

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

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel) : The Relationship between sodium and potassium in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients
 Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang
 Status Pengusul : **Indranila Kustarini Samsuria, Anggie, Judiono, Purwanto Adhipireno**
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Sapporo Medical Journal
 b. Nomor ISSN : 0036472X
 c. Vol, Nomor, halaman : 54; 10; p:
 d. Edisi : October 2020
 e. Penerbit : Cancer Research Institute, Sapporo Medical University
 f. Jumlah halaman : 6
 g. DOI artikel (jika ada) : -
 h. Alamat web jurnal : <https://www.maejournal.com/public/article/the-relationship-between-sodium-and-potassium-in-chronic-kidney-disease-patients>
 i. Terindeks di : SCOPUS-SJR 0,102
 j. Online Turnitin : https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/4954/1/Turnitin_The_Relationship_between_Sodium.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / **Internasional Bereputasi ****
 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional

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c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			9
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Total = (100%)	40			32,5
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- Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel** : Unsur isi artikel lengkap Abstrak, Pendahuluan, Metode, Hasil & Diskusi, Referensi. Abstrak ditulis kurang terstruktur sedangkan unsur lain ditulis dengan cukup baik, hasil dan pembahasan dipisah sehingga bisa fokus
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan** : Ruang lingkup keilmuan sesuai pengusul. Pembahasan kurang dalam meskipun ada sedikit perbandingan dengan penelitian2 sebelumnya , serta memasukkan teori dengan referensi yang cukup sesuai.
- Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi**: Penelitian observasional dengan desain belah lintang sehingga cukup lemah untuk menentukan causation. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknologi yang terstandar baik. Teknik analisis menggunakan uji korelasi dan simpulan cukup jelas tetapi masih sangat superfisial
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal**: Jurnal Internasional terindex Scopus Q4; SJR 0,1

Semarang,
Reviewer 1



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Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip
Bidang Ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan : Guru Besar

LEMBAR
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 h. Alamat web jurnal :

<https://www.maejournal.com/volume/SMJ/54/10/the-relationship-between-sodium-and-potassium-in-chronic-kidney-disease-patients-5fcc3a700b8da.pdf>

i. Terindeks di : SCOPUS-SJR 0,102

j. On line turnitin :

https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/4351/1/Turnitin_The_Relationship_Between_Sodium.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : **Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi****
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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			11,0
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	12			11,0
Total = (100%)	40			36
Nilai Pengusul =	(60% x 36) = 21,6			

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- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : lingkup bahasan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul Patologi klinis, dan pada pembahasan hasil penelitiannya telah dibandingkan dengan penelitian serupa yang dilakukan sebelumnya
- Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: penelitian analitik obsevasional dengan studi cross sectional dilakukan pada 30 pasien di umah sakit, pemeriksaan dan analisis hasil dilakukan dengan alat dan cara terstandar
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal: jurnal ilmiah Internasional terstandar Scopus Q4, SJR 0,1

Semarang, 11 Januari 2021

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. drg. Oedijani, M.S.

NIP. 194902091979012001

Unit Kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Undip

Bidang Ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran

Jabatan pangkat : Guru Besar

COVID 19
(Global):

New Confirmed: 688349

Total Confirmed: 96118009

New Recovered: 324163

Total Recovered: 52709527

New Deaths: 17690

Total Deaths: 2056231

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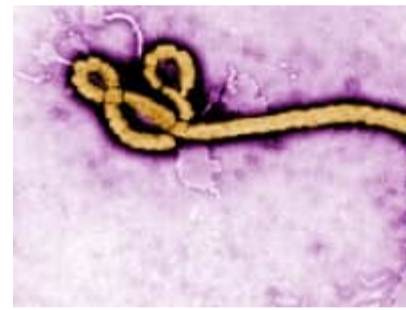
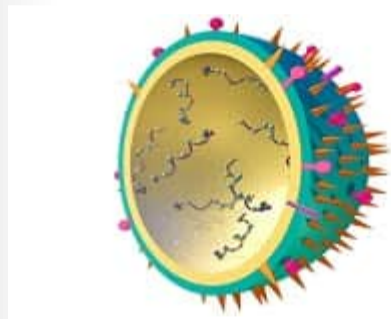
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(Volume - 55 , Issue 01)



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Title : [The Effectiveness of Red Dragon \(*Hylocereus costaricensis*\) Consumption on The Level of Blood Lipid Profile in Adult](#)

