

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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Surgery for Radiologically Normal-Appearing Temporal Lobe Epilepsy in a Centre with Limited Resources
 Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : 17 orang
 Status Pengusul : **Penulis pertama**/penulis anggota/**penulis korespondensi**
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Scientific Report
 b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : No. 8144/ Vol.10/ Hal. 1-8
 c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : 2020
 d. Penerbit : Springer Nature
 e. Jumlah halaman : 8 halaman
 f. DOI artikel (Jika ada) : <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-64968-4>
 g. Alamat web Jurnal : <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-64968-4.pdf>
 h. Terindeks di : SQOPUS (Q1) SJR1,24
 i. Link turnitin : https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/3755/1/MTA_Turnitin_Surgery_Radiologically.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

I. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Karya Ilmiah (isikan kolom yang sesuai)			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi	
	40			
a Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi artikel (10%)	4			4
b Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman Pembahasan (30%)	12			11,5
c Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			12
d Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			12
Nilai Total = (100%)	40			39,5
Nilai pengusul			60% x 39,5 =	23,7

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

a. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur isi artikel	Abstrak singkat dan jelas. Isi artikel pendahuluan, metode, hasil, pembahasan dan kesimpulan sesuai tujuan, bahwa hasil penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan dan diterapkan untuk daerah-daerah dengan fasilitas yang kurang memadai, didukung dengan pustaka < 10 tahun
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul, ilmu Bedah Syaraf terutama pada penanganan epilepsi pada 154 pasien secara cross sectional, pembahasan singkat, jelas dan dalam, dibandingkan dengan penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya
c. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data dan Metodologi	Studi retrospektif dari pusat epilepsi di Semarang, menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik pasien selama 10 tahun. Metode dijelaskan secara rinci
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Scientific Reports merupakan jurnal internasional terindeks scopus Q1. Indeks kemiripan 16%

Semarang, 19 Januari 2021

Penilai 1



Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Nur Kristina, DMM, M.Kes
 NIP 195905271986032001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran
 Bidang Ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
 Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar

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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Surgery for Radiologically Normal-Appearing Temporal Lobe Epilepsy in a Centre with Limited Resources
 Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : 17 orang
 Status Pengusul : **Penulis pertama**/penulis anggota/**penulis korespondensi**
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Scientific Report
 b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : No. 8144/ Vol.10/ Hal. 1-8
 c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : 2020
 d. Penerbit : Springer Nature
 e. Jumlah halaman : 8 halaman
 f. DOI artikel (Jika ada) : <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-64968-4>
 g. Alamat web Jurnal : <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-64968-4.pdf>
 h. Terindeks di : SQOPUS (Q1) SJR 1,24
 i. Link turnitin : https://doc-pak.undip.ac.id/3755/1/MTA_Turnitin_Surgery_Radiologically.pdf

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

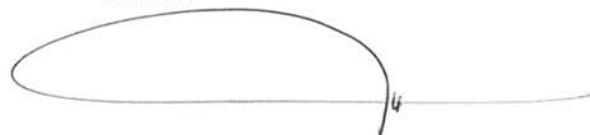
I. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Karya Ilmiah (isikan kolom yang sesuai)			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi	
	40			
a Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi artikel (10%)	4			4
b Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman Pembahasan (30%)	12			11
c Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			12
d Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			12
Nilai Total = (100%)	40			39
Nilai pengusul			60% x 39 =	23,4

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

a. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur isi artikel	Sistematika artikel lengkap dengan kesesuaian isi baik. State of art penelitian dapat dipahami di pendahuluan menunjukkan kemanfaatan hasil riset untuk dapat diterapkan di daerah lain dengan fasilitas yang kurang memadai.
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Merupakan penelitian aplikatif di bidang bedah saraf terutama untuk penangana epilepsy yang diikuti oleh 154 pasien secara crosssectional, Hasil dibahas secara baik, dengan baik namun singkat dengan mensitasi penelitian sebelumnya (majoritas referensi adalah jurnal < 10 tahun).
c. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data dan Metodologi	Merupakan study retrospective dari epilepsi senter di Semarang dengan menggunakan data sekunder selama 10 tahun. Metode dijelaskan secara detail dan memungkinkan dilakukan oleh peneliti lain (reproducibility baik)
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Scientific Reports merupakan jurnal terindex scopus Q1. Merupakan bagian dari nature group. Indeks kemiripan 16%.

