

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : Sensitivity Evaluation of Magnetization Transfer Ratio for Diagnosing Intractable Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy with Normal MRI: Experience in Indonesia
 Jumlah Penulis : 6
 Status Pengusul : Hermina Sukmaningtyas (sebagai penulis pertama)
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Pakistan Journal of Medical & Health Science (PJMHS)
 b. Nomor ISSN : 1996-7195
 c. Volume nomor bulan tahun : Volume 13, Nomor 4, Tahun 2019
 d. Penerbit : Department of Surgery, Mayo Hospital
 e. DOI artikel (Jika ada) : =
 f. Alamat web Jurnal : http://pjmhsonline.com/2019/oct_dec/pdf/n/1224.pdf
 g. Terindeks di : Scopus Q4

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri \checkmark pada kategori yang tepat)
 Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / internasional bereputasi *
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi


Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

NO	KOMPONEN YG DINILAI	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
		Internasional/ internasional bereputasi	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional ***	
		40			
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi buku (10%)	$4 \times 60\% / 1 = 2,4$			2,4
b	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	$12 \times 60\% / 1 = 7,2$			7,0
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	$12 \times 60\% / 1 = 7,2$			7,1
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/ jurnal (30%)	$12 \times 60\% / 1 = 7,2$			7,1
Nilai Total = (100%)		$40 \times 60\% / 1 = 24$			23,6
Nilai Pengusul = 24					

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

- *kurang isi buku : lengkap, abstrak, Introduction - Conclusion*
 - *lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan : cukup dalam*
 - *kecukupan kemutakhiran data dan metodologi : cukup*
 - *baik - pen. multi senter yg didukung prestasi yang relevan, meski beberapa > 60%*

Semarang,
 Reviewer 1

3 Maret 20


Prof. Dr. drg. OEDIJANI, M.S.
 NIP 194902091979012001

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

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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : Sensitivity Evaluation of Magnetization Transfer Ratio for Diagnosing Intractable Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy with Normal MRI: Experience in Indonesia

Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : 6

Status Pengusul : **Penulis pertama**/penulis anggota/penulis korespondensi

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Pakistan Journal of Medical & Health Science (PJMHS)
b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : Volume 13, Nomor 4, Tahun 2019
c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : Oktober-Desember/2019
d. Penerbit : Department of Surgery, Mayo Hospital
e. Jumlah halaman : 5
f. DOI artikel (Jika ada) : -
g. Alamat web Jurnal : http://pjmhsonline.com/2019/oct_dec/pdf/n/1224.pdf
h. Terindeks di : Scopus Q4

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

I. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Karya Ilmiah (isikan di kolom yang sesuai)			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi	
	40			
a. Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi artikel(10%)	4			3,00
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			10,00
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			9,00
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12			10,00
Nilai Total = (100%)	40			32,00
Nilai pengusul =			60% x 32,00	19,20

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur	: Abstrak disajikan dengan baik dan informatif, Pendahuluan-metode penelitian dan hasil penelitian, diskusi dan referensi sudah sesuai kaidah ilmiah yg baik
Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan	: Ruang lingkup keilmuan sudah sesuai bidang ilmu pengusul dan pembahasan kurang dalam dan luas karena perbandingan dengan hasil dari penelitian2 sebelumnya tidak banyak
Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi	: Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode case control dan alat diagnostik yang cukup akurat.
Kelengkapan Unsur dan Kualitas Penerbit	: Jurnal Internasional terindeks Scopus Q4 dg SJR 0.12

Semarang,
Penilai 2



Prof. Dr. dr. TRI NUR KRISTINA, DMM, M.Kes.
NIP 19590527 198603 2 001
Unit kerja : Fakultas Kedokteran
Bidang Ilmu : Ilmu Kedokteran
Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar

[About Us](#) [Checklist](#) [Editorial Board](#) [Editorial Policy](#) [Format Requirement](#)

[Plagiarism Policy](#) [Submission](#) [Review Procedure](#) [Journal Index](#)

