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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah	:	**Determination of Priority Elements of Vigilance in the Use of Pesticides based on Difficulty and Usefulness (A Supporting Study for Law and Policy in Health)**
Nama semua penulis	:	Ilyas Ibrahim, Ketut Sudiana, H J Mukono, **Suhartono**, Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho
Status Pengusul (coret yg tidak perlu)	:	~~Penulis Utama/ Penulis Utama & Korespondensi/ Penulis Korespondensi/~~ **Penulis Anggota**

Status Jurnal:

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• Alamat WEB Jurnal/ Proceeding	:	http://medicopublication.com/index.php/ijfmt/index
• Terindex di	:	Scimago jr Q4 (SJR 2019=0,138),

Kategori Publikasi (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

• Jurnal Internasional	[ ]	Jurnal internasional bereputasi & memiliki impact factor
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b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	7.5
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	7.5
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	9	8
	Nilai Total	**30**	25.5
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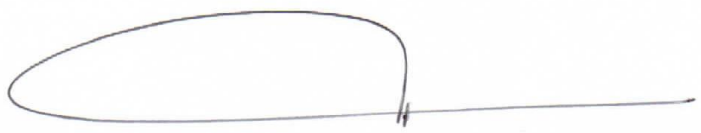
Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Struktur artikel cukup baik, acknowledgment tidak ada. Isi sesuai dengan subtitle.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Riset yang dilakukan untuk melihat memahami elemen yang penting dalam pemakaian pestisida. Pembahsan sangat singkat, karena data yang didapat juga minimalis. Sitasi hanya 11, 5 adalah jurnal. Hanya ada 2 sitasi pada discussion (<<<)
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode: tidak disebutkan kriteria inklusi penelitian ini. Bahkan data responden tidak disajikan.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Merupakan jurnal terindex scopus Q4 dengan SJR 0.138. Menerbitkan hamper 400 paper/1600 halaman per issue.

Semarang, 04 Desember 2020
Reviewer 1



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Lamp C…..

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b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	7
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	7
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	9	8
	Nilai Total	**30**	24
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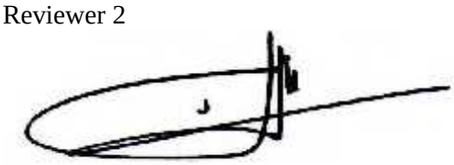
Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikel telah memenuhi kaidah penulisan jurnal yang dituju yaitu Abstract, introduction, method, findings, discussion, conclusion, references.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Pembahasan artikel cukup baik dan mendalam meskipun hanya menggunakan 11 karya ilmiah sebagai referensi. Dari seluruh referensi yang digunakan terdapat 5 referensi kurang update (terbit melebihi 10 tahun terakhir).
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode penelitian yang digunakan sudah sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian dan pemaparan data penelitian jelas dan informative sehingga mudah dipahami pembaca Perlu disajikan response rate subjek karena instrument menggunakan google form Keterbatasan terkait bias informasi sebaiknya juga ditulis.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Artikel terindeks di ScimagoJR, EMBASE SJR 2019 adalah 0,138

Semarang, 9 Desember 2020
Reviewer 2



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Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
Volume 14, Issue 2, April-June 2020, Pages 1615-1619

Determination of priority elements of vigilance in the use of pesticides based on difficulty and usefulness (A supporting study for law and policy in health)

(Article)

Ibrahim, I.[a,b], Sudiana, I.K.[c], Mukono, H.J.[b], Suhartono[d], Nugroho, H.S.W.[e]

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Abstract

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The use of pesticides is still a problem for public health, therefore we need a regulation by the authorities, which can lead to the behavior of using pesticides correctly. This is part of the area of law and health policy. Pesticide poisoning can cause breathing difficulties, headaches, neurological or psychological effects, and skin irritation and mucous membranes. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of some elements of vigilance in the use of chemical pesticides for farmers. The variables studied were difficulty and usefulness with eight elements, namely the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), pesticide storage, pesticide use procedures, use of pesticide doses, duration and frequency of pesticide spraying, maintaining equipment cleanliness, pesticide spraying according to wind direction and time of pesticide spraying. The sample size of this study was 100 respondents from the community who knew about the use of pesticides throughout Indonesia. The research instrument used was a Google form questionnaire sent to respondents via Whatsapp social media. The data that has been collected is analyzed descriptively to get an idea of which elements are the priorities for improvement. Referring data analysis result, the elements with high difficulty and usefulness together were use of pesticide doses and procedures for using pesticides. Thus, the two elements selected as priority elements will be fixed first. It is suggested that the pesticide control policy makers can develop regulations by prioritizing the two main elements, without ignoring the other six elements. In addition, it is also recommended that other control efforts be made that can be recommended to related parties in the area of law and health policy, related to the prevention of health problems caused by the use of pesticides.

