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30 JUNE 2024



PROCEEDING BOOK

URGENCY 2024
RECENT AND GENERAL UPDATE IN EMERGENCY
1st INTERNASIONAL SEMINAR FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UPN "VETERAN" JAWA TIMUR

30 June 2024



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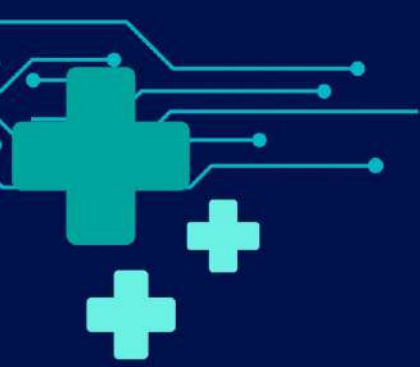
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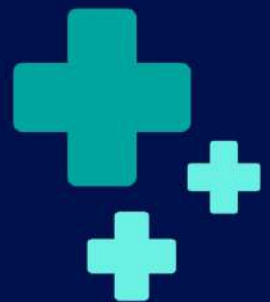
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TRANSNASAL ESOPHAGOSCOPY PROCEDURE IN OUTPATIENT CLINIC AT DR. SOETOMO GENERAL ACADEMIC HOSPITAL



TRANSNASAL ESOPHAGOSCOPY PROCEDURE IN OUTPATIENT CLINIC AT DR. SOETOMO GENERAL ACADEMIC HOSPITAL

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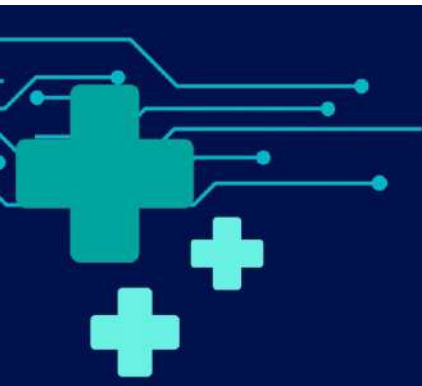
Abstract

Background: Transnasal esophagoscopy is a small caliber flexible esophagoscopy technique that has the same as diagnostic accuracy as conventional esophagoscopy. In addition, this technique is safer than any other techniques and has patient tolerance. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the transnasal esophagoscopy (TNE) procedure in patients.

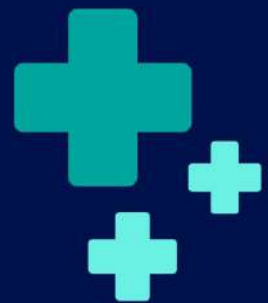
Method: retrospectively approach was used in this study by taking data from the activity register of the broncho-esophagology division of outpatient unit of ORL-HNS Dr. Soetomo General Academic Hospital. TNE report book and patient medical records were collected to have the data. The observation period was 2013 to 2017. **Result:** patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria was 99 patients, with a male to female ratio of 2.3: 1. Most endoscopic findings were normal esophagus (56.57%). Existing abnormal findings included esophageal stenosis (18.18%), esophageal mucosal lesions (14.14%), and esophageal tumors (11.11%). TNE examination complications were found to be 1%.

Conclusion: Transnasal esophagoscopy is widely used in patients aged 51-60 years with dysphagia, reflux or globus as the most common indications. TNE is quite safe to do in an outpatient hospital setting.

Keywords: Esophagoscopy, Transnasal, Outpatient, Esophagus Disease, Dysphagia, Health Policy.



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF PAIN AND THE DEPERSSION LEVEL OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS



THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF PAIN AND THE DEPERESSION LEVEL OF KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS PATIENTS

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Abstract

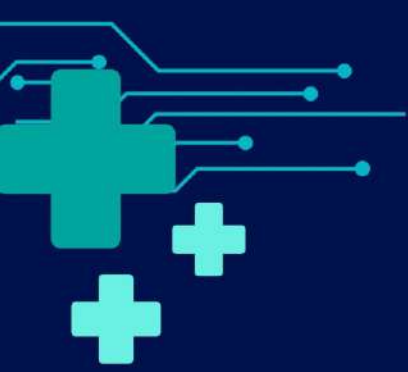
Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative and progressive joint disease that is usually suffered by adults. In this condition, the cartilage which protects the tip of the bones get damage. Moreover, there is a reactive change in the edge joint and the subcondral bone. One of the knee OA symptoms is a serious pain in the knee area. People who are suffered in this condition tend to have high level of depression due to ineffective treatments. The decrease function of motoric sense disturbs the patients' activities and psychology that could make them feel depression.