Pakistan Journal of Medical & Health Sciences



ISSN 1996 - 7195

Journal Managed By: Nayyar Salam

Partners

Sharjeelisonline2002@yahoo.com



3rd International Scientific Conference

College of Pharmacy / Mustansiriya University

College of Pharmacy / Uruk University

*In Collaboration with the International Center for
Chemical and Biological Sciences*

**Quality of Pharmaceutical
Education Ensures
A better Pharmaceutical**

Goals of Conference

- Better Pharmaceutical Care
- Quality Assurance of
Pharmaceutical Education
- Sobriety of Scientific Research

Themes of Conference

- Quality of Pharmaceutical
Education
- Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Registration Fees

Participation 100
Attendance 50,0

Note:

- The accepted
will be published
Scopus-accredited
- The above fee

[Home](#)[Checklist](#)[Editorial Policy](#)[Format Requirement](#)[Plagiarism Policy](#)[Submission](#)[Review Procedure](#)**Journal Index**

Pak J Med Health Sci has been indexed by Elsevier in EMBASE Scopus
 PJMHS is a recognized periodical by the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council
 Pak J Med Health Sci has been registered to EMR Index Medicus (IMEMR)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Patron	Editors-in-Chief	Editors
Abdul Majeed Chaudhry	Khalid Javed Abid	Yaseen Rafi
	Asadullah Malik	Khalid Irshad (UK)
Associate Editors	Assistant Editors	
Khalid Aziz	Hammad Naeem Rana	
Muhammad Nadeem Aslam	Abid Rashid	

ADVISORY BOARD

National	International
Muhammad Obaidullah Khawaja	Nasir Aziz (Malaysia)
Shafqaat ur Rehman Ranjha	Afaq Zaman Khan (USA)
Ijaz Ahsan	Naeem Akhtar (UK)
Farid Ahmad Khan	Munir Ahmad Rathore (UK)
Muhammad Javaid Athar	Muhammad Ahmad (UK)
Mudassira Saqib	Donald B Reid (UK)
Tahir Ahmad Shah	Nasir Raza Awan (Canada)
Syed Irfan Hussain	Amer Farooq Majeed (UK)
Masood Rashid	Khadija Ehtesham Qureshi (UK)
Mujahid Saleem	Lok M Sinha (Nepal)

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief

Email: nayyar_salam@yahoo.com

Annual subscription rates: in Pakistan: Rs.1500/- Overseas Individual USD 300; Institutional: USD900