Author : Agustina Indri Hapsari, Fred Agung, Gurid PE Mulyo,

Abstract : The pattern of food consumption and a wrong lifestyle can spur the emergence of oxidative stress, especially in adult humans. Oxidative stress can be inhibited by consuming foods that contain high antioxidants. Red dragon fruit contains a high source of antioxidants. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of red dragon fruit (*Hylocereus costaricensis*) as a functional food in maintaining lipid profile levels under normal conditions (prevention of dyslipidemia) in adults. This study is a clinical experimental study with a pre and posts randomized controlled group design. This research used a quantitative analytic research type with an experimental study approach, using the RCT (Randomized Controlled Trial) method. The sample was taken by purposive sampling with a simple random sampling method. The intervention group was given red dragon fruit in 180 grams/day for 15 days. Levels of blood lipid profiles were measured before and after treatment. Data were analyzed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for data normality test. Paired t-test to determine the difference in mean pretest and post-test in one group after treatment. Independent t-test to determine differences in the mean difference between pretest and post-test between groups given different treatments and nutritional intake from food due to 24 hours of food recall was analyzed using the Nutrisurvey program.

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Sapporo Medical Journal

PAPER ID : SMJ2211205410178



Title : [The Relationship Between Sodium and Potassium in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients](#)

Author : Indranila Kustarini Samsuria, Anggie, Judiono, Purwanto Adhipireno,

Abstract : Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a public health problem, as its prevalence continues to increase the incidence of kidney failure, poor prognosis, and high treatment costs from year to year. Reduction function and the number of nephrons caused kidney dysfunction, so a buildup of substances that are not needed by the body and electrolyte disturbances appears. The study aimed to determine the relationship between serum sodium and potassium electrolyte levels in patients suffering from chronic kidney disease (CKD). Analytic observational research by cross-sectional design was applied. The study was conducted on 30 patients with chronic kidney disease in RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. Data collected were conducted by Na and K electrolytes, and they were analyzed by the Iodine Deficiency Disorders (GAKI) laboratory in the January-March 2020. Data were analyzed and presented on average \pm SE, correlation statistics, Pearson and Spearman regression with significance levels of $p < 0.05$. The Research Ethics Commission approved this study. The results showed was not significant a correlation of potassium (K) with age ($p = 0.405$; $r = 0.158$). Potassium and ureum was significantly the relationship positive ($p = 0.003$; $r = 0.522$). The relationship between potassium and creatinine was significantly positive ($p = 0.024$; $r = 0.412$). Conclusion there was a significant serum K relationship with urea and creatinine

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Title : [Nurser's Fatigue Effects on The Response of Time for Emergency Response Based on Ats 1-5 Categories in Emergency Installation for Covid-19 Pandemic Time](#)

Author : Nur Intan Hayati Husnul Khotimah, Raden Siti Jundiah, Rizky Muliani, Sriwulan Megawati,

Abstract : An indicator of the quality of handling emergency patients is the speed of assisting (response time). Delay in handling emergency patients can be fatal. One of the causes of errors and delays in providing action to patients in the emergency department is the excessive workload that results in high activity so that the body experiences Fatigue. Physical Fatigue is indicated by decreased reflex motion quality. The decrease in motion reflex impacts the decrease in emergency handling services (response time). The research objective was to identify the effect of nurse fatigue on the response time for handling emergency patients in the Emergency Room during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research method was correlation design with a cross-sectional approach and obtained 21 nurses in the emergency department. The instrument used to measure Fatigue was the Fatigue Severity Scale. The response time for handling emergency patients was installed by an emergency department entirely (100%) according to the time category based on ATS 1,2,3,4,5, with a value median of 57 seconds, which is seen from the response time most of the respondents (52.4%) less than 57 seconds, while the Spearman Rank test analysis obtained $p\text{-value } 0.600 > \alpha 0.05$ with a value of $r: 0.121$,

this shows that fatigue effects on the response time for emergency patients, with a very weak positive correlation, which indicates that the higher the degree of Fatigue, the more response time slows down.