Method: This research used analytical observation method using cross sectional approach. The number of research sample was 30 patients with consecutive sampling technique. The sample was taken from knee OA patients of Tugurejo hospital Semarang who fill the criteria. The independent variable of this research was the degree of pain that is measured by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) instrument, meanwhile the dependent variable was the level of patient depression which is measured by Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) questionnaire. Futhermore, the data analysis used correlation test Rank Spearman

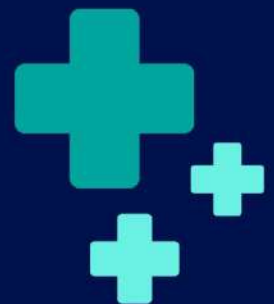
Result: :The result analysis showed the relationship of both variables gets score 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) asthe significant value.

Conclusion: The research result showed that there was a relationship between the degree of pain and the depression level.

Keywords: pain, depression, knee osteoarthritis



**IS IT EMERGENCY TO DECREASE THE
RISK OF NEUROCOGNITIVE'S
OFFSPRING ABNORMALITY CAUSED
BY DEFICIENCY OF VITAMIN D DURING
PREGNANCY**



IS IT EMERGENCY TO DECREASE THE RISK OF NEUROCOGNITIVE'S OFFSPRING ABNORMALITY CAUSED BY DEFICIENCY OF VITAMIN D DURING PREGNANCY

Julian Dewantiningrum

Faculty of Medicine Diponegoro University Indonesia

Abstract

Background: ncidence stunting has decreased, but did not meet WHO standards (<20%). Stunting will influence neurocognitive of children. The most biomarker for neurocognitive is Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF). One of the important micronutrients in fetal programming is vitamin D.

Method: The study design was a retrospective cohort. A total of 120 singleton and live pregnancy at 24-28 weeks of gestation measured 25(OH)D levels and ultrasound. Subjects were divided into 2 groups, deficient and normal. Exclusion criterias were systemic disease, chronic and congenital anomaly. Fetal growth were plotted to WHO chart. Offspring serum levels of BDNF for neurocognitive biomarker examined in offspring aged 2 year. Data analysed to know RR (95% CI) after controlled confounding variables

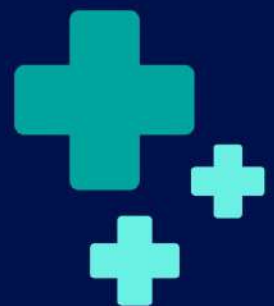
Result: RR (95% CI) the effect of vitamin D deficiency on neurocognitive biomaker in offspring aged 2 years were 1,45(0,63-3,4). Confounding variables of mother were controlled such as age, parity, BMI, anemia (hemoglobin and ferritin), food intake, sosioeconomic, prematur, height, level of zinc, IGF-1, CRP and PTH. Confounding variables of offspring were controlled for food intake, level of IGF-1, calcium, zinc, ferritin and vitamin D.

Conclusion: Vitamin D deficiency during pregnancy do not give effect to disorder of neurocognitive biomarker in offspring ay 2 years old.

Keywords: Maternal level 25(OH)D; BDNF; neurocognitive; stunting.



RISK FACTORS FOR PREECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT RSI JEMURSARI SURABAYA 2018-2021



**RISK FACTORS FOR PREECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANT
WOMEN AT RSI JEMURSARI SURABAYA 2018–2021**
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Abstract

Preeclampsia (PE) is a disease that occurs in pregnant women with signs of hypertension occurring after the 20th week of pregnancy. East Java recorded 152 pregnant women died from preeclampsia in 2021. Preeclampsia has an impact on the fetus, such as intra Uterin Fetal Death (IUFD), birth premature, low birth weight (LBW), neonatal asphyxia and intrauterine hypoxia. The purpose of this study's to describe the risk factors for the occurrence of preeclampsia n pregnant women at Jemursari Surabaya Hospital in 2018-2021. This research is a type of research observational analysis using case control studies. The sample used in this study was 182 samples which were divided into 2 groups, the case group (women with PE) and the control group (women without PE) with each group totaling 93 samples. Data analysis in 2 this study uses analysis Chi-square test and binary logistic regression test with levels significance p value < 0,05. Based on 182 samples between the case group and the control group respectively based on age at risk 31 (16.7%) and 10 (5.4%), based on obesity 72 (38.7%) and 53 (28.5%) , based on a history of primipara parity 52 (28.0%) and 33 (17.3%), and based on a history of PE 17 (9.1%) and 6 (3.2%). The results of PE risk factors showed a significant relationship based on age (p= 0.000; OR= 4.150; 95% CI= 1.893 – 9.099), history of parity (p= 0.005; OR= 2.306; 95% CI= 1.278 – 4.160), history of PE (p= 0.014; OR= 3.243; 95% CI= 1.217 – 8.644), incidence of obesity (p= 0.003; OR= 2.588; 95% CI= 1.370 – 4.889). The most dominant risk factors for the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women at Jemursari Surabaya Hospital in 2018-2021 respectively are the age of the pregnant woman, previous history of preeclampsia, obesity, parity status of the mother.