Publication Office: 37-Nisbet Road, Lahore

Partners

- 1202  [Optimization of Temperature and Fermentation Media in the Production of Secondary Metabolites by Endophytic Sporothrix sp and it's activity Against Candida albicans from Dahlia Tubers \(Dahlia variabilis\)](#)
Dewi Yudianta Shinta, Yusmarini, Herix Sonata MS, Hilwan Yuda Teruna, Saryono
- 1208  [Turmeric as a Preventive Agent of Oxidative Stress and Diabetic Nephropathy in Alloxan Induced Wistar Rats](#)
Annisa Dentin Nugroho, Kiki Nilasari, V Andhani Putri, T A Sumekar, Vega Karlowee, Hardian, A Rahmasari Gumay
- 1214  [Aflibercept and Bevacizumab Injection Effects on Visual Acuity of Post Vitrectomy Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
Arief Wildan, Winarto, Tri Nur Kristina
- 1219  [Psychosocial Associated and Predictors of Post Stroke Depression 3- 6 Months after Onset: A Systematic Review](#)
Fitria Handayani, Setyowati, Dwi Pudjonarko, Dian Ratna Sawitri
- 1224  [Sensitivity Evaluation of Magnetization Transfer Ratio for Diagnosing Intractable Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy with Normal MRI: Experience in Indonesia](#)
Hermina Sukmaningtyas, Jacob Pandelaki, Meira Dewi Kusuma Astuti, Dyah Fauziah, I. Riwanto, Zainal Muttaqin
- 1229  [The Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs Use Duration on IQ in Focal Cortical Dysplasia Patients](#)
Zahrnatha Dzaky Fadhila, M Rully Zen, Annisa F Al Hanif, M Thohar Arifin, Hardian, Zainal Muttaqin, Yuriz Bakhtiar
- 1237  [Sperm DNA Fragmentation Index and Malondialdehyde of Diabetic Rats Treated By Aloe Vera Peel Extract](#)
Wulan Christijanti, Achmad Zulfa Juniarto, Lisyani B. Suromo
- 1241  [Association of Interleukin-10 \(Il-10\) Serum Levels with Clinical Outcomes of Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients](#)
Dwipudjonarko, Endangkustiowat, Thoifulchakim
- 1245  [Spongejaspis sp-Associated Bacteria Producing Protease Inhibitor](#)
Dede Mahdiyah, Aris Tri Wahyudi, Widanarni, Helmia Farida
- 1253  [The Effect of Paracetamol and Morphine Analgesic Combination on Serum Aspartate Aminotransferase and Alanine Aminotransferase Levels in Male Wistar Rats](#)
Satrio Adi Wicaksono, Pratiwi Diah Pitaloka, Mutiara Hapsari, Sulistiyati Bayu Utami
- 1259  [Effect of 10,000 Steps Goal Program on Waist Circumference in Obese Adolescences](#)
Natalina Eka S, Rahmi Isma
- 1263  [Correlation Between AIP, SAA, MPV and Stenosis Degree in Coronary Artery Disease](#)
Nuraddiyani Hidayah, Purwanto Ap Edward Kurnia Setiawan Limijadi
- 1267  [Potential of Rice Bran Extract to Decrease Body Weight, Triglyceride, and Malondialdehyde Levels in Obese Rat](#)
Naro Elyas Sueratman Ar, Ra Kis Djamiatun, Ahmad Zulfajuniarto
- 1272  [Effect of Goat Milk Kefir Fortified with Vitamin D3 on Blood Glucose and Insulin in Rats](#)
Reza Achmmad Maulana, Diana Nur Afifah, Ninik Rustanti, Gemala Anjani, Binar Panunggal
- 1276  [Differences of BDI-II \(Beck Depression Inventory-II\) Score before and after Probiotics Administration](#)
Rines Harlen Theodora, Widodo Sarjana, Alifiati Fitrikasari, Darmono Ss, Sri Padma Sari
- 1282  [Effects of Peer Education on Improving Self-Efficacy of Pregnant Women in Breastfeeding the Baby](#)
Siti Mardiyah, Anggorowati, Artika Nurrahima
- 1286  [Association between Geriatric Hospitalized Patients' Frailty Status and Outcomes](#)
Yosef Purwoko, Kris Pranarka, Rejeki Andayani
- 1292  [The Effect of Green Tea Leaf Extract on Caspase-3 Protein Level in D-GalactoseInduced Balb/C Mice](#)
Ainun Rahmasarigumay, Saekhol Bakri, Lusiana Batubara, Dwi Retnoningrum
- 1296  [Comparison of Harmonic Scalpel Method With Conventional Procedure for Hospital Stay during Thyroidectomy Among Pakistani Patients](#)
Ahsan Jamil, Rubab Javed, Sidrah Ashraf, Ijaz Amin, Shumaila Shakoor, Talha laique

Survey on the Causes of Hysterectomy in Shahidsadoughi Hospital 2008 - 2018

SARA AMEL SHAHBAZ¹, SHOKOUH TAGHIPOUR ZAHIR².

¹Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

²Pathologist, Professor, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
Correspondence to Dr. Sara Amel Shahbaz, Cell: 03538203410

ABSTRACT

Background: Hysterectomy is one of the common surgeries among women, most frequently performed in the 43-49 years age group, often near menopause. The preoperative diagnosis of hysterectomy is possible by clinical examinations and accurate paraclinical tests. There are various methods for hysterectomy such as abdominal, vaginal, and laparoscopic hysterectomy which are selected on the basis of the patient's condition and available equipment and facilities. Regarding the point that hysterectomy results in the excision of the uterus from the body leading to infertility, it affects the personal and familial life of the patient while many people in Yazd, central Iran, are not aware of the causes of this surgical operation.

Aim: To investigate the factors that lead to the need for hysterectomy.