Semarang, 22 Desember 2020
 Penilai 2



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



Document details

[Back to results](#) | 1 of 15 [Next](#) >CSV export ▾ [Download](#) [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Save to PDF](#) [Save to list](#) [More...](#) >[View at Publisher](#)Scientific Reports [Open Access](#)

Volume 10, Issue 1, 1 December 2020, Article number 8144

Surgery for Radiologically Normal-Appearing Temporal Lobe Epilepsy in a Centre with Limited Resources (Article) [\(Open Access\)](#)Arifin, M.T.^a [✉](#), Bakhtiar, Y.^a, Andar, E.B.P.S.^a, Kurnia B, H.^a, Priambada, D.^a, Risdianto, A.^a, Kusnarto, G.^a, Tsaniadi, K.^a, Bunyamin, J.^a, Hanaya, R.^b, Arita, K.^b, Bintoro, A.C.^c, Iida, K.^d, Kurisu, K., Askoro, R.^a, Briliantika, S.P.^a, Muttaqin, Z.^a [ORCID](#)[Save all to author list](#)^aDepartment of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Jl Prof. Soedarto, Tembalang, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia^bDepartment of Neurosurgery, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan^cDepartment of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Jl Prof. Soedarto Tembalang, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia[View additional affiliations](#) ▾

Abstract

[View references \(25\)](#)

Approximately 26–30% of temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) cases display a normal-appearing magnetic resonance image (MRI) leading to difficulty in determining the epileptogenic focus. This causes challenges in surgical management, especially in countries with limited resources. The medical records of 154 patients with normal-appearing MRI TLE who underwent epilepsy surgery between July 1999 and July 2019 in our epilepsy centre in Indonesia were examined. The primary outcome was the Engel classification of seizures. Anterior temporal lobectomy was performed in 85.1% of the 154 patients, followed by selective amygdalo-hippocampectomy and resection surgery. Of 82 patients (53.2%), Engel Class I result was reported in 69.5% and Class II in 25.6%. The median seizure-free period was 13 (95% CI, 12.550–13.450) years, while the seizure-free rate at 5 and 12 years follow-up was 96.3% and 69.0%, respectively. Patients with a sensory aura had better seizure-free outcome 15 (11.575–18.425) years. Anterior temporal lobectomy and selective amygdala-hippocampectomy gave the same favourable outcome. Despite the challenges of surgical procedures for normal MRI TLE, our outcome has been favourable. This study suggests that epilepsy surgery in normal MRI TLE can be performed in centres with limited resources. © 2020, The Author(s).

SciVal Topic Prominence [?](#)

Topic: Temporal Lobe Epilepsy | Drug Resistant Epilepsy | Electrocorticography

Prominence percentile: 95.011



ISSN: 20452322

Source Type: Journal

Original language: English

DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-64968-4

PubMed ID: 32424296

Document Type: Article

Publisher: Nature Research

References (25)

[View in search results format](#) >[All](#) [CSV export](#) ▾ [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Save to PDF](#) [Create bibliography](#)[Metrics](#) [View all metrics](#) >PlumX Metrics [▾](#)

Usage, Captures, Mentions, Social Media and Citations beyond Scopus.

Cited by 0 documents

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:

[Set citation alert](#) >[Set citation feed](#) >

Related documents

Prognostic factors for seizure outcome in patients with MRI-negative temporal lobe epilepsy: A meta-analysis and systematic review

Wang, X. , Zhang, C. , Wang, Y. (2016) *Seizure*

Histopathology of 3Tesla MRI-negative temporal lobe epilepsies

Kogias, E. , Altenmüller, D.-M. , Klingler, J.-H. (2018) *Journal of Clinical Neuroscience*

Prognostic factors of postoperative seizure outcome in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and normal magnetic resonance imaging

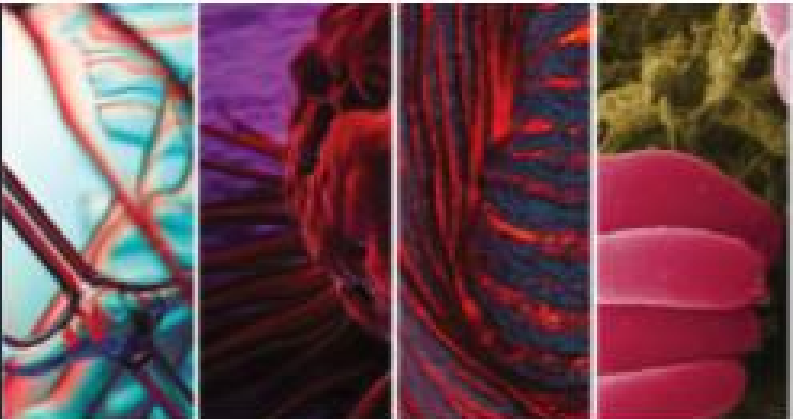
Mariani, V. , Revay, M. , D'Orio, P. (2019) *Journal of Neurology*[View all related documents based on references](#)

Find more related documents in Scopus based on:

[Authors](#) >

Publish with Scientific Reports

We're an open-access journal publishing rigorously peer-reviewed research from across the natural sciences, medicine and engineering.



