

English Summary

Nutritional Anemia and a Perspective View of its Intervention Technology.

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Nutritional anemia is one of the four most important problems on nutrition in Indonesia. In this article the authors discussed the possibility of intervention by means of supplementation with proper nutrients and by fortification of foods with various iron compounds. A new prospect, i.e. the correction of nutritional anemia by giving vitamin A to pre-school children was presented. (CDK No.18, 1980, p.7)

Parasites and Their Effects on the Blood

dr. Wita Pribadi

Department of Parasitology, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

The presence of parasites in the human body often causes hematological changes. Mild leukocytosis in helminthic infections is usually associated with the increase of eosinophils in the peripheral blood. Loeffler's syndrome characterized by eosinophilia and migratory pulmonary infiltration has been associated with various aetiology, including parasitic infections. Occult filariasis is closely related to Loeffler's syndrome. The species involved are filarial worms of human and animal origin. Anemia, due to chronic blood loss and resulting in iron deficiency, is the cause of severe hookworm infection. There is a significant relationship between the anemia, the worm burden, the species of the hookworm and the duration of the infection. Hemolytic anemia is also a common complication of malaria. The degree of anemia is not always correlated with the degree of parasitemia. Auto-immunity seems to play an important role in the pathogenesis of anemia. Blackwater fever characterized by massive intravascular hemolysis, is one of the dangerous complications of malaria falciparum. Quinine dependent hypersensitivity reaction is probably one of the factors. (CDK No.18, 1980, p.13)

Blood Transfusion in HDN & AIHA

dr. Putrasatia Irawan

Central Institute for Blood Transfusion, PMI, Jakarta

Hemolytic Disease of The Newborn and Auto-Immune Hemolytic Anemia were encountered quite frequently, but the choice of blood to correct the anemias often presented a difficult problem. Here, the author discussed some important points to remember in selecting blood for those diseases. (CDK No.18, 1980, p. 16)

Recognizing Blood Diseases through Hemoglobin Measurement and Peripheral—Blood—Smear Examination.

dr. Soenarto

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang.

Hemoglobin measurement and peripheral blood smear examination which were done accurately contribute much to establishing the diagnosis of blood diseases. In this article the author reviews some important points in performing the examination (CDK No.18, 1980, p. 18)

Blood Clotting Disorder in Liver Cirrhosis.

dr. Karmel L. Tambunan.

Sub division of Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

Massive hemorrhage in one of the most dangerous complication in cirrhotic patients. In cirrhosis of the liver, body hemostatic mechanism is disturbed in 3 ways : deficiency of clotting factors, hepatic clearance deficiency, and thrombocytopenia. Those mechanisms were discussed and a guide to therapy was presented by the author. (CDK No.18, 1980, p. 23)

Some Problems on Blood Diseases in Indonesia.

dr. L.K. Kho, dr. T. Himawan

Department of Hematology, Sumber Waras Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tarumanegara, Jakarta.

In the last 20 years, blood disorders, or diseases which result in haematological changes, have attracted much interest in the medical world, including that of Indonesia. In this article the following diseases : dengue haemorrhagic fever, DIC and acute haemolysis are presented as observed for about ten years in Jakarta. Their clinical pictures, pathogenesis, and treatment are presented. (CDK No.18, 1980, p.25)

Malignant Lymphoma : Cancer or an Abnormal Immunologic Reaction ?

dr. A. Harryanto R.

Sub division of Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Ciptomangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta.

There are close similarity between malignant lymphoma cells and lymphocytes in inflammatory conditions. Research on cell morphology and immunology supports the hypothesis that in fact malignant lymphoma is nothing but an abnormal immunologic reaction to an oncogenic event. The controversy was discussed by the author in his article. (CDK No.18, 1980, p. 30)

" Devil's Pinches

dr. Zubairi D.

Sub division of Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta.

Patients, especially female ones, often complain about blue spots —"the devil's pinches" — that appear on their legs. This lesion, known as purpura simplex, appears suddenly and fade away without treatment. In spite of this, we should examine the spot, because sometimes this turned out to be petechiae or hematoma, which need quite a different management. The author reviews mechanism involved in that disorder, the clinical and laboratory findings, and its treatment. (CDK No.18, 1980, p.33)

(Bersambung ke halaman 5)

Case Report : Spasmophilia accompanied by a symptom of being easily startled during decreased consciousness.

dr. **Soemarmo** Markam, dr. Mintarsih A. Latief:
Department of Neurology and Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta.

A case of a female patient suffering from spasmophilia after penicillin shock was presented. Symptoms consisted of easily being startled by external stimulation during decreased consciousness or sleep. The startle reaction was accompanied by movement of the arms and legs resembling Moro reflex in babies: (CDK No.18, 1980, p: 35)

A Review of the Pharmacology of Some Drugs that Induce Ovulation.

dr. R. Setiabudy
Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

Several kinds of drugs are available for treating infertile women who fail to ovulate regularly — Each drug has its own pharmacological character and indication: Clomiphene is effective for inducing ovulation in anovulatory women who are still able to

produce endogenous estrogen sufficiently: Bromocriptine is indicated for anovulatory women associated with hyperprolactinemia: Human Menopausal Gonadotropin and Human Chorionic Gonadotropin are used for those who cannot produce endogenous estrogen adequately: In all the above mentioned cases, the ovaries should be still responsive to the gonadotropins: (CDK No:18, 1980, p: 37)

Amoxycillin — Dicloxacillin Combination

dra: Windani Sindhuhardja
Centre of Research and Development, PT Kalbe Farma, Jakarta.
Amoxycillin (a broad spectral and penicillinase susceptible penicillin) combined with dicloxacillin (a narrow spectral and penicillinase resistant penicillin), would react synergistically: Dicloxacillin inactivated the enzyme penicillinase, so that amoxycillin was free to reach the cells. This synergistic phenomena could be observed through MIC (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) measurements by the turbidimetric method: The best ratio of amoxycillin and dicloxacillin concentrations in the combined state, that gave in vitro synergism was 4 mcg to 2 mcg. This was assumed to be equivalent to Amoxycillin 250 mcg and Dicloxacillin 250 mcg in oral drugs: (CDK No:18, 1980, p:42)

kalender kegiatan ilmiah

26 April 1980

Simposium Rehabilitasi Penyakit Jantung I.

Tempat : Hotel Horison, Jakarta:
Acara ilmiah : Filosofi, fisiologi exercise, test exercise pada orang normal dan pada penderita sakit jantung, metoda dan aplikasi rehabilitasi.
Ketua simposium: dr: Loethfi Oesman
Sekretariat : Bagian Kardiologi FKUI/RSCM
Jl: Diponegoro 69, Jakarta

31 Mei – 4 Juni 1980

Kongres Nasional ke III Perkumpulan Ahli Dermato-Venereologi Indonesia.

Tempat : Medan
Tujuan : Untuk saling menukar pandangan dan pengalaman dalam soal-soal penyakit kulit, penyakit kelamin dan penyakit kusta:
Keterangan selanjutnya, hubungi :
dr: Marwali Harahap
Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Kulit dan Kelamin, FK USU/RSUP Propinsi
Jl: Prof. HM Yamin SH No: 47, Medan:

10 – 11 Juni 1980

Konperensi Kerja II/ Simposium Nasional Koma, Persatuan Ahli Penyakit Dalam