

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : *Will Self-Compassion Relieve Distress?: A Correlational Study Among Indonesian Undergraduate Students*

Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija, **Salma Salma**

Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis pendamping

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : *Yonago Acta Medica*
- b. Nomor ISSN : 1346-8049 (Online)
- c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Vol. 64, No. 2, 2021
- d. Penerbit : Tottori University Medical Press
- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : 10.33160/yam.2021.05.013
- f. Alamat web jurnal : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam.html>
- Alamat artikel : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam/yam64-2/2021.05.013.pdf>
- g. Terindeks : Scopus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
 (beri \checkmark pada kategori yang tepat) ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
☐ Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

| Komponen Yang Dinilai | Nilai | | Nilai Rata-rata |
|---|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Reviewer 1 | Reviewer 2 | |
| a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) | 8 | 8,25 | 8,125 |
| c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%) | 8 | 8,25 | 8,125 |
| d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%) | 8 | 8,25 | 8,125 |
| Total (100%) | 27 | 27,75 | 27,375 |
| Nilai Pengusul ($40\% \times \text{Nilai total}/2$) = | 5,4 | 5,55 | 5,475 |

Semarang, 30 Mei 2021

Reviewer 1 Dr. Unika Prihatsanti, S.Psi., M.A.
 NIP. 197806022006042001



Reviewer 2 Anggun Resdasari Prasetyo, S.Psi., M.Psi.
 NIP. 198305252009122006



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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : *Will Self-Compassion Relieve Distress?: A Correlational Study Among Indonesian Undergraduate Students*

Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija, **Salma Salma**

Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis pendamping

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : *Yonago Acta Medica*
- b. Nomor ISSN : 1346-8049 (Online)
- c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Vol. 64, No. 2, 2021
- d. Penerbit : Tottori University Medical Press
- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : 10.33160/yam.2021.05.013
- f. Alamat web jurnal : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam.html>
- Alamat artikel : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam/yam64-2/2021.05.013.pdf>
- g. Terindeks : Scopus

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
 (beri \checkmark pada kategori yang tepat) ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
☐ Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

| Komponen Yang Dinilai | Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah | | | Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Internasional Bereputasi | Internasional | Nasional Terakreditasi | |
| | <input type="text" value="30"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | |
| a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%) | $10\% \times 30 = 3$ | | | 3 |
| b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) | $30\% \times 30 = 9$ | | | 8 |
| c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%) | $30\% \times 30 = 9$ | | | 8 |
| d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%) | $30\% \times 30 = 9$ | | | 8 |
| Total = (100%) | 30 | | | 27 |
| Nilai Pengusul = $(40\% \times 27/2) = 5,4$ | | | | |

Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer:

1. **Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur:**

Kelengkapan jurnal telah terpenuhi sesuai dengan unsur jurnal pada umumnya yang meliputi title, abstract, introduction, subject and methods, result and discussion, acknowledgement dan references. Pada setiap unsur telah diuraikan sesuai dengan judul subbab-nya.

2. **Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:**

Artikel ini membahas korelasi antara self compassion dengan psychological distress mahasiswa. Alat ukur yang digunakan ada dua yaitu SCS dan GHQ, telah diberikan contoh aitem pada pengukuran tersebut. Pada pendahuluan telah dijelaskan tujuan penelitian dan problem yang diangkat, namun belum ada hipotesis yang ditampilkan. Pembahasan diuraikan sesuai dengan hasil penelitian.

3. **Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:**

Metode penelitian telah digunakan secara memadai dengan menampilkan pemilihan subjek, prosedur penelitian, data demografi partisipan. Penggunaan referensi juga cukup memadai dengan 80% terbitan 10 tahun terakhir.

4. **Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit:**

Yonago Acta Medica merupakan jurnal terindeks scopus, memiliki ISSN dan E-ISSN dengan SJR 0,312. Akan tetapi, editorial board hanya berasal dari 1 negara dan 1 institusi serta penulis hanya berasal dari Jepang dan Indonesia. Oleh karena itu dapat dinilai bahwa jurnal memiliki kualitas yang cukup.

5. **Indikasi plagiasi:**

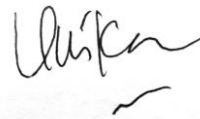
Turnitin similarity index 14% menunjukkan bahwa artikel ini tidak memiliki indikasi plagiasi.