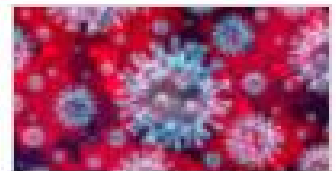
Announcements

COVID-19 Collection

Our Collection brings together articles on COVID-19 from across the scope of Scientific Reports, with very frequent updates.

Submissions are welcome on a rolling basis.

Papers accepted will be added to the Collection as and when they are published.



Engineering

We are delighted to announce that Scientific Reports is now expanding its scope to include engineering disciplines.



Before you submit

Find out everything you need to do before submitting your research.



Calls for Papers

Highlight your research and enhance its visibility to your field by submitting to one of our Guest Edited Collections, led by our expert Editorial Board Members.

The median turnaround time from submission to acceptance for papers submitted to our Guest Edited Collections is 100 days.



Search Scientific Reports

All Subjects





Madushi's background is in biochemistry and molecular biology. She joined *Scientific Reports* in 2019

after a PhD at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute in Cambridge, UK and post-doctoral work at the Francis Crick Institute in London, UK.

ORCID 0000-0002-9656-2

Senior Editorial Board

Senior Editorial Board Members of *Scientific Reports* handle manuscripts in a broad range of topics within their general areas of expertise, in addition to advising on editorial board and journal development. The Senior Editorial Board is selected based on exceptional contributions to the journal.

Derek Abbott, University of Adelaide, **Australia** - Biological Physics

Angel Abuelo, Michigan State University, **USA** - Immunology

Golam Jalal Ahammed, Henan University of Science and Technology, **China** - Plant Biology

Kristian Almstrup, Copenhagen University Hospital, Rigshospitalet, **Denmark** - Genetics and Genomics

Monica Alves, University of Campinas, Brazil - Ophthalmology

Juan Anguita, CiC bioGUNE, Spain - Immunology

Udayan Apte, University of Kansas Medical Center, USA - Gastroenterology and Hepatology

Ghulam Md Ashraf, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia - Neuroscience

Jeehyeon Bae, Chung-Ang University, South Korea - Cell Biology

Ruchi Bansal, MIRA Institute for Biomedical Technology and Technical Medicine, The Netherlands - Gastroenterology and Hepatology

Adriano Barra, Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, Italy - Biological Physics

Fernando Barrios, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico - Neuroscience

Paul Bogdan, University of Southern California, USA - Mathematical Physics, Thermodynamics and Nonlinear Dynamics

Richard Bold, UC Davis, USA - Surgery

Tjeerd Boonstra, Maastricht University, The Netherlands - Neuroscience

Ilze Bot, Leiden University, Netherlands - Cardiology

Janette Burgess, University of Groningen, Netherlands - Respiratory Medicine

Guido Caldarelli, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy - Mathematical Physics, Thermodynamics and Nonlinear Dynamics

Josette Camilleri, University of Birmingham, UK - Surgery

Sara Jaber, Delphine Goehrig, Philippe Bertolino, Amélie Massemin, Franck Bihl, Joëlle Chabry, Gérard Lambeau, David Vindrieux[...]David Bernard

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access

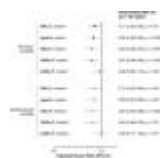


Risk of cancer in patients with glaucoma: A nationwide population-based cohort study

Younhea Jung, Kyungdo Han, Kyung-sun Na, Gee-hyun Kim, Minji Ha, Ji-Sun Paik[...]Jung Il Moon

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access

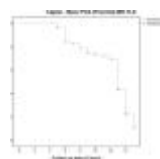


Serum level of HDL particles are independently associated with long-term prognosis in patients with coronary artery disease: The GENES study

Thibaut Duparc, Jean-Bernard Ruidavets, Annelise Genoux, Cécile Ingueneau, Souad Najib, Jean Ferrières, Bertrand Perret[...]Laurent O. Martinez