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Technology Acceptance Model | Mobile Payment | UTAUT

Prominence percentile: 99.933

Author keywords

Difficulty | Farmer | Health law and policy, pesticide | Usefulnes

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34132	Indian Journal of Agronomy	0537197X		Active		1993-ongoing	ENG
19700187304	Indian Journal of Anaesthesia	00195049	09762817	Active		2010-ongoing	ENG
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88860	Indian Journal of Biochemistry	00195081		Inactive		1964-1971	
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29865	Indian Journal of Cancer	0019509X	19984774	Active		1965-ongoing	ENG
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24110	Indian Journal of Chemistry - Section A Inorganic, Physical, Theoretical a	03764710		Active		1996-ongoing	ENG
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17538	Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry	09701915		Active		1986-ongoing	ENG
21100203118	Indian Journal of Community Health	09717587	22489509	Active		2012-ongoing	ENG
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21100913891	Indian Journal of Computer Science and Engineering	09765166	22313850	Active		2019-ongoing	ENG
21100863634	Indian Journal of Corporate Governance	09746862	24542482	Active		2008-ongoing	ENG
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24836	Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology	03786323		Active		2002-ongoing, 1985-1995, 1976-1982	ENG
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21100944119	Indian Journal of Economics and Business	09725784		Active		2019-ongoing	
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22019	Indian Journal of Fisheries	09706011		Active		2009-ongoing, 1977-1983, 1974	
21100824926	Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology	09743383	09743391	Active		2017-ongoing	ENG
19700174971	Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	09739122	09739130	Active		2008-ongoing	ENG
28386	Indian Journal of Gastroenterology	02548860	09750711	Active		1982-ongoing	ENG
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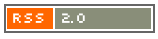

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Articles

Morphology of Palatal Rugae in Various Sagittal Skeletal Malocclusions in Kerala Population- A Retrospective Study

Crystal Runa Soans1, Azhar Mohammed2, Murali PS1, Mcqueen Mendonca3, Prajwal Shetty3, VartikaKumari4

1-7

Pdf

Analysis of Hospital Deaths at Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

Jeeveswararao Bagadi1 , Srinivasulu Pothireddy2 Sujan Kumar Mohanthy3

8-12

Pdf

Study of Fingerprints in Relation to Dental Caries

Maitrayee Dutta Swargiary1, Bhanukul Barman2

13-18

Pdf

Trends & Pattern in Unnatural Female Death Cases Due to Burn: A One Year Retrospective Study

Manjit Nayak1, Saumil Merchant2, Kalpesh Shah3

1580-1585

Pdf

Association of Diffusion Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging Profile and Apparent Diffusion Coefficient Value with Brain Tumor's Histopathology

Hartati Rusmi Tri Wilujeng1, Anggraini Dwi Sensusiati2, M. Yamin Sunaryo Suwandi3
1586-1593

Pdf

Mitochondrial 16S rRNA gene-dependent Blood typing as a Forensic Tool

Hayder J.H. Al-Nayili1, Hussein O.M. Al-Dahmoshi2
1594-1602

Pdf

Curcumin Improves the Regulation of Ovarian Folliculogenesis in Culture Media with Peritoneal Fluid from Infertile Women with Endometriosis

Hendy Hendarto1, M Yohannes Ardianta Widyanugraha1, Widjiati2, Soehartono Darmosoekarto1
1603-1608

Pdf

Correlation of Fugl-Meyer Assesment Score with Barthel Index and Functional Independence Measure in Patients with Stroke

Husnul Mubarak1, Noor Idha1, Bayu Santoso1
1609-1614

Pdf

Determination of Priority Elements of Vigilance in the Use of Pesticides based on Difficulty and Usefulness (A Supporting Study for Law and Policy in Health)

Ilyas Ibrahim1, I Ketut Sudiana2, H J Mukono3, Suhartono4, Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho5
1615-1619

Pdf

The Association Between Myoglobin, Troponin I, Hfabp and Nt-Probnp Levels with Acute Myocardial Infarction in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

