries should receive the standard dose of iron folic acid. But, from all targeted countries, only



Research Article Effective Vaccine Management: The Case of a Rural District in Ghana

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Background. The Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) initiative provides the platform needed to monitor and assess the vaccine supply chain system to identify strengths and weaknesses of the system at all levels to enhance the development of improvement plan to strengthen the system. This valuation was carried out in the Tolon District of the Northern Region, Ghana. Methods. A descriptive valuation of vaccine management was carried out in six vaccine stores in the Tolon District of Northern Ghana. We employed World Health Organization (WHO) assessment tools and procedures which consisted of desk reviews and interviews of cold chain managers to assess vaccine management practices in the district. Five out of the nine global assessment criteria were assessed and a minimum target level required for all criteria to meet the WHO standard was 80%. Results. None of the facilities assessed met the WHO benchmark of 80% for all but one criteria assessed. With regards to temperature control, the scores ranged from 42% at Kasuliyili CHPS Centre to 77% at the district store with an average district score of 60%. Stock management ranged between 11% at Wantugu Health Centre and 75% at Nyankpala Health Centre with district average score of 32%. Effective vaccine distribution scores ranged between 13% at Kasuliyili CHPS and 46% at Nyankpala Health Centre with an average district score of 27%. Only Nyankpala Health Centre had an acceptable score of 84% for vaccine management, whereas the lowest score for this indicator was 5% at Tolon Health Centre store with district average score of 53%. Information management and supportive functions scores ranged from 0% at Tolon Health Centre to 26% at the district store with the district average score of 16%. Nineteen (90.5%) of vaccine users had poor knowledge regarding temperature control and vaccine distribution. Conclusion. Effective vaccine management knowledge and practices are poor at Tonlon district and calls for urgent and pragmatic approaches such as training and re-training of vaccine users at all levels.

1. Background

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has proved its place as a corner stone in the Primary Health Care (PHC) strategy. Not only is it a cost-efficient intervention that prevents common childhood diseases, it also provides an entry-point into communities for other Reproductive and Chid Heath (RCH) interventions, such as vitamin A supplementation and growth promotion [1].

Immunization programmes depend greatly on efficient and effective supply chain systems to store, transport and distribute these vaccines and health commodities, which ensures that the right products are available at the right place, at the right time and in the right condition in order to provide efficient health services to the communities [2]. Evidence have shown that effective vaccine supply chain system is one of the most vital elements of any immunization programme, which ensures that vaccines reach recipients in their potent form [2].

The Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) initiative, launched in the year 2010 by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is a comprehensive assessment of the vaccine supply chain system of immunization programmes in low and lower-middle income countries [3]. The focus of the initiative is to uncover the shortcomings in the performance of immunization supply chain so as to provide basis for improvement [3]. EVM initiative assesses nine criteria of