Methods: In this retrospective descriptive-analytic study, the records of 1403 patients who had presented to the medical center from March, 21st, 2008 to March 21st, 2018 were surveyed. The data bank of the information of the patients undergoing hysterectomy is kept at Shahid Sadoughi Sub-specialty Hospital in Yazd, Iran. The extracted patients information included age, clinical signs before hysterectomy, type of surgery performed, and the pathology report of the uterus and related appendages. The gleaned data were analyzed using SPSS21 with Chi-square test used to compare the variables in different groups.

Results: An investigation of the records of the patients undergoing hysterectomy showed that the highest rate of this surgery belonged to the 41-50 years age group. A comparison of the clinical signs of various age groups demonstrated that most clinical signs observed in all age groups undergoing hysterectomy were vaginal bleeding and abnormal secretions followed by abdominal and pelvic pain ranking as the second and third clinical signs. In the pathology report on the cervix and endometrium, reactive lesions were reported more frequently while benign lesions were reported on myometrium and ovaries.

Conclusion: This study revealed that hysterectomy was most prevalent in this region in the 41-50 years age group and the pathology report mostly referred to reactive lesions and benign lesions. A comprehensive study of hysterectomy demands a greater study. Also, since hysterectomy negatively affects the personal and familial life of the patient, there is the need for a more extensive study of the life style and psychosocial condition of the patients after this surgery.

Keywords: Hysterectomy, Uterine Diseases, Age Factors.

INTRODUCTION

Hysterectomy is one of the common surgeries among women¹ with the highest prevalence in the 43-49 years age group, often near menopause². The prevalence of this surgical operation varies with the geographical region. In Germany, the prevalence of hysterectomy is 362.9 out of 100,000 women per year (3) while in the USA, this rate is 5.4 out of 1000 women per year⁴. The preoperative diagnosis of this surgery is possible via clinical examinations and exact paraclinical tests. There are various methods of hysterectomy like the abdominal, vaginal, and laparoscopic hysterectomy one of which is selected on the basis of the patient's condition and the available equipment and facilities². Occasionally, the cervix and ovaries are also excised depending on the cause of the surgery and the patient's condition. The etiology of hysterectomy has been different in various studies and some studies have attributed 70% of causes of this operation to benign causes like menorrhagia, fibroids, pelvic pain, and uterus prolapse⁵. Since hysterectomy culminates in the removal of the uterus from the body leading to infertility, this affects the personal and familial life of the patient while many people in Yazd, central Iran, are not aware of the causes of this surgical operation. So, this

study aimed at investigating the factors that render the need for hysterectomy as mandatory.

METHOD

This was a retrospective descriptive-analytic study in which the records of 1403 patients who had presented to the medical center during 10 years from March, 21st, 2008 to March 21st, 2018 were surveyed. The data bank of the information of the patients undergoing hysterectomy is kept at Shahid Sadoughi Sub-specialty Hospital in Yazd, Iran. The culled patients information included age, clinical signs before hysterectomy, type of surgery performed, and the pathology report of the uterus and related appendages. The researcher-made questionnaire included four age groups of patients: the 20-40 years age group, the 41-50 years age group, the 51-60 years age group, and the 60+ years age group. Also, the preoperative clinical signs were classified into three categories: the first category included abdominal and pelvic pains, the second category included vaginal bleeding and abnormal secretions, and the third category, labeled as "Others" here, included miscellaneous signs like patients without signs, ascites, prolapse, urinary signs, postpartum bleeding, and dyspareunia (painful coitus). Regarding the type of surgery, there are two types: total

A Prospective Study on Prevalence of Self-Medication of Antibiotics and their Dispensing Patterns in Community of Bengaluru North

MOHAMMAD KIANMEHR, RAJU KONERI

Doctors of pharmacy, Department of pharmacy practice, Karnataka College of pharmacy, Bengaluru, India
Correspondence to Mohammad Kianmehr, Email: kianisgod1986@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Aim: This study is aimed identify, assess, relate the prevalence of self-medication of antibiotics among people and dispensing pattern in community pharmacies in Bengaluru North.

Methodology: It is a prospective observational study conducted for a period of half years in the Department of Pharmacy Practice, Karnataka College of Pharmacy, Bangalore Baptist Hospital. A questionnaire form was developed from literature review and expert input for the purpose of data collection. Section-1 of the questionnaire evaluate the self-medication assessment of patients such as demographics details, reasons and pathological condition involved for self-medication and section-2 was to know antibiotics dispensing pattern from community pharmacies to patients.