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access

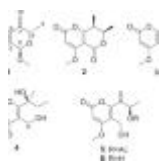


Surgery for Radiologically Normal-Appearing Temporal Lobe Epilepsy in a Centre with Limited Resources

Muhamad Thohar Arifin, Yuriz Bakhtiar, Erie B. P. S. Andar, Happy Kurnia B., Dody Priambada, Ajid Risdianto, Gunadi Kusnarto, Krisna Tsaniadi, Jacob Bunyamin, Ryosuke Hanaya, Kazunori Arita, Aris Catur Bintoro, Koji Iida, Kaoru Kurisu, Rofat Askoro, Surya P. Brilliantika[...]Zainal Muttaqin

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access



New chlamydosporol derivatives from the endophytic fungus *Pleosporales* sp. Sigrf05 and their cytotoxic and antimicrobial activities

Daowan Lai, Ziling Mao, Zhiyao Zhou, Siji Zhao, Mengyao Xue, Jungui Dai, Ligang Zhou[...]Dianpeng Li

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access

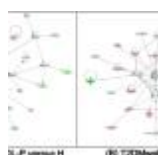


A mobile MRI field study of the biochemical cartilage reaction of the knee joint during a 4,486 km transcontinental multistage ultra-marathon using T2* mapping

Uwe Schütz, Martin Ehrhardt, Sabine Göd, Christian Billich, Meinrad Beer[...]Siegfried Trattnig

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access



Circulating lymphocytes and monocytes transcriptomic analysis of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia and periodontitis

Sâmia C. T. Corbi, Jaira F. de Vasconcellos, Alliny S. Bastos, Diego Giroto Bussaneli, Bárbara Roque da Silva, Raquel Alves Santos, Catarina S. Takahashi, Cristiane de S. Rocha, Benilton de Sá Carvalho, Cláudia V. Maurer-Morelli, Silvana R. P. Orrico, Silvana P. Barros[...]Raquel M. Scarel-Caminaga

Article

18 May 2020 | Open Access



OPEN

Risk of cancer in patients with glaucoma: A nationwide population-based cohort study

Younhea Jung¹, Kyungdo Han², Kyung-sun Na¹, Gee-hyun Kim¹, Minji Ha¹, Ji-Sun Paik¹ & Jung Il Moon¹✉

To compare the risk of cancer development between patients with glaucoma and those without, we conducted a nationwide population-based cohort study using the Korean National Health Insurance Database. Individuals with diagnosis of glaucoma between 2007 and 2016 were identified, and controls were 1:1 matched based on age and sex. We calculated the incidence rates (IR) and hazard ratios (HR) before and after adjusting for age, gender, diabetes, smoking history, and body mass index. A total of 107,536 individuals with glaucoma and the same number of individuals without glaucoma were included. The IR of overall cancer were 12.23 and 11.62 per 1,000 individuals in the glaucoma and control groups, respectively. The HR of overall cancer was significantly higher in the glaucoma group before (HR: 1.053) and after adjusting for confounding factors (adjusted HR: 1.049) compared to that in the control group. The risk of overall cancer and specific cancers varied depending on gender and age groups, and the association was stronger in women and those under 65 years of age. Our study revealed that individuals with glaucoma showed higher risk of overall cancer and higher risk of specific cancers than those without glaucoma.

Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide, making it a major public health challenge^{1–3}. It is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive retinal ganglion cell death caused by multifactorial etiology including high intraocular pressure (IOP), neurotrophin insufficiency, local ischemia-hypoxia, inflammation, glutamate excitotoxicity, oxidative stress, and aberrant immunity^{4–8}.

Among these risk factors, elevated IOP is the major risk factor^{1,4}, however, patients with normal-tension glaucoma, the most predominant form of glaucoma in Korea⁹, have normal range IOP. This points to the importance of other mechanisms beyond IOP, such as inflammation in the pathogenesis of glaucoma^{7,8,10,11}. Previous studies have shown that inflammatory mediators such as tumor necrosis factor alpha, interleukins, endothelin-1, and C-reactive protein are elevated in glaucoma^{12–15}.

Inflammation plays decisive roles at all stages of cancer development^{16–18}. Chronic inflammation increases the risk of carcinogenesis, from initiation, promotion, malignant conversion, to metastasis, and even subclinical, low grade inflammation may be as important in promoting cancer. Previous studies have shown strong and recurrent associations between inflammatory bowel diseases and cancer, not just limited to gut malignancies but also other sites including lung, kidney, endocrine, cervix, and prostate^{19,20}. Increased risk of overall cancer and various focal malignancies has been reported in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)^{21,22}.