6. **Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:**

Sesuai dengan bidang ilmu psikologi klinis.

Semarang, 30 Mei 2021

Reviewer 1



Dr. Unika Prihatsanti, S.Psi., M.A.

NIP. 197806022006042001

Jabatan (Gol): Lektor (IIIc)

Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi UNDIP

Bidang ilmu: Psikologi

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : *Will Self-Compassion Relieve Distress?: A Correlational Study Among Indonesian Undergraduate Students*

Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija, **Salma Salma**

Jumlah Penulis : 3 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis pendamping

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : *Yonago Acta Medica*
- b. Nomor ISSN : 1346-8049 (Online)
- c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Vol. 64, No. 2, 2021
- d. Penerbit : Tottori University Medical Press
- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : 10.33160/yam.2021.05.013
- f. Alamat web jurnal : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam.html>
- g. Terindeks : Scopus

Alamat artikel : <http://www.lib.tottori-u.ac.jp/yam/yam/yam64-2/2021.05.013.pdf>

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

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

| Komponen Yang Dinilai | Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah | | | Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Internasional Bereputasi | Internasional | Nasional Terakreditasi | |
| | 30 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | |
| a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%) | 10% x 30 = 3 | | | 3 |
| b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) | 30% x 30 = 9 | | | 8,25 |
| c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%) | 30% x 30 = 9 | | | 8,25 |
| d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%) | 30% x 30 = 9 | | | 8,25 |
| Total = (100%) | 30 | | | 27,75 |
| Nilai Pengusul= (40% x 27,75/2)=5,55 | | | | |

Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer:

1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur:

Artikel ini sudah sesuai dengan panduan jurnal yang berlaku yaitu jurnal internasional bereputasi. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur pada artikel ini maka dapat dikatakan bahwa telah memenuhi unsur kelengkapan artikel sesuai panduan PAK dan penulisan ilmiah, yaitu memenuhi unsur nilai 10 persen.

2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Artikel ini sudah sesuai dengan ruang lingkup dan sudah dibahas secara mendalam di bagian analisa dan pembahasan. Yaitu dimulai pembahasan latar belakang yang sesuai dengan inti permasalahan tentang self compassion terhadap stres pada mahasiswa. Kemudian artikel ini juga dilengkapi dengan landasan pustaka yang sesuai dan kemudian hasil penelitian diolah dengan komprehensif yaitu tidak hanya diolah korelasi secara keseluruhan namun juga per dimensi. Kemudian hasil tersebut juga dilengkapi dengan pembahasan secara mendalam.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

Penelitian ini sudah didukung oleh data primer dan sekunder serta memiliki tahapan metodologi yang

jas. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuisioner untuk mengukur self compassion dan stress dan kemudian dianalisa dnegan teknik analisa data spearman rho. Penggunaan subyek penelitian juga banyak yaitu sekitar 522 mahasiswa .

4. Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit:

Penerbit jurnal adalah Yonago Acta Medica. Jurnal ini sudah terindeks Scopus Q3. Dengan berada di kuartil 3 maka dapat dikatakan kualitas jurnal ini adalah baik dan termasuk dalam kategori jurnal internasional terindeks scopus atau bereputasi. Artikel ini ditulis dengan bahasa inggris baku, telah memiliki ISSN serta telah memiliki alamat url yang valid untuk publikasi artikel tersebut. Tetapi, tim editor hanya terdiri dari 1 negara dan penulis pada edisi artikel ini hanya berasal dari 2 negara (Jepang dan Indonesia).

5. Indikasi plagiasi:

Artikel ini telah dicek dengan aplikasi turnitin. Artikel ini setelah dicek dengan aplikasi turnitin , yaitu menunjukkan similiarity dibawah 15 persen sesuai dengan batasan PAK. Sehingga bisa disampaikan bahwa artikel ini tidak ada plagiasi dan memiliki orisinalitas artikel.

6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Artikel penelitian ini sesuai dengan bidang psikologi klinis, yang merupakan latar belakang pendidikan penulis. Hasil penelitian ini sangat berguna karena mahasiswa tentu membutuhkan lebih banyak dukungan dan bimbingan dalam menangani baik akademik maupun lawan stres akademis selama mereka belajar di Universitas.

Semarang, 30 Mei 2021

Reviewer 2



Anggun Resdasari, S.Psi., M.Psi.