Result: A total of 150 patients for self-medication and 70 community pharmacies were involved in the study. A total of 99 (66%) out of 150 total patients experienced self-medication with antibiotics and the rest percentage with drugs other than antibiotics. Among those who only self-medicated for antibiotics, 61% accounted for males whereas 39% females. The highest percentage of patient (26.26%) aged between 21-30 years purchased antibiotics without prescription. whereas 51-60 years (11.11%) aged group purchased least amount of antibiotics. Similarly, for qualification, no degree accounted for the highest percentage of 46%, following under diploma 28%. Whereas both bachelors & masters accounted least percentage of self-medicated with 16% and 10%. For key reason for self-medication economic aspect that accounted for a 37%, reference by others 26%, pre experience factor 24%, and other factors accounted for 13%. For pathological factors Cold, cough and fever occupied highest percentage of 32%. Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid (28%) was highly prescribed drug for self-medication to treat Cold, cough and fever, Acne, Inflammatory bowel disease and Respiratory tract infection. For 70 community pharmacies visited, 40 pharmacies dispensed antibiotics with prescription while 30 pharmacies without prescription. An average of top ten most dispensed antibiotics without a prescription was then noted where Amoxicillin (33%) has found most dispensed antibiotics whereas Levofloxacin (2%), and Cefadroxil (1%) were the least dispensed antibiotics. 28 pharmacies claimed that they make a sale of antibiotics around (40–60) percentage per day. forty-two (60%) of pharmacies mentioned that most patients purchase only half course of antibiotics, while twenty-eight (40%) claimed complete course of antibiotics by patients

Conclusion: The results of this study show that the antibiotics prescribing and dispensing practices in pharmacies of Bengaluru, North are not in complete accordance to the indicators laid by the World Health Organization. Antibiotics are dispensed frequently from pharmacies without official medical prescriptions. The majority of the antibiotics are dispensed according to the prescriptions with a significantly higher percentage of antibiotics per prescriptions. All these findings highlighted the need for complete enforcement of pharmacy laws.

Key words: Self-Medication, Antibiotics, Prevalence, Prescription

INTRODUCTION

Antibiotics are considered among the most commonly sold drug classes in the developing countries. The irrational and abuse of antibiotics results not just in the development of safe bacterial strains yet in addition in unfavorable responses and financial weight on national wellbeing framework. This nonsensical use emerges from the financial elements, wellbeing arrangements concerning therapeutic protection, absence of doctors' worries about long haul opposition and impact as opposed to treating current side effects, pharmaceutical promoting and the clearance of antibiotics without medicine in certain nations. Improper use incorporates pointless utilization of antibiotics to treat non-responsive conditions alongside problematic utilization of antibiotics to treat anti-toxin responsive conditions including abuse of expansive range antibiotics, off base tranquilize portions and terms. It is evaluated that antimicrobial remedies are wrong in around 33% of the out-patients as per the National Center for Disease Control and Prevention. World Health Organization (WHO) assessed

that 80% of antibiotics is utilized in the network, of which around 20–half is utilized improperly. Subsequently, WHO suggested association of the network in handling of anti-microbial obstruction through improving access to therapeutic administrations, decreasing pointless utilization of antibiotics, taking a full course of treatment, not imparting prescriptions to other individuals, and not keeping some portion of the course for another event. There is variety in anti-toxin use among and inside districts related with a few elements. Therefore, to draw compelling mediation requires investigation of factor related with wrong anti-infection use in the network. (Rather, I. A., Kim, B. C., Bajpai, V. K., & Park, Y. H. (2017), Biswas, M., Roy, M. N., Manik, M. I. N., Hossain, M. S., Tapu, S. T. A., Moniruzzaman, M., & Sultana, S. (2014)

Self-medication can be characterized as the utilization of medications to treat self-analyzed clutters or side effects, or the discontinuous or proceeded with utilization of a recommended medication for ceaseless or repetitive infection or side effects. Self-medication has likewise