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Title : [Giving Red Rice Tain Water Against Weight Lossing in Children with Obesity](#)

Author : Jusuf Kristianto, Widya Warastuti, Fetty Rahmawaty, Rikiy, Gurid PE Mulyo,

Abstract : Background: Obesity is a pathological condition where there is an excessive or abnormal accumulation of body fat from what is needed for normal bodily functions. Being overweight is a normal weight. It has a high advantage compared to excess fat. Method: This study used a quasi-experimental pre-post test design with a control group design. The population in this study was first-grade elementary school children in Menteng Palangka Raya IV SDN. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling, with a sample of 32 respondents in the preparation group and 66 respondents in the control group. Data analysis uses a normality test and homogeneity test. Results: The results of the statistical test obtained no difference in the student body between the control group and complexity ($p > 0.05$), the difference in substance was 2.449 kg, the interval of 95% difference was 2.03 kg - 2.45 kg. Conclusion: The difference was 2,449 kg. However, statically, there was no significant difference in student body weight between the control and setting groups.

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PAPER ID : SMJ1911205410173



Title : [The Effect of Social Media Counseling by email on Sex Behavior of Adolescents](#)

Author : Siti Nur Halimah, Putu ariani, Eti Surtiati, Gurid PE Mulyo,

Abstract : Adolescence is a transitional period that is a vulnerable age. Suppose it is not getting correct reproductive health information and obtained from appropriate sources. In that case, the school environment, residence, and mass media can trigger adolescents' development in understanding reproductive health. Throughout 2011, the National Commission received 22 cases of complaints about pornography by junior and senior high school students. Meanwhile, according to Baby Foundation data, it was reported that 83,7% of elementary school children of IV and V grade were meticulously addicted to pornography (National Commission for Child Protection 2011). The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of Social Media based counseling: email on adolescent sexual behavior in the city of Bogor.

The research design uses the Quashi Experiment approach. This research uses an experimental type of research because of a treatment (treatment) applied by researchers. The quasi-experimental design used in this study is the design after and before the control (pretest and posttest with a non-equivalent group). Results: The results showed that adolescent sexual behavior was better (towards the positive) in the group receiving counseling than the group that did not receive counseling (p -value = 0.033). As an input to develop social media-based social media counseling services such as email, WA, BBM, Line, SMS, etc., regarding sexual and supporting activities Guidance and Counseling.

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Impact of Covid-19 as an emerging disease on the mental health of the Healthcare workers' - a review article



Mohammed Albarqi¹

¹Department of Family and Community Medicine, College Of Medicine, King Faisal University

Abstract— In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) a global outbreak or a pandemic. This brought to our mind the consequences of previous outbreaks to healthcare workers and their mental health. Earlier in 2020, a number of studies investigated the impact COVID-19 is thought to have on healthcare workers' mental health and numerous studies investigated the importance of a healthy recovery for both health systems and healthcare workers post the pandemic. Until the drafting of this manuscript, early November 2020, more than 45 million cases were reported as COVID-19 positive in 124 countries around the globe, which sheds the light on the magnificent psychological impact assumed on healthcare workers. Therefore, this review article was carried out to investigate the significance of psychological outcomes amid and post COVID-19 pandemic as well as the risk factors predisposing these outcomes. We concluded that personal factors such as age, being single, living alone and perceived clinical experience, psychological factors such as maladaptive activities and previous psychological and psychiatric events, social and workplace related factors such as the working environment and the inter-peer relationship are predictive that some people are more prone to mental illnesses following the pandemic. Moreover, we quote certain actions to be done to minimize these effects such as equitable workload distribution, sympathy and family support and sufficient times off. These intervention could help control the negative outcome of the pandemic on the mental health of healthcare workers responding to the pandemic.

Introduction and rationale of the work

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic has become a global public health emergency and has put unprecedented demands on the world's health systems. At the time this manuscript was prepared (5 November 2020), 45,968,799 infections were registered in 124 countries in the World Health Organisation (WHO). (World Health Organization, 2020)

One of the most primitive mentally reactions to a pandemic is the terror of human beings. Fear is an emotion that helps one to respond at both physical and psychological as well as socioeconomic level to an actual or perceived occurrence which is considered a threat. Therefore, our life is ensured by terror. Fear stimulates the three stages of response: emotional, physiological and motoric in our bodies, like other emotions. (Rodríguez and Sánchez, 2020)