NIP. 198305252009122006

Jabatan (Gol): Lektor (IIIc)

Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi UNDIP

Bidang ilmu: Psikologi

Documents

Rahmandani, A., Kahija, Y.F.L., Salma, S.

Will self-compassion relieve distress?: A correlational study among Indonesian undergraduate students
(2021) *Yonago Acta Medica*, 64 (2), pp. 192-199.

DOI: 10.33160/yam.2021.05.013

Faculty of Psychology, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia

Abstract

Background Self-compassion has been considered beneficial in overcoming negative self-assessment due to inadequate coping that increases vulnerability to significant distress among undergraduate students in emerging adulthood. Methods Subjects were 552 Indonesian undergraduate students from Diponegoro University, Indonesia (MAge = 20.03; SDage = 1.022). Sex and age category were identified for further analysis. The measurements used the Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) and General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12). The GHQ-12 also measures psychological morbidity in three dimensions, i.e. social dysfunction, anxiety and depression symptoms, and loss of confidence. Data were analyzed using Spearman's rho. Additional analyzes using the Mann-Whitney U Test and descriptive statistics were also performed. Results Self-compassion had a significant negative relation with distress. Self-compassion was significantly related to all dimensions of distress, i.e. loss of confidence, anxiety and depression symptoms, and social dysfunction (from largest to smallest respectively). The correlation between self-compassion and distress in men was higher than women, both were significant. The correlation between those two constructs in late adolescence and early adulthood were also significant. Both sex and age did not significantly predict self-compassion and distress. Conclusion The existence of self-compassion could predict a lower level of distress both in general and based on its dimensions, as well as correlations based on sex and age categories. A higher correlation in men may be of concern, while the absence of a marked difference in the correlation by age category could be due to the effect of small age variation in both age categories that was still in the emerging adult period. This was also supported by a non-significant difference of each variable across sex and age category. Discussions based on cultural values were also considered. © 2021 Tottori University Medical Press.

Author Keywords

Distress; Emerging adult; Indonesia; Self-compassion; Undergraduate student

Index Keywords

adult, anxiety, Article, burnout, controlled study, correlational study, cross-sectional study, data analysis, depression, disease predisposition, distress syndrome, emotionality, female, General Health Questionnaire-12, human, Indonesian, major clinical study, male, morbidity, questionnaire, scoring system, self evaluation, Self-Compassion Scale, selfkindness, social disability, undergraduate student, young adult

Funding details

Universitas DiponegoroUNDIPSP DIPA-042.01.2.400898/2016

Acknowledgments: We thank all those who helped with this study. This research was funded by the source of Diponegoro University DIPA PNPB funding, No: SP DIPA-042.01.2.400898/2016, dated 7 December 2015, Fiscal Year 2016. As an additional output initiated by researchers, this publication was not supported by those funding.

Correspondence Address

Rahmandani A.; Faculty of Psychology, Indonesia; email: amalia_rahmandani07@yahoo.co.id

Publisher: Tottori University Faculty of Medicine

ISSN: 05135710

CODEN: YOAMA

Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: *Yonago Acta Med.*

2-s2.0-85107553572

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus



Source details

Yonago Acta Medica

Scopus coverage years: from 1965 to 1977, from 1986 to Present

Publisher: Tottori Daigaku

ISSN: 0513-5710 E-ISSN: 1346-8049

Subject area: Medicine: General Medicine

Source type: Journal

[View all documents >](#) [Set document alert](#) Save to source list [Source Homepage](#)

CiteScore 2019 1.5 ⓘ

SJR 2019 0.312 ⓘ

SNIP 2019 0.602 ⓘ

CiteScore CiteScore rank & trend Scopus content coverage

Improved CiteScore methodology

CiteScore 2019 counts the citations received in 2016-2019 to articles, reviews, conference papers, book chapters and data papers published in 2016-2019, and divides this by the number of publications published in 2016-2019. [Learn more >](#)

CiteScore 2019

1.5 = $\frac{239 \text{ Citations 2016 - 2019}}{158 \text{ Documents 2016 - 2019}}$