Ime Fransiska Adidharma1, Jusak Nugraha1, Muhammad Aminuddin1
1620-1627

Pdf

Evaluation of Some Inflammatory Cytokines and Glycated Hemoglobin in Uncontrolled Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus with Nephropathy

Inaam Ahmed Ameen1, EmanSaadi Saleh1, Sarah Hashim Mhaibes1, KaledNather Taha2, Dhikra Abdul Hameed Dawood2, Hawaa Salman Kamil2
1628-1632

Determination of Priority Elements of Vigilance in the Use of Pesticides based on Difficulty and Usefulness (A Supporting Study for Law and Policy in Health)

Ilyas Ibrahim[1], I Ketut Sudiana[2], H J Mukono[3], Suhartono[4], Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho[5]

[1]Doctoral Student, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga / Lecturer, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Bumi Hijrah Tidore, [2]Professor, Department of Pathological Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, [3]Professor, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, [4]Associate Professor, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Diponegoro, [5]Associate Professor, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya

Abstract

The use of pesticides is still a problem for public health, therefore we need a regulation by the authorities, which can lead to the behavior of using pesticides correctly. This is part of the area of law and health policy. Pesticide poisoning can cause breathing difficulties, headaches, neurological or psychological effects, and skin irritation and mucous membranes. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of some elements of vigilance in the use of chemical pesticides for farmers. The variables studied were difficulty and usefulness with eight elements, namely the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), pesticide storage, pesticide use procedures, use of pesticide doses, duration and frequency of pesticide spraying, maintaining equipment cleanliness, pesticide spraying according to wind direction and time of pesticide spraying. The sample size of this study was 100 respondents from the community who knew about the use of pesticides throughout Indonesia. The research instrument used was a Google form questionnaire sent to respondents via Whatsapp social media. The data that has been collected is analyzed descriptively to get an idea of which elements are the priorities for improvement. Referring data analysis result, the elements with high difficulty and usefulness together were use of pesticide doses and procedures for using pesticides. Thus, the two elements selected as priority elements will be fixed first. It is suggested that the pesticide control policy makers can develop regulations by prioritizing the two main elements, without ignoring the other six elements. In addition, it is also recommended that other control efforts be made that can be recommended to related parties in the area of law and health policy, related to the prevention of health problems caused by the use of pesticides.

Keywords: *health law and policy, pesticide; farmer; difficulty; usefulness*

Introduction

The use of pesticides is still a problem for public health, therefore we need a regulation by the authorities, which can lead to the behavior of using pesticides correctly. This is part of the area of law and health policy. With formal regulation, efforts to control the use of pesticides can be better regulated, so that the negative impacts that occur can be minimized.

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Pesticides have a major role in increasing agricultural production. Based on experience in Latin America, the use of pesticides can increase cocoa production by 40%. In Pakistan, pesticides help increase sugarcane production by 33%, and based on FAO records the use of pesticides can save cotton crops up to 50%.(1)

Many research results show a relationship between the use of pesticides with health problems in workers. According to WHO, intentional or unintentional pesticide poisoning is a serious problem in agricultural communities in poor and developing countries. It is estimated that around 250,000 deaths occur due to pesticide poisoning each year.(2)

Risk factors in Implant Placement: A Retrospective Analysis

Thilak Shetty[1], Shobha Rodrigues[2], Sharon Saldanha[3], Umesh Pai[3], Mahesh M[3], Puneeth Hegde[3], Manawar Ahmad[4]

[1]Professor, [2]Professor& Head, [3]Associate Professor, Department of Prosthodontics, Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, [4]Assistant Professor, Department of Prosthetic Dental Sciences,Jazan University, Jazan, Saudi Arabia..

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this retrospective study was to determine the prevalence of implant failure and its associated risk factors using a single implant system in our clinical setting

Method: Patients who received implant treatment with a single implant system (MIS, Confident India) at Manipal College of Dental Sciences, Mangalore from 2010 to 2016 were enrolled. The following data were collected for analysis: patient details, field of expertise to which the surgeon belonged ,diameter and length of the implant, The outcomes assessed were early or delayed failure on the basis of operator , implant, anatomy and patient related factors .

Results: This study analyzed 363 implants in 327 patients, who comprised 136 females and 191 males and were followed up until failure was reported after implant placement. 22 implants failed prior to final prosthesis delivery (early implant failure), and 5 implants were lost after prosthesis delivery. Out of 363 implants 206 (57%) implants were placed by the Department of Prosthodontics, 77(21%) by the Department of Periodontics and 69 (19%) by the Department of Oral surgery and remaining were placed by a single Endodontist (3%) specialized in Implantology.. (9/206=4%) failures were reported from Prosthodontics and 18 (18/69=26%) failures from Oral Surgery No failures were reported from Periodontics and Endodontics.