Fear is the feeling that we encounter as disagreeable, though it is usable in and of itself, but as it controls our lives our emotions either surpass the condition that we must control our system and establish an alert about something, expecting and witnessing negatives without ever occurring, or the occurrence that we are subjected to is quite significant. In this case an anxiety-derived condition is a common anxiety disruption, panic disorder, agoraphobia or stress disorder (PTSD), a PTSD complex, prolonged grief disorder. High thresholds take the time to vanish while a situation of terror and anxiety persists. When we incorporate other considerations such as health loss, a loved one, work or quarantine, the symptoms of trauma will linger afterwards. (Rodríguez and Sánchez, 2020)

Intensive, global health care crises are caused by tens of thousands (HCWs) who take care of those afflicted by the outbreak, (The Lancet, 2020) and health professionals who provide COVID-19

Application of Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy for Severe Hand, Food and Mouth Disease: A Serial Case Study

Ha Manh Tuan¹, Do Chau Viet², Nguyen Tuan Anh³



¹University of Medicine and Pharmacy at Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam.

²Children's Hospital 2, Ho Chi Minh city, Vietnam

³Molecular Biomedical Center, University Medical Center - Campus 2, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Abstract— Despite the continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) indicated on patients with severe (Grade 4) hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD), the mortality rate is high. The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of CRRT in earlier stages of severe HFMD pediatric patients on improving their mortality. A retrospective, case series study was conducted on severe HFMD cases diagnosed clinically, confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay and received CRRT. Variables were recorded at: Pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) admission, CRRT initiation and 16 hours after CRRT intervention. Data were processed and analyzed using STATA version 14.0. Thirty-eight eligible cases were included in the study. The mean age was 25.3 months; the male:female ratio was 1.5. Most cases were admitted within the first 3 day of illness (94.7%). The rate of HFMD grade 3 and grade 4 indicated CRRT was about 26.3% and 73.7% respectively. Vital signs, hematological and biochemical parameters improved significantly after 16 hours of CRRT. The average duration of CRRT was 2.4 ± 0.7 days. The survival rate of cases with HFMD grade 3 was 82.1% higher than that of cases with HFMD grade 4 at 40% significantly. The overall survival rate of HFMD patients indicated CRRT was about 71%. The CRRT could be considered as one of the measures contributing to the improvement of mortality rate in patients with severe HFMD. Early indication of CRRT can greatly improve clinical outcome in severe HFMD patients.

Keywords: Enterovirus A71, hand foot mouth disease, continuous renal replacement therapy.

INTRODUCTION

Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) is an infectious disease which is transmitted via fecal – oral route. This disease is caused by enteroviruses, of which, *Coxsackie A16* and *Enterovirus A71* (EV A71) are the most frequently encountered [1, 2]. HFMD occurs in many places around the world, but more popular in Western Pacific and Asian regions, and can turn into large outbreaks [2]. HFMD is one of three most common types of infectious diseases (together with Dengue hemorrhagic fever and encephalitis) among Vietnamese children. In Viet Nam, the prevalence of HFMD ranges from 100,000 to 130,000 cases annually. The first outbreak of HFMD was reported in 2003 in Ho Chi Minh city [3]. There were 174,677 cases with 200 deaths recorded between 2011-2012 [4]. EV-A71 is significantly associated with severe illness [5] and causes a substantial economic burden in Vietnam [6]. The disease is commonly diagnosed in children with the age of 1 – 3 years and can lead to death if severe complications are not managed appropriately [1, 2, 7].

HFMD is classified into 4 grades based on its severity [8]. HFMD grade 1 consists of fever and skin lesions with or without oral lesions. HFMD grade 2 is with one of the followings: myoclonic jerk, tremor, ataxia, limb weakness or lethargy. HFMD grade 3 is complicated with autonomous nervous system (ANS) dysregulation. HFMD grade 4 is HFMD grade 3 with any of the following symptoms: hypotension, pulmonary edema or heart failure. Patients with grade 1 and grade 2 (uncomplicated) HFMD are supportively managed. Provided that signs of central nervous system involvement present, patients are closely monitored. Patients with HFMD grade 3 are monitored in intensive care unit and indicated with intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), dobutamine, and milrinone. Patients with HFMD grade 4 are supported by ventilator and vasoactive drugs, infused with IVIG and indicated with continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT).

So far, there have been few studies reporting the application of CRRT for patients with HFMD grade 4 [9, 10]. The preliminary results from application of CRRT for patients with HFMD grade 4 were encouraging although the mortality rate was still high [9]. In the present study, we conducted a serial