Keywords: Risk factors, pregnant women, preeclampsia



PHARMACODYNAMICS OF METFORMIN IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: REVIEW OF THE PRKAA2 AND SLC22A3 GENES



PHARMACODYNAMICS OF METFORMIN IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS: REVIEW OF THE PRKAA2 AND SLC22A3 GENES

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Abstract

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (type 2 DM) is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by hyperglycemic conditions. The main cause of hyperglycemia in type 2 DM is reduced insulin function which can be in the form of abnormalities in insulin secretion, impaired insulin action in peripheral tissues, or both. Metformin is one of the recommended therapies for type 2 DM. AMPK is the main pathway of metformin's mechanism. AMPK α 2 encoded by PRKAA2 is an AMPK subunit that plays an important role in AMPK activation. OCT3 encoded by SLC22A3 plays a role in the metformin transport mechanism. OCT3 plays an important role in the absorption and elimination of metformin, which determines the bioavailability, clearance, and pharmacological effects of metformin. Mutations in PRKAA2 cause variations in the pharmacodynamic effects of metformin in individuals directly. Mutations in SLC22A3 can contribute to variations in metformin pharmacokinetics which ultimately influence metformin pharmacodynamics. This literature review is to provide a description of the role of PRKAA2 and SLC22A3 gene mutations in the pharmacodynamics of metformin.

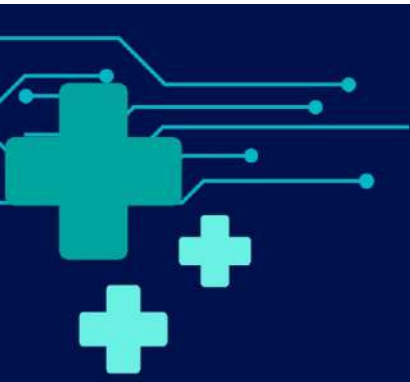
Method: Literature review of articles and research on PubMed and Google Scholar related to metformin pharmacodynamics, studies on the PRKAA2 and SLC22A3 genes

Result: Mutations in the PRKAA2 gene are directly related to the pharmacodynamics of metformin through effects on AMPK, while gene mutations in SLC22A3 affect the ability of OCT3, thereby influencing the pharmacokinetics of metformin which will ultimately affect the effectiveness

of metformin in type 2 DM patients.

Conclusion: PRKAA2 and SLC22A3 gene mutations play an important role in the efficacy of metformin in type 2 DM patients

Keywords: diabetes mellitus type 2, metformin, PRKAA2, SLC22A3, mutation



DISASTER MEDICINE, CHALLENGES AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS



DISASTER MEDICINE, CHALLENGES AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

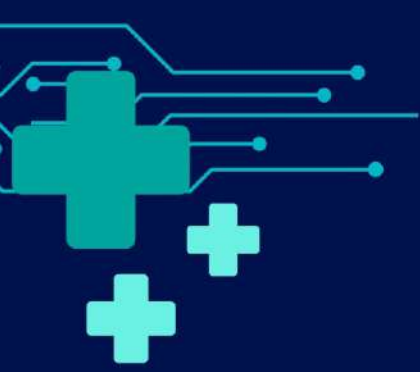
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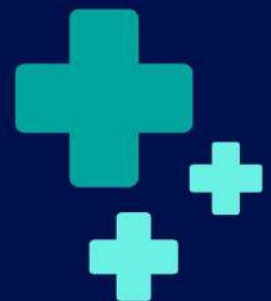
Abstract

