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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: PROCEEDING

Judul Artikel Ilmiah	:	**The Effect of Selenium Supplementation on Hemoglobin Among Farmers Working as Pesticide Sprayers**
Nama semua penulis	:	**Ari Suwondo,** Umar Fahmi Achmadi, Suratman
Status Pengusul (coret yang tidak perlu)	:	**Penulis Utama** / ~~Penulis Anggota~~

Status Proceeding:

• Nama Proceeding/ Seminar	:	International Conference on Public Health for Tropical and Coastal Development
• Edisi (bulan, tahun)	:	15-17 Oktober 2016
• ISSN/ ISBN	:	1936-6612 (Print): EISSN: 1936-7317 (Online)
• DOI	:	-
• Alamat WEB Proceeding	:	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asp/asl/2017/00000023/00000004/art00177

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	[ ]	Nasional

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c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	4,5	4
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	4,5	4
	Nilai Total	**15**	13,5
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 60% X 13,5 = 8,1		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Isi jurnal sudah sesuai dengan pedoman ASL
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Tulisan tentang efek selenium pada Hb petani yang terpapar pestisida sudah sesuai dengan ruang lingkup / scope jurnal. Tidak ada jurnal yang diacu di pembahasan.
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode penelitian cukup lengkap. Namun dari 16 artikel yang diacu, 14 diantaranya terbitan lebih dari 10 tahun terakhir
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Artikel masih terindex discopus namun jurnal sudah discontinued (sampai 2017).

Semarang, 20 Maret 2020
Reviewer 1

Dr. Yuliani Setyaningsih, SKM, M.Kes
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Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP
Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

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c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	4,5	4
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding (30%)	4,5	4
	Nilai Total	**15**	13,5
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 60% X 13,5 = 8,1		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian isi jurnal cukup baik. Unsure isi memenuhi kaidah / standar artikel yaitu memiliki judul, abstrak, pendahuluan, metode, hasil, pembahasan ksimpulan dan referensi.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan cukup baik dan sesuai dengan scope jurnal yang dituju yaitu jurnal Advanced science letters
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Data infomasi dan metodologi masih kurang. Total referensi yang digunakan adalah 15 referensi. Referensi yang digunakan kurang update
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas Proceeding	Masih terindeks di scopus sampai tahun 2017.

Semarang, 27 Januari 2020
Reviewer 2

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Advanced Science Letters
Volume 23, Issue 4, 2017, Pages 3361-3363

The effect of selenium supplementation on hemoglobin among farmers working as pesticide sprayers (Article)

Suwondo, A.[a], Achmadi, U.F.[b], Suratman[c]

[a]Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Jl. Prof. Soedarto, SH, Semarang, Tembalang 50275, Indonesia
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[c]Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia

Abstract

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Background: The symptom of organophosphate (OPs) poisoning develops when the activity of cholinesterase enzyme (ChE) at the nerves ending is obstructed, which caused accumulation of ACh in the nerve endings. The returning of ChE to the normal levels depends on the ability of Erythrocyte cell membrane to survive from lipid peroxidation, with the help of Glutathione peroxides enzyme (GPX), which is heavily depend on Selenium (Se). This study aimed to find out the benefits of Selenium and Vitamin C supplementation on Hemoglobin levels of the farmers working as pesticide sprayers. Method: This was an experimental study using Pre and post test Control Group Design. Ninety nine farmers lived in Pasuruan village, Temanggung, Central Java who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected as the subjects. Se and Vit C supplementation were given for 7 consecutive days. Results: The hemoglobin levels in Selenium group increased by 2.66%, while in the control group and the group receiving Se+Vit C decreased by 1.96% (p = 0.0001). Conclusion: Supplementation of Selenium 200 µg for 7 consecutive days would increase the hemoglobin level of pesticide sprayers-farmers. © 2017 American Scientific Publishers All rights reserved.

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Chemistry database information

Substances

Se

Author keywords

Experimental study | Level of hemoglobin | Selenium | Vitamin C

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Metabolic Impairments Caused by a "chemical Cocktail" of DDE and Selenium in Mice Using Direct Infusion Triple Quadrupole Time-of-Flight and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
Rodríguez-Moro, G. , Abril, N. , Jara-Biedma, R.
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Davídek, J. , Seifert, J.
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The Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) was empirically derived from experienced teachers' intuitive judgements and although it may seem adequate, assessment theorists argue on the absence of performance data-driven approach in structuring its rating scale. Therefore, the objective of this study was to gauge rating scale functioning of five CEFR oral assessment criteria (overall impression, range, accuracy, fluency and coherence), based on ratings awarded by intermediate ESL learners during self- and peer assessments of their speaking skills. Before learners embarked on awarding ratings to their own performance as well as their peers,' they were trained to understand and apply the criteria and the corresponding ratings based on the benchmarked videos provided on the CEFR official website. Findings on rater measurement report suggest that learners were within productive measurement range based on their infit and outfit mean-squares and the reliability of their ratings was reported at 0.91. However, only four out of six rating categories were utilized in all five CEFR oral assessment criteria and this was illustrated through category probability curve for each criterion. The implications of the findings are discussed in view of learner performance and classroom instruction.