Calculated on 06 May, 2020

CiteScoreTracker 2020 ⓘ

1.7 = $\frac{292 \text{ Citations to date}}{173 \text{ Documents to date}}$

Last updated on 06 April, 2021 • Updated monthly

CiteScore rank 2019 ⓘ

| Category | Rank | Percentile |
|------------------|----------|------------|
| Medicine | | |
| General Medicine | #153/529 | 71st |

[View CiteScore methodology >](#) [CiteScore FAQ >](#) [Add CiteScore to your site](#)

About Scopus

- What is Scopus
- Content coverage
- Scopus blog
- Scopus API
- Privacy matters

Language

- 日本語に切り替える
- 切换到简体中文
- 切换到繁體中文
- Русский язык

Customer Service

- Help
- Contact us



YAM Editorial Board

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Editor-in-Chief | MATSURA, Tatsuya | Division of Biochemistry, Department of Pathophysiological and Therapeutic Science, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| Deputy Editor- in-Chief | KATAOKA, Hideyuki | Department of Adult and Elderly Nursing, School of Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| Editors | AMISAKI, Takashi | Department of Biological Regulation, School of Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | FUJIWARA, Yoshiyuki | Division of Gastrointestinal and Pediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | FUKADA, Mika | Department of Fundamental Nursing, School of Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | HATSUZAWA, Kiyotaka | Division of Molecular Biology, Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, School of Life Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | ITO, Norihiko | Division of Clinical Veterinary Sciences, Joint Department of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture, Tottori University |
| | KUROSAKI, Masamichi | Division of Neurosurgery, Department of Brain and Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | MIZOBATA, Tomohiro | Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, Faculty of Engineering, |

Links

[Tottori University
Faculty of Medicine](#)

[Tottori University
Hospital](#)

[Tottori University
Medical Library](#)

[YAM Archive at PMC](#)



| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | Tottori University |
| | NAKASO, Kazuhiro | Division of Biochemistry, Department of Pathophysiological and Therapeutic Science, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | OSAKI, Mitsuhiko | Division of Experimental Pathology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, School of Life Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | UMEKITA, Yoshihisa | Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| | WATANABE, Fumio | Department of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Tottori University |
| | YAMASAKI, Akira | Division of Respiratory Medicine and Rheumatology, Department of Multidisciplinary Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |
| Language Editor | WILTSHIRE, Timothy L. | Department of Fundamental Nursing, School of Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University |

[Home](#)[About YAM](#)[Editorial Board](#)[Guide to Authors](#)[Publication Schedule](#)[Archive](#)[Contact](#)

WARNING NOTICE! **FRAUDULENT YONAGO ACTA MEDICA WEBSITE!**

News

| | |
|---------------|--|
| May 20, 2021 | Vol. 64 No. 2 published online 64巻2号が発行されました. 64巻2号が J-STAGE に公開されました. |
| Feb. 27, 2021 | Vol. 64 No. 1 released in PMC 64巻1号が PMC に掲載されました. |
| Feb. 22, 2021 | Vol. 64 No. 1 published online 64巻1号が発行されました. 64巻1号が J-STAGE に公開されました. |
| Jan. 14, 2021 | YAM High Citation Award 表彰式が行われました 詳しくは Newsletter Vo.2 をご覧ください. |
| Nov. 27, 2020 | Vol. 63 No. 4 released in PMC 63巻4号が PMC に掲載されました. |
| Nov. 24, 2020 | Vol. 63 No. 4 published online 63巻4号が発行されました. |

Links

[Tottori University
Faculty of Medicine](#)[Tottori University
Hospital](#)[Tottori University
Medical Library](#)[YAM Archive at PMC](#)

Latest Articles

May 2021; Volume 64 Number 2

Review Articles: Special Contribution

[Current and Future Burden of Hip and Vertebral Fractures in Asia](#)

Hiroshi Hagino

[Up-To-Date Magnetic Resonance Imaging Findings for the Diagnosis of Hypothalamic and Pituitary Tumors](#)

Masamichi Kurosaki, Makoto Sakamoto, Atsushi Kambe and Takafumi Ogura

Original Articles

[Development of a Neuropsychological Test to Evaluate Cognitive Flexibility](#)

Shinya Takeda and Toshiki Fukuzaki

[Clinical Significance of Serum Antithrombin III Activity After Hepatectomy for Hepatocellular Carcinoma](#)

Naruo Tokuyasu, Masataka Amisaki, Takehiko Hanaki, Yuki Murakami, Masaki Morimoto, Ei Uchinaka, Takuki Yagyu, Keisuke Goto, Tomoyuki Matsunaga, Manabu Yamamoto, Shuichi Takano, Teruhisa Sakamoto, Soichiro Honjo, Toshimichi Hasegawa and Yoshiyuki Fujiwara

[The Combination of Prognostic Nutritional Indicator and Serum Carcinoembryonic Antigen is Useful in Predicting Postoperative Recurrence in Stage II Colorectal Cancer](#)
Chihiro Uejima, Hiroaki Saito, Yoichiro Tada, Akimitsu Tanio, Yuki Murakami, Manabu Yamamoto, Tomoyuki Matsunaga, Yoji Fukumoto, Naruo Tokuyasu, Shuichi Takano, Teruhisa Sakamoto, Soichiro Honjo and Yoshiyuki Fujiwara

[The Influence of Prior Abdominal Surgery on Robot-Assisted Partial Nephrectomy](#)
Tetsuya Yumioka, Masashi Honda, Shogo Teraoka, Yusuke Kimura, Hideto Iwamoto, Shuichi Morizane, Katsuya Hikita and Atsushi Takenaka

[Will Self-Compassion Relieve Distress?: A Correlational Study Among Indonesian Undergraduate Students](#)
Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija and Salma Salma

[Role of Cell-Origin Profiling Using Immunohistochemistry to Predict the Survival of Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma in Indonesia](#)
Hermawan Istiadi, Udadi Sadhana, Dik Puspasari, Ika Pawitra Miranti, Vega Karlowee, Devia Eka Listiana and Awal Prasetyo

Patient Reports

[A Case Report of an Accessory and Cavitated Uterine Mass Treated with Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy](#)
Yukihiro Azuma, Fuminori Taniguchi, Hermawan Wibisono, Ai Ikebuchi, Maako Moriyama and Tasuku Harada

[Invasive Fungal Rhinosinusitis with Orbital Apex Syndrome Leading to Brain Abscess in a Patient with Ulcerative Colitis](#)
Yosuke Nakamura, Motoki Nakamori, Kazunori Fujiwara, Masamichi Kurosaki, Kazuo Yashima and Hiromi Takeuchi

[Simultaneous Occurrence of Lichen Nitidus and Morphea](#)
Yuko Ehara, Yuichi Yoshida, Kazunari Sugita and Osamu Yamamoto

[Endoscopic Treatment of Sinonasal Leiomyosarcoma: A Case Report in Light of the Literature](#)
Nobuo Ohta, Naoya Noguchi, Senri Shinohara, Kazuhiro Murakami, Miho Nakazumi, Takahiro Suzuki, Teruyuki Sato, Kazue Ise, Yuriko Kagaya, Ryo Tamura, Keigo Murakami and Yasuhiro Nakamura

[A Case of Cochlear Implantation in a Patient with Superficial Siderosis](#)
Hiroaki Yazama, Kensaku Hasegawa, Yasuomi Kunimoto, Tasuku Watanabe and Kazunori Fujiwara

Short Communication

[Prone Position Impairs Oxygen Supply-Demand Balance During Systemic Hypoxia in Rabbits](#)
Yoshiaki Oshima, Naoto Okazaki, Kazumi Funaki, Shunsaku Takahashi, Tomomi Harada, Akihiro Otsuki and Yoshimi Inagaki

Top Articles Published Between 2018 and 2019 That Contributed to Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

| Title | Citation count in 2020 |
|---|------------------------|
| Nursing Competency: Definition, Structure and Development Mika Fukada 2018;61(1):1–7 | 31 |
|  Exosomes and Their Role in Cancer Progression Mitsuhiko Osaki and Futoshi Okada 2019;62(2):182–190 | 10 |
| Negative Symptoms and Cognitive Impairments in Schizophrenia: Two Key Symptoms Negatively Influencing Social Functioning Koichi Kaneko 2018;61(2):91–102 | 9 |
| Early Intensive Nutrition Intervention with Dietary Counseling and Oral Nutrition Supplement Prevents Weight Loss in Patients with Advanced Lung Cancer Receiving Chemotherapy: A | 5 |

Clinical Prospective Study

Natsumi Tanaka, Kenichi Takeda, Yuji Kawasaki, Kohei Yamane, Yasuhiko Teruya, Masahiro Kodani, Tadashi Igishi and Akira Yamasaki

2018;61(4):204–212

Prognostic Value of Combined Tumor Marker and Controlling Nutritional Status (CONUT) Score in Colorectal Cancer Patients



Manabu Yamamoto, Hiroaki Saito, Chihiro Uejima, Akimitsu Tanio, Yoichiro Tada, Tomoyuki Matsunaga, Teruhisa Sakamoto, Soichiro Honjo, Keigo Ashida and Yoshiyuki Fujiwara

5

2019;62(1):124–130

Development of a Neuropsychological Test to Evaluate Cognitive Flexibility

Shinya Takeda* and Toshiki Fukuzaki*

*Department of Clinical Psychology, Tottori University Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Yonago 683-8503, Japan

ABSTRACT

Background Cognitive flexibility is also referred to as set-shifting and is considered to be an important activity of the frontal lobe. The objective of this study was to produce a Cognitive Flexibility Test (CFT) that can evaluate cognitive flexibility in a short time and in a simple manner and to verify the usefulness of the test.

Methods The CFT, Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), Verbal Fluency Test (VFT), and Geriatric Depression Scale 15 (GDS-15) were implemented among a total of 94 elderly people who live at home. An “A” version of CFT (CFT-A), which asked about the possible uses of a plastic bottle other than drinking and a “B” version (CFT-B), which asked about the possible uses of a ballpoint pen other than writing, were produced.

Results In the case of CFT-A, after adjusting the number of years of education, a significant correlation was found between CFT-A and the variables age, VFT, and MMSE. As for CFT-B, after adjusting the number of years of education, it was found to have a significant correlation with age and VFT. The number of responses for CFT-A and CFT-B were significantly lower than that of VFT. The number of responses for CFT-B was significantly lower than that of CFT-A.

Conclusion The CFT-A may be useful as a neuropsychological test to evaluate cognitive flexibility among elderly people that can be implemented easily in a short time.

Key words cognitive flexibility; Cognitive Flexibility Test; elderly people; neuropsychological test

The population of elderly people is increasing globally, and it is expected that the percentage of elderly people aged 60 or above will be 22% by 2050.¹ Due to such demographic changes, it is expected that there will be a global increase in dementia, for which aging is the greatest risk factor.² In fact, the World Health Organization has reported that globally, the number

of patients with dementia has been increasing rapidly in recent years.³ The prevalence of dementia doubles approximately every six years after the age of 65, going from 7% between ages 75–79 to 12% between ages 80–84, 20% between ages 85–89, and 40% at age 90 or above.⁴ While dementia causes a general disabling of cognitive functions, the cognitive functions that are disabled vary according to the disease type in the initial stage. Although there is currently no total cure for dementia, because of the popularity of drugs such as Donepezil Hydrochloride, early-stage detection likely delays progress and improves symptoms.⁵ Hence, there is an urgent demand for the development and deployment of high-sensitivity measurement methods that can detect cognitive functional impairment as seen in the early stages of all types of dementia.⁶

In the cerebral cortex, which controls cognitive functions, the frontal lobe is the part that is responsible for controlling cognition, emotions, and behavior by consolidating information from all parts of the cerebrum. The functions of the frontal lobe are wide-ranging, but they are all higher-order functions that control and combine higher-order brain functions with some degree of independence, such as speech, behavior, attention, object cognition, and memory.⁷ Therefore, there are many dementia symptoms that originate in impaired frontal lobe functions, and thus an evaluation of frontal lobe functions is important in clinical practice for elderly people. Cognitive flexibility is also referred to as set-shifting and is considered to be an important activity of the frontal lobe.⁸ Cognitive flexibility entails a capacity for varied generation of ideas and perspective shifting. As cognitive flexibility declines, generating ideas and shifting perspectives becomes more difficult, and an individual may become fixated on a single idea or may be unable to perform flexible cognition.⁹ Hence, it can become difficult to adapt to the problems that occur in daily life.

Neuropsychological tests to evaluate cognitive flexibility include the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST),¹⁰ Trail-Making Test Part B (TMT-B),¹¹ and Verbal Fluency Test (VFT).¹² Although these tests are effective, there are several issues when implementing them among elderly people. WCST is a task that can cause a lot of stress for those taking the test; it takes approximately 30 minutes to complete, and it is not always

Corresponding author: Shinya Takeda, PhD
takedas@tottori-u.ac.jp

Received 2021 January 20

Accepted 2021 March 2

Online published 2021 March 17

Abbreviations: CFT, Cognitive Flexibility Test; FTD, frontotemporal dementia; GDS-15, Geriatric Depression Scale 15; MMSE, Mini Mental State Examination; VFT, Verbal Fluency Test

Role of Cell-Origin Profiling Using Immunohistochemistry to Predict the Survival of Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma in Indonesia

Hermawan Istiadi,* Udadi Sadhana,* Dik Puspasari,† Ika Pawitra Miranti,* Vega Karlowee,* Devia Eka Listiana† and Awal Prasetyo*

*Anatomical Pathology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang 50244, Indonesia, and †Anatomical Pathology Laboratory, Kariadi General Hospital, Semarang 50244, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Asia and Indonesia. DLBCL could be further classified according to cell of origin as the germinal center B-cell (GCB) subtype or the non-germinal center B-cell (non-GCB) subtypes; of these, the non-GCB subtype usually has poorer prognosis. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the cell-origin subtype and 3-year overall survival of patients with DLBCL at Kariadi General Hospital Semarang.

Methods This research represents an observational analytical study of 36 patients with DLBCL who visited Kariadi General Hospital between January and August 2017. Data on age of diagnosis, tumor location, disease stage, and 3-year overall survival were collected. DLBCL subtype was determined via immunohistochemical examination of CD10, BCL6, and MUM1 protein expression. Data analyses, including the chi squared test and Kaplan-Meier curves, were conducted.

Results The study population included 18 patients with GCB-subtype DLBCL and 18 patients with non-GCB-subtype DLBCL. No significant difference ($P = 0.171$) between disease stage and cell-origin subtype was noted between groups. Patients with the non-GCB subtype had a 3-year overall survival that was significantly worse than that of patients with the GCB subtype ($P = 0.026$). Moreover, the 3-year survival rate of patients with the non-GCB subtype of the disease was 38.9% while that of patients with the GCB subtype was 77.8%. Patients with advanced stages of DLBCL also had a 3-year overall survival that was significantly worse than those of patients with early stages of the disease ($P < 0.001$), with the 3-year survival rate of patients with advanced stage was 14.3%.

Conclusion Patients with non-GCB-subtype DLBCL or advanced stages of the disease have a lower 3-year overall survival rate and poorer prognosis compared with those with other subtypes or earlier stages of the disease.

Key words diffuse; Indonesia; large B-cell; lymphoma; survival rate

Lymphoma, a malignancy arising from lymphoid tissue, can be divided into two main groups: Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL). Over 85% of all lymphoma cases in the world are NHL, and more than 90% of these cases could be classified as mature B cells NHL.^{1, 2} In Indonesia, NHL is the seventh most common cancer. The most common type of NHL in Asia, including Indonesia, is diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). Approximately 64% of all patients with DLBCL are found in advanced stages of the disease (Ann Arbor stages III and IV).^{1–3}

DLBCL is an aggressive B-cell NHL characterized histologically by a diffuse pattern of malignant lymphoid cells expressing various B cell markers, including CD20, CD79a, CD19, CD22, PAX5, BOB1, and OCT2; the cells also have a high Ki-67 proliferation index.^{2–4} DLBCL can be classified into two subtypes according to the molecular profile of the original cells, namely germinal center B-cell type (GCB) and non-germinal center B-cell type (non-GCB), by immunohistochemical examination of CD10, BCL6 and MUM1.^{2, 5, 6} In general, GCB-subtype DLBCL has better prognosis and overall survival compared with the non-GCB subtype.^{2, 7}

Case data of lymphoid tissue malignancies in Indonesia are neither well developed nor widely available. The accurate diagnosis of DLBCL cases in Indonesia is also complicated by the general lack of immunohistochemical examination. Achieving a complete diagnosis of DLBCL, including its molecular subtype, is very important to support immunotherapy efforts and predict the prognosis of affected patient. This study aims to determine the prevalence of DLBCL patients based on its cell of origin immune-profile and its correlation with clinical features and 3-year overall survival, in Kariadi General Hospital Semarang.

Corresponding author: Hermawan Istiadi, MD
hermawanistiadi@fk.undip.ac.id

Received 2020 August 21

Accepted 2021 April 26

Online published 2021 May 20

Abbreviations: DLBCL, Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma; GCB, Germinal Center B-cell; HL, Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

A Case Report of an Accessory and Cavitated Uterine Mass Treated with Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy

Yukihiro Azuma,* Fuminori Taniguchi,* Hermawan Wibisono,* Ai Ikebuchi,* Maako Moriyama* and Tasuku Harada*

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tottori University Faculty of Medicine, Yonago 683-8504, Japan

ABSTRACT

Accessory and Cavitated Uterine Mass (ACUM) is a condition defined by the presence of a non-communicating uterine mass close to the insertion of the round ligament. ACUM is a rare Müllerian anomaly found in young women and is diagnosed by the presents of a central cavity in the uterus, lined by functional endometrium, and surrounded by a ring of smooth muscle. In most cases, surgical treatment is recommended due to severe dysmenorrhea. Herein, we present a case of a woman with severe dysmenorrhea since adolescence which was not relieved with any form of hormonal treatment. ACUM was suspected preoperatively based on MRI findings, and she was treated with total laparoscopic hysterectomy. A uterine mass was found at the insertion of the right round ligament during surgery. All her symptoms improved after resection.

Key words accessory and cavitated uterine mass; dysmenorrhea; fertile women; laparoscopic hysterectomy; müllerian anomaly

Müllerian anomalies can cause severe clinical symptoms and threaten quality of life. Congenital uterine anomalies may cause severe dysmenorrhea in adolescents and lead to problems with fertility. Approximately 7% of young women have an anatomical abnormality in their reproductive tract and the most frequent symptom of this is intolerable pain.¹

Potter et al. reported a case of a rare Müllerian anomaly in young woman with a non-communicating, accessory uterine cavity adjacent to the normal uterus.² Several cases with a similar accessory uterine cavity have been published previously, as isolated cystic adenomyomas or uterus-like masses. Acien et al. presented a novel hypothesis that juvenile and isolated cystic adenomyomas are different in origin from adenomyomas

with internal cystic areas in adult women. The reports of non-communicating, accessory uterine cavities with cystic adenomyomas all have a common pathological finding: an Accessory and Cavitated Uterine Mass (ACUM) with normal, functional, endometrium.³ ACUM is found at the level of insertion of the round ligament and its origin may be linked to a dysfunction of the female gubernaculum. This congenital uterine malformation does not match the common Müllerian uterine anomalies found in the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology.⁴ ACUM is often misidentified as other uterine malformations (bicornuate uterus and segmental atresia), cystic adenomyoma, or degenerated leiomyomas.

The criteria used to diagnose ACUM are as follows: (a) an isolated, accessory, cavitated mass; (b) a normal uterus (with endometrial lumen), fallopian tubes, and ovaries; (c) surgical evidence with an excised mass and pathological finding; (d) an accessory cavity lined by endometrial epithelium, with glands and stroma; (e) chocolate-brown-colored fluid content; and (f) no adenomyosis. Most cases of ACUM have been diagnosed in women aged less than 30 years and those who are nulliparous; however, some cases have been reported in women who are older than 30 years or are multiparous.³ ACUM causes severe dysmenorrhea and recurrent pelvic pain in young women, usually requiring surgical treatment. Since most of these patients will wish to preserve fertility, excision of the tumor without hysterectomy is often the treatment of choice. Because of this, there are few reports of hysterectomy performed for ACUM; hence, we present a case of fertile woman with ACUM treated by total laparoscopic hysterectomy (TLH).

PATIENT REPORT

A 37-year-old woman visited our institution with complains of severe dysmenorrhea. She had regular menstrual cycles. Previously, she had undergone excision of a left ovarian endometrioma at another center when she was at 30 years old. After the surgery, she conceived spontaneously and had a normal vaginal delivery. However, the severe dysmenorrhea recurred after she resumed menstruating. Her symptoms were not relieved by any form of hormonal therapy, including

Corresponding author: Fuminori Taniguchi, MD, PhD
tani4327@tottori-u.ac.jp

Received 2021 February 2

Accepted 2021 February 25

Online published 2021 March 17

Abbreviations: ACUM, Accessory and Cavitated Uterine Mass; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; TLH, total laparoscopic hysterectomy