Conclusions: Prospective studies are warranted to further elucidate the factors contributing to implant failure. In the meantime, surgeons should receive appropriate training and carefully select the bone bed in order to minimize the risk of implant failure.

Key words: *Early implant failure, overload, risk factors*

Introduction

Dental implants have been considered to be a highly predictable treatment modality for replacing lost teeth in both partially and completely edentulous patients. Buser et al. retrospectively evaluated 511 implants with a sandblasted, large-grit, and acid-etched (SLA) surface, and reported a high 10-year success rate of 97%.[1] However, not all implants are expected to show successful results, and adverse results that lead to implant removal are inevitable in routine practice due to the potential presence of many contributing factors.

Implant failure has been categorized as early and late in retrospective studies according to the time of prosthesis connection and time of loading .[2] Recent studies have found that the prevalence of implant failure is higher in the early phase than in the late phase regardless of the loading time. [3] This might be largely attributed to the vulnerability of the early phase, during which the primary stability decreases while the secondary stability gradually increases .[4] Therefore, considerable interest has emerged in investigating the mechanism of early implant failure and the management interventions that are required to minimize the rate of implant failure.

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Factors Related to Alzheimer's Disease, Tau Pathology in Alzheimer's Disease: Possible Treatments for Tau Pathology

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Abstract

The Tau protein is a microtubule-associated protein that acts as a three-dimensional "railroad tie" for the microtubule. Accumulation and Aggregation of the Tau is the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Risk factors like ApoE risk alleles, changes in the endoplasmic reticulum, and Kinases and phosphatases dysregulation have identified as the most critical factors. In Tau pathology, the abnormal hyperphosphorylation of tau appears as its accumulation in the affected neurons in Alzheimer's disease.

Neurofibrillary Tangles has shown truncated tau in both Glu-391 and Asp-421. Truncated tau associated with apoptosis in cultured cells. All six molecules of tau are the hyperphosphorylated state in PHF. In AD, hyperphosphorylated tau is present as a cytosolic protein and PHF. Treatments related to tau pathology are under research. Tau phosphorylation inhibitors and Tau aggregation inhibitors tested in people with AD. In tau phosphorylation inhibitors, Lithium has multiple targets and inhibits GSK-3b, and in tau aggregation inhibitors, many drugs block aggregation of tau in cell-free conditions. Methylene blue has multiple targets; it slows disease progression. Tau pathology appears to be a primary cause of neurodegeneration in AD. Risk factors showed a relation between AD and Tau pathology clearly. Abnormal hyperphosphorylation of tau leads to AD, and truncated tau is the main finding in tau pathology. Tau phosphorylation inhibitors and Tau aggregation inhibitors are emerging treatments.

Keywords: *Alzheimer's disease, Paired Helical Filaments, Neurofibrillary tangles, Tau pathology, Abnormal Hyperphosphorylation, Truncation, Conformation and Isoforms, Toxicity, Tau Phosphorylation Inhibitors and Tau Aggregation Inhibitors.*

Introduction

Tau is the essential Microtubule-Associated proteins (MAP) in the neurons and acts as a three-dimensional "railroad tie" for the microtubule. Accumulation and Aggregation of the Tau is the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Phosphorylation of tau binds it to the microtubules and helps in maintaining the structure, stability of neurons[1]. Accumulation of phosphate (Hyperphosphorylation) on the tau proteins cause "paired helical filaments" (PHFs) that accumulate and lead to the neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs)[2]. PHFs are the main component in NFTs. Abnormally hyperphosphorylated, insoluble, and filamentous tau was the main component of Neurofibrillary Tangles[3,4,5]. NFTs are neurological hallmark of AD[6]. It expressed in the central and peripheral nervous system and less amount observed in the kidney, lungs, and testis[7]. Abundantly seen in neuronal axons[8]. The human tau gene is located over 100 kb on the long arm of chromosome 17 at band position 17q21 and has 16 exons[9]. Tau divided into four regions: N-terminal Projection Region, a Proline-Rich Domain, a Microtubule-Binding Domain (MBD), a C-terminal region[10]. Tau can bind to outside and inside of microtubules by N- and C- terminal regions projecting outwards[11,12].

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