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Keywords: CEFR Rating Scale, Self-Assessment, Peer-Assessment, Oral Proficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) has been widely utilized in Europe and beyond its borders mainly because the descriptors and its rating scales were empirically derived from 2000 descriptors of 30 available scales[1] by experienced teachers. However, this 'common currency'[2,3] of describing learners' level of attainment in language proficiency has also garnered some criticisms. One of the contentions pertains to the scaling structure which was mainly originated from experienced teachers' intuitions rather than learners' performance.[4] In addition, the lack of studies on the CEFR scaling structure from samples of learner performance could probably be due to the CEFR being treated as a standardized assessment by policy makers rather than a framework or 'heuristic model.'[4]

Consequently, this results in diminishing 'diversity and experimentation'[5] in research on learners' real application of the CEFR rating scales. In fact, many studies on the CEFR[6] rating scales revolve on its reliability and validity concerns, mostly in standardized assessments contexts.

Therefore, the objective of this study was to gauge rating scale functioning of five CEFR oral assessment criteria (overall impression, range, accuracy, fluency and coherence) during self- and peer assessments (SAPA) practice of ESL learners' speaking ability. Contribution of this study lies in offering understanding of ESL learners' application of the CEFR analytical descriptors in tandem with the rating scale functioning. In reporting this study, the paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, studies on related scaling development and construction of descriptors are reviewed. Section 3 describes the methodology of the study. Findings are presented in Section 4 and finally, the implications of this study are discussed in the concluding section.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In describing scaling development and construction of descriptors, two empirical studies on the application of the CEFR are frequently reported. These studies are generally referred to as the 'DIALANG project' and the 'ALTE can-do statements.' The DIALANG project was initiated for diagnostic purposes and the main approach taken by the system was learner-oriented.[7] The system operates based on self-assessment, language tests as well as feedback and this system is already available in fourteen European languages and easily accessible via the Internet. The DIALANG system does not issue any certificate as

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Design Suggestions for Building Enclosures Towards Energy-Efficient Lit Office Environments

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The purpose of this study is to analyze how the lighting system in office buildings affects the effectiveness of work environments and suggest the proper guidelines for designing energy-efficient lit office spaces. For this study, research targets have been chosen with building configurations for office buildings in the period of 1930s through today, and reorganized investigations through the classified redesign perspectives. As a result, this paper suggests for a research method to reveal the relationship between energy efficiency, design elements and spatial configuration with correlation analyses.

Keywords: Lighting System, Lit Office Environments, Energy Efficiency, Spatial Configurations, Building Enclosures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Buildings are normally using about forty percent of the entire energies consumed in the Earth, and especially eighty percent of the total amount is needed for building maintenance and fifty six percent occupies for operating lighting, heating and cooling. In other words, applicable suggestions in the architectural field could help resolve problems mentioned above. Building energies used for utilities such as heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) and lighting are deeply related to the envelope system that causes severe energy loss depending on its configuration.[11]

The aim of the study is to analyze how the lighting system in office buildings affects the effectiveness of work environments and suggest the proper guidelines for designing energy-efficient lit office spaces. For this study, research targets have been chosen with building configurations for office buildings from the past to the contemporary age, and reorganized investigations through the classified redesign perspectives for the building enclosure based on the light shelf system known as one of efficient eco-friendly lighting technologies.

Through this study, in addition, further innovated envelope systems have been suggested, and one of the representative instances is the kinetic façade motorized to operate them by programmed logics in order to control daylighting for lit office environments in smarter way. It is expected to examine a possible resolution to reform fundamental functions of building envelopes, adaptability to the façade design, energy efficiencies through controlling the lighting system, and so on.

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2. CONFIGURATION OF LIT OFFICE ENVIRONMENTS

2.1. Spatial Changes in Office Environments

Office conditions have changed a lot in the past thirty years. Fluorescent lighting, the mainstay of office lighting since the 1930s, mostly consisted of regular arrays of recessed lighting systems with the lamps covered by prismatic acrylic lenses as shown on Figure 1. These direct lighting systems provided bright walls and very bright horizontal surfaces. Bright working surfaces were believed to be important to maintain task visibility. The concern with providing good visibility was justified; it was not uncommon for people to spend many hours a day.

Today, almost every office worker spends at least part of the day working on a computer. This change in technology has profound implications for office lighting. Instead of a piece of paper on a horizontal surface, these employees read from a self-luminous, vertical, glass screen. The lensed lighting systems that provided good horizontal illumination on desks suddenly became sources of unwanted screen reflections. Screen glare can reduce the visibility of the material on the screen, with consequences ranging from the inconvenient to the disastrous, depending on the importance of the task and the extent of the problem. For example, stock traders need to read, precisely and quickly, the stock prices on their monitors.[7]

However, the paperless office is still a long way away. In addition to computer-based work, most people review documents on paper. Laser printers have reduced the difficulty of many visual tasks in offices, but poor-quality faxes can still be visually challenging. Lighting systems for offices today must provide good glare control on vertical surfaces, and yet provide adequate light