Disaster medicine is a specialized area of medical practice that focuses on the provision of healthcare services to disaster survivors and the medically related aspects of disaster preparation, planning, response, and recovery. It serves the dual areas of providing health care to disaster survivors and providing medically related disaster preparation, disaster planning, disaster response and disaster recovery leadership throughout the disaster life cycle. Specialists in disaster medicine provide insight, guidance, and expertise on the principles and practice of medicine both in the disaster impact area and healthcare evacuation receiving facilities to emergency management professionals, hospitals, healthcare facilities, communities, and governments. They engage in the development and modification of public and private policy, legislation, disaster planning, and disaster recovery. It is vital in public health as it helps societies plan for and manage serious situations that could potentially have a devastating impact. It is an emerging field that continues to grow in importance with the rise in catastrophic disasters. Therefore, adequate knowledge and skills are required to tackle and manage eminent risks of any future natural disaster. The integration of technology is also advancing the field of disaster medicine. Telemedicine, for instance, allows healthcare providers to offer remote consultations and support to disaster-affected areas, where medical professionals may be in short supply. Data analytics and geographic information systems (GIS) are used to map disaster impact zones, track the spread of disease, and optimize resource allocation. These technological advancements enhance the ability of disaster medicine professionals to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies.

Keywords: Disaster Medicine, Emergency, Global Health, Education



RECENT ADVANCES IN CARDIAC REGENERATION - A BASIC SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE



RECENT ADVANCES IN CARDIAC REGENERATION – A BASIC SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE

Professor Delvac Oceandy¹

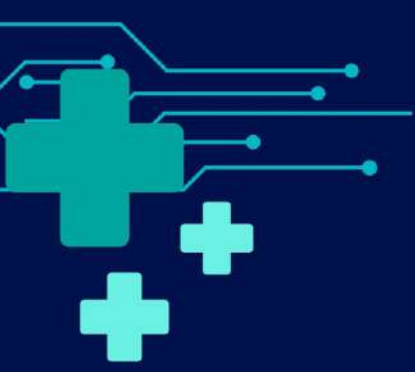
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Manchester, London, UK*

Abstract

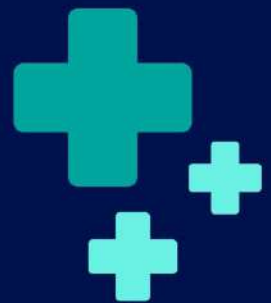
Recent advances in cardiac regeneration from a basic science perspective have shown promising potential to address the limitations of current treatments for heart disease, a leading cause of mortality worldwide. Heart regeneration involves repairing or replacing damaged cardiac tissue to restore its normal function, a significant challenge given the limited regenerative capacity of adult mammalian hearts. Recent research has focused on several key areas, including stem cell therapy, gene editing, tissue engineering, and understanding the molecular mechanisms underlying heart regeneration. Stem-cell therapy has emerged as a leading approach, with studies exploring the use of pluripotent stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells, and cardiac progenitor cells to regenerate damaged myocardium. Advances in induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) have been particularly noteworthy, offering the ability to generate patient-specific cardiac cells for personalized therapy. At the molecular level, understanding the signaling pathways and regulatory networks that control cardiac regeneration is crucial. Studies have identified key factors such as microRNAs, growth factors, and extracellular matrix components that play vital roles in heart tissue repair. Among these, microRNA-411 has emerged as a significant player. MicroRNA-411 has been shown to regulate gene expression involved in cardiac cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival. It has been found to enhance the regenerative capacity of cardiac cells and improve functional recovery after myocardial infarction. Recent advances in cardiac regeneration from a basic science perspective have significantly expanded our understanding and capabilities in treating heart disease. These developments hold great promise for translating basic scientific discoveries into clinical applications, ultimately improving outcomes for patients with heart conditions. Further research and collaboration across disciplines will be essential to overcome remaining

challenges and fully realize the potential of cardiac regeneration therapies.

Keywords: Cardiovascular diseases, Cardiac Regeneration, Technology, Regenerative Medicine



MCGRAW HILL'S ROLE IN MEDICAL EDUCATION GLOBALLY



MCGRAW HILL'S ROLE IN MEDICAL EDUCATION GLOBALLY

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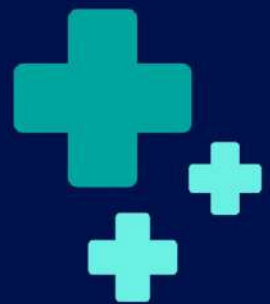
Abstract