In light with this, it is possible that glaucoma may contribute to increased risk of cancer, however, the association of the two disease entities has not yet been investigated. Identifying the risk of overall cancer and specific types of cancer in glaucoma patients may improve our understanding of both diseases and provide guidelines for appropriate diagnostic work-up for cancer screening in glaucoma patients.

Therefore, in this nationwide, population-based, age- and sex-matched cohort study, we aimed to investigate the risk of cancer development in patients with glaucoma using the National Health Insurance Database (NHID) provided by the Korean National Health Insurance Service (KNHIS), which covers almost the entire 50 million Korean population.

¹Department of Ophthalmology, College of Medicine, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea. ²Department of Statistics and Actuarial Science, Soongsil University, Seoul, Republic of Korea. ✉e-mail: jimoon@catholic.ac.kr



OPEN

Serum level of HDL particles are independently associated with long-term prognosis in patients with coronary artery disease: The GENES study

Thibaut Duparc^{1,2}, Jean-Bernard Ruidavets³, Annelise Genoux^{1,2,4}, Cécile Ingueneau^{1,2,4}, Souad Najib^{1,2}, Jean Ferrières^{3,5}, Bertrand Perret^{1,2,4,6} & Laurent O. Martinez^{1,2,6}✉

HDL-Cholesterol (HDL-C) is not an accurate surrogate marker to measure the cardioprotective functions of HDL in coronary artery diseases (CAD) patients. Hence, measurement of other HDL-related parameters may have prognostic superiority over HDL-C. In this work, we examined the predictive value of HDL particles profile for long-term mortality in CAD patients and to compare its informative value to that of HDL-C and apoA-I. HDL particles profiles were measured by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy in 214 male participants with stable CAD (45–74 years). Median follow up was 12.5 years with a 36.4% mortality rate. Cardiovascular mortality accounted for 64.5%. Mean concentrations of total HDL particles (HDL-P), small-sized HDL (SHDL-P) and apoA-I were lower in deceased than in surviving patients whereas no difference was observed according to HDL-C and large HDL particles. All NMR-HDL measures were correlated between themselves and with other HDL markers (HDL-C, apoA-I and LpA-I). In a multivariate model adjusted for cardiovascular risk factors and bioclinical variables, HDL-P and SHDL-P displayed the strongest inverse association with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. Weaker associations were recorded for apoA-I. Based on our results, we conclude that HDL particle profile measured by NMR spectroscopy should be considered to better stratify risk in population at high risk or in the setting of pharmacotherapy.

HDL-Cholesterol (HDL-C) has been repeatedly inversely related to cardiovascular risk in all epidemiological studies. However, pharmacological trials aimed at increasing HDL-C have failed to demonstrate a beneficial effect on clinical outcomes¹. Also, some genetic variants associated to increased HDL-C have not been found associated to a decreased cardiovascular risk² but those HDL randomization studies are questionable because they disregarded the complexity of lipoprotein metabolism by excluding from their analyses important genes that not exclusively regulate HDL-C levels but also those of other lipoproteins^{3,4}. This has led to the concept that a single measurement of HDL-C does not necessarily reflect the functional properties of HDL particles and their effects against atherosclerosis. Indeed, HDL particles are heterogeneous in size and biochemical composition, and HDL subpopulations might have different functional properties⁵. NMR-spectroscopy has been recently proposed as a tool to quantify HDL particles and HDL subpopulations⁵. This technology enables to measure the total concentration of HDL particles and their size distribution. Numerous recent studies have shown that the atheroprotective properties of HDL are supported by small and medium-sized HDL particles⁶, which were inversely related to cardiovascular risk in various clinical settings^{7,8}.

¹Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), UMR 1048, Institute of Metabolic and Cardiovascular Diseases, Toulouse, France. ²University of Toulouse, UMR1048, Paul Sabatier University, Toulouse, France. ³Department of Epidemiology, Health Economics and Public Health, UMR1027 INSERM, Toulouse University, Toulouse University Hospital (CHU), Toulouse, France. ⁴Service de Biochimie, Pôle biologie, Hôpital de Purpan, CHU de Toulouse, Toulouse, France. ⁵Fédération de Cardiologie, Toulouse University Hospital, Toulouse, France. ⁶These authors contributed equally: Bertrand Perret and Laurent O. Martinez. ✉e-mail: Laurent.Martinez@inserm.fr