McGraw Hill plays a pivotal role in medical education globally, providing comprehensive resources that empower medical students, educators, and professionals. Their offerings span textbooks, digital platforms, and online learning tools, each meticulously crafted to align with the latest advancements in medical science and education. Through their flagship products, such as AccessMedicine, McGraw Hill provides a robust, continually updated repository of medical knowledge. This platform includes essential textbooks, multimedia resources, and diagnostic tools, offering an interactive and dynamic learning experience. Furthermore, McGraw Hill collaborates with leading medical professionals and educators worldwide to ensure their content remains authoritative and relevant. Their resources are accessible to a global audience, supporting diverse learning environments from prestigious medical schools to underserved regions. This widespread availability helps bridge educational gaps, offering equitable access to high-quality medical education. Additionally, McGraw Hill's commitment to innovation is evident in their integration of adaptive learning technologies, which tailor educational content to individual learning needs, thereby enhancing retention and comprehension. Their global reach is further extended through partnerships with medical institutions and associations, facilitating professional development and continuous education for practicing clinicians. By leveraging technology and expertise, McGraw Hill addresses the evolving demands of medical education, ensuring that learners and educators are equipped with the tools necessary for success. Their contributions not only enhance the quality of medical training but also ultimately improve patient care worldwide. In an ever-changing medical landscape, McGraw Hill's dedication to education and innovation solidifies their role as a cornerstone in global medical education.

Keywords: McGraw, Medical, Education, Technology



CURRENT UPDATE ON MEDICAL SCIENCES: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGE



CURRENT UPDATE ON MEDICAL SCIENCES: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE INTRACRANIAL HAEMORRHAGE

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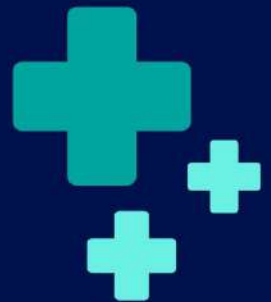
Abstract

Hematoma expansion is a critical concern in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH), occurring within the first 6-12 hours in up to 40% of cases. Identifying patients at risk for hematoma expansion can be significantly aided by imaging techniques such as the Spot sign on contrast-enhanced CT scans and the BAT score on non-contrast CT scans. These diagnostic tools are invaluable in the early assessment and management of ICH. The ICH score, while not a reliable predictor of neurological outcomes, serves effectively as a communication tool among healthcare professionals, ensuring a common understanding of the patient's condition. Admission to a neurocritical care unit (NCCU) is associated with improved outcomes for ICH patients, highlighting the importance of specialized care in these critical cases. Managing systolic blood pressure (SBP) is crucial, with current guidelines recommending lowering SBP to a target range of 140-180 mmHg, adjusted according to patient-specific factors. Urgent reversal of coagulopathy is another key intervention to minimize hematoma expansion, as coagulopathy exacerbates bleeding. Despite the severity of ICH, current recommendations do not support routine seizure prophylaxis, emphasizing individualized care. However, if a patient's level of consciousness is disproportionately low compared to imaging findings, the possibility of subclinical seizures should be considered. This nuanced approach to managing ICH, from early identification and intervention to specialized care and individualized treatment, underscores the complexity and importance of tailored medical strategies in improving patient outcomes. Integrating these recommendations into clinical practice can enhance the overall care and prognosis for patients suffering from ICH.

Keywords: Intracranial Hemorrhage, Neurology, Brain Surgery, Medical



MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF OCULAR CHEMICAL INJURIES



MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF OCULAR CHEMICAL INJURIES

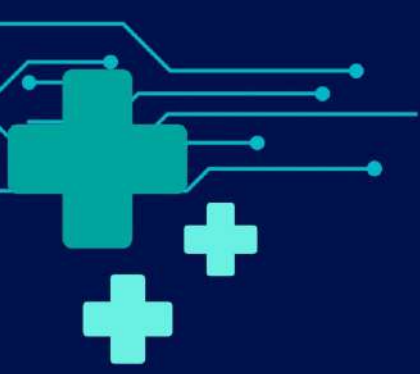
Irfani Prajnaparamita¹

¹ Faculty Of Medicine Upn Veteran Jawa Timur

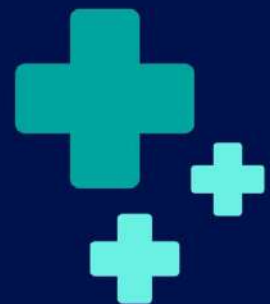
Abstract

The management and treatment of ocular chemical injuries require immediate and thorough intervention to prevent severe damage and preserve vision. The primary step in treating such injuries is copious irrigation of the eye with saline or an appropriate irrigation solution to dilute and remove the chemical agent. This process should begin as soon as possible, ideally within the first minutes following exposure, and continue for at least 15-30 minutes. An eyelid speculum can be used to ensure the eyelids remain open during irrigation. Following initial irrigation, a thorough examination should be conducted to assess the extent of damage, including checking for corneal epithelial defects, limbal ischemia, and intraocular pressure. The pH of the ocular surface should be monitored and irrigation continued until a neutral pH is achieved. Topical medications play a crucial role in the treatment of ocular chemical injuries. Antibiotic eye drops are administered to prevent secondary infections, and cycloplegic agents can help alleviate pain and prevent the formation of synechiae. Steroid eye drops may be used to reduce inflammation, although their use must be carefully monitored to avoid delaying epithelial healing or exacerbating infections. Artificial tears and lubricating ointments are essential for maintaining corneal moisture and promoting healing. In cases of significant corneal or conjunctival damage, amniotic membrane transplantation or limbal stem cell transplantation may be necessary to restore ocular surface integrity. Long-term management includes frequent follow-up visits to monitor healing and detect complications such as glaucoma, cataracts, or corneal scarring. Surgical intervention may be required for persistent epithelial defects, significant scarring, or vision-threatening complications. Patient education on the importance of adherence to treatment regimens and protective measures to prevent future injuries is also vital. Early and aggressive management of ocular chemical injuries can significantly improve outcomes, preserving vision and ocular health..

Keywords: Ophthalmology, Chemical Injury, Ocular injury, Medical



APPLICATION OF ONE-STOP MULTIMODAL IMAGING PLATFORM IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE STROKE



APPLICATION OF ONE-STOP MULTIMODAL IMAGING PLATFORM IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE STROKE

Li Tianxiao¹

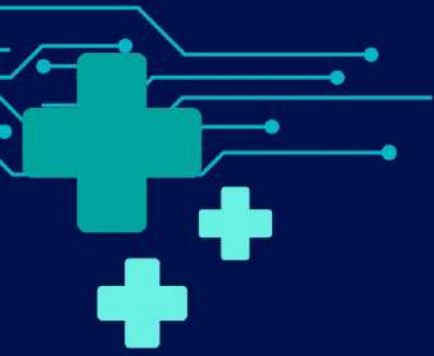
¹ *Henan Cerebrovascular Disease Hospital, Henan Province Peoples Hospital, China*

Abstract

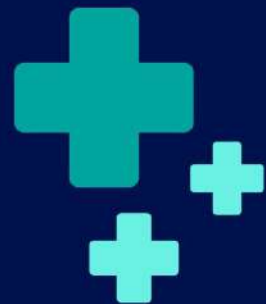
The application of a one-stop multimodal imaging platform in the treatment of acute stroke represents a significant advancement in stroke care, streamlining the diagnostic and therapeutic process to improve patient outcomes. This comprehensive imaging approach integrates various modalities, such as computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and perfusion imaging, into a single, cohesive platform. By providing a rapid, detailed assessment of both the vascular and tissue status, this technology enables clinicians to make timely and informed decisions regarding the most appropriate treatment strategies. For instance, CT angiography can quickly identify large vessel occlusions, while CT perfusion imaging assesses the extent of salvageable brain tissue, crucial for determining eligibility for thrombolytic therapy or mechanical thrombectomy. MRI, with its superior resolution, can further delineate infarcted areas and detect microbleeds, aiding in comprehensive stroke evaluation. The one-stop approach minimizes delays associated with transferring patients between different imaging modalities or facilities, thereby expediting the initiation of critical treatments such as intravenous thrombolysis or endovascular procedures. This efficiency is vital, given the well-established principle that "time is brain" in stroke management. Furthermore, the integration of these imaging techniques into a single platform enhances the ability to monitor treatment efficacy and detect potential complications early. Advanced imaging can guide the selection of patients who will benefit most from aggressive interventions, reducing the risk of unnecessary procedures and optimizing resource utilization. By offering a holistic view of the cerebrovascular status in one session, this multimodal imaging platform not only accelerates diagnosis and treatment but also supports personalized care plans tailored to the specific needs of each patient. Overall, the one-stop

multimodal imaging platform is a transformative tool in acute stroke treatment, significantly contributing to improved clinical outcomes and streamlined care pathways...

Keywords: Intracranial Hemorrhage, Neurology, Imaging, Medical Radiology



GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE CURRENT UPDATE



GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE CURRENT UPDATE

Agung WP¹

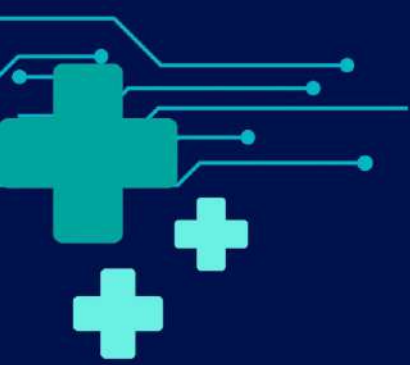
¹ Faculty Of Medicine Upn Veteran Jawa Timur

Abstract

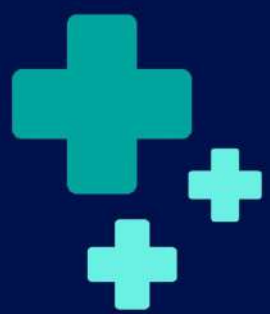
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a prevalent condition characterized by the backflow of stomach acid into the esophagus, causing symptoms such as heartburn, regurgitation, and chest pain. Recent updates in the management of GERD have highlighted several key areas of advancement. First, lifestyle modifications remain a cornerstone of GERD management, with emphasis on dietary changes, weight loss, and elevating the head of the bed to reduce nighttime symptoms. Pharmacologic treatments, particularly proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), continue to be highly effective in reducing gastric acid production and healing esophagitis. However, there is increasing awareness of the potential long-term risks associated with PPI use, such as nutrient malabsorption and increased susceptibility to certain infections. Consequently, there is a push towards optimizing PPI therapy, using the lowest effective dose for the shortest duration necessary. Emerging therapies and procedural interventions are gaining attention as well. Endoscopic techniques, such as radiofrequency ablation and transoral incisionless fundoplication, offer minimally invasive alternatives for patients with refractory GERD who do not respond adequately to medication. Surgical options, including laparoscopic fundoplication, remain viable for select patients, particularly those with hiatal hernias. The role of the microbiome in GERD pathogenesis is also an area of active research, with studies investigating how gut flora imbalances may influence esophageal inflammation and motility. Additionally, there is a growing focus on the importance of personalized medicine in GERD management. Genetic and phenotypic variations among patients necessitate tailored treatment approaches to optimize outcomes. Finally, patient education and engagement are crucial, as understanding the chronic nature of GERD and the importance of adherence to treatment regimens can significantly impact long-term management and quality of life. These updates underscore the dynamic nature

of GERD management, integrating new research findings and evolving treatment strategies to improve patient care.

Keywords: GERD, Gastroenterology, Medical, Internal Medicine



INCREASING ACHIEVEMENT OF COVID-19 VACCINATION WITH THE "URGENT" METHOD IN THE REGION ASEMROWO HEALTH CENTER SURABAYA



INCREASING ACHIEVEMENT OF COVID-19 VACCINATION WITH THE "URGENT" METHOD IN THE REGION ASEMROWO HEALTH CENTER SURABAYA

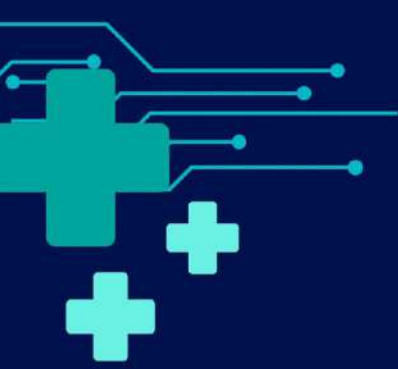
Dewi Amalia¹

¹ *Medical doctor in Asemrowo Health Center Surabaya*

Abstract

Based on data on vaccination achievements at the Asemrowo Surabaya Community Health Center in February 2022, it is still low with an average achievement of 139 doses per day, the target for each community health center should be 200 doses per day. The factors influencing the decline in public interest in COVID19 vaccination in the Asemrowo Community Health Center area include significant concerns regarding the safety and effectiveness of vaccines, distrust of vaccines, and the issue of halal vaccines. Groups who refuse to be vaccinated have many reasons, ranging from health problems to religious reasons. Starting from concern for health, there are several groups of people with different backgrounds. Due to concerns about increased deaths or vaccine victims. This is because there are concerns that the side effects of the vaccine will actually attack people who have been vaccinated leading to disease and death. This vaccination solution has again caused controversy for some people. First, because there are doubts about vaccine development, because the vaccine development time is quite short, around one year. The spread of misinformation will influencing people's perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine and thereby influencing people's behavior. Decisions and choices made are based more on information from the internet, especially social media. The implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination will be successful if the Indonesian people have a high intention to participate in vaccination.

Keywords: COVID, SARS-Cov, Vaccination, Epidemy



RISK FACTORS FOR CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN CHILDREN AT THE HAJI ADAM MALIK HOSPITAL IN MEDAN



RISK FACTORS FOR CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN CHILDREN AT THE HAJI ADAM MALIK HOSPITAL IN MEDAN

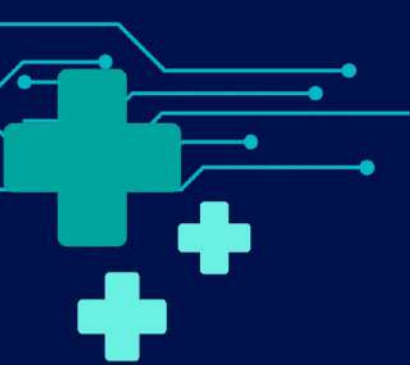
Betty¹

¹ Resident at University of Sumatra Utara

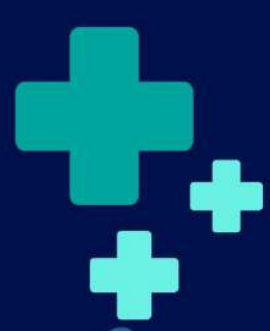
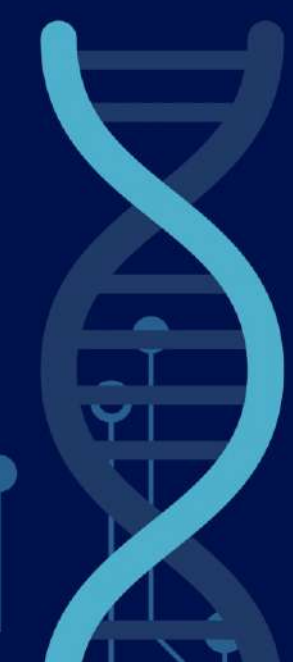
Abstract

Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) is a disease with abnormalities in the structure of the heart or function of the heart's circulation that is inherited from birth. In Indonesia, 45,000 babies are born with CHD every year. Lack of knowledge about the risk factors for congenital heart disease is one of the problems, apart from that there is less attention from parents due to expensive treatment costs, lack of facilities and limited financial support. The research is descriptive in nature, data was obtained using questionnaires and direct interviews with parents of children with congenital heart disease. The aim was to determine the risk factors for congenital heart disease in children at the Haji Adam Malik Hospital in Medan for the period July to November 2014. The sampling method used was total sampling. Analyze data descriptively with statistics. The results of this study, with 72 samples, showed that the majority of respondents were male, 68.1%. Acyanotic heart disease was 65.3%, the majority were Ventricular Septal Defects 38.9%, followed by Persistent Arterial Defects, Arterial Septal Defects, and Ventricular Arterial Septal Defects. Meanwhile cyanosis experienced by 34.7%, with Tetralogy of Fallot 25.0%, followed by Transposition of the Large Arteries, and Right Ventricle with Double Outlet. In the Batak ethnic/racial group, it was 44.4%, hypertension was 18.1%, and 54.2% were consuming medication. It can be concluded that the majority of patients with congenital heart disease are men. The majority are acyanotic with Ventricular Septal Defect, most common in the Batak tribe. Parents who suffer from hypertension and take medication during pregnancy are at risk of causing their child to experience congenital heart disease.

Keywords: Children, Congenital Heart Disease, Risk Factors.



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) AT THE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER LEVEL IN SEMARANG



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) AT THE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER LEVEL IN SEMARANG

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¹ Medical Doctor at Community Health Center Level In Semarang

Abstract

Processing of DHF epidemiological surveillance data at the community health center level in Semarang is only limited to Epidemiological Investigation data. The accuracy of the weekly Puskesmas report in 2010 for weeks 1 to week 52 recorded that 37 Puskesmas in Semarang City did not meet the standards. Only 34 Community Health Centers can meet 80% for timeliness and 90% for completeness of reports. This research aims to describe the implementation of DHF epidemiological surveillance and its problems in Semarang City in 2011 in terms of education, level of knowledge, length of work, attitude of officers, level of data processing skills, leadership support and completeness of facilities. This type of research is descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The total population is 37 officers and the sample size is 37 officers. Data analysis uses univariate analysis. The results showed that the cumulative level of knowledge was 64.9%, education 70.3%, attitude 51.4%, skills 54.1%, leadership support 48.6%, advice 67.6% and length of work 62.2%. It is recommended that community health center leaders need to increase attention and support to surveillance officers and that there is good communication and cooperation between functional surveillance officers, structural surveillance officers and sanitarians. It is recommended that the City Health Department conduct GIS training.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Surveillance, Medical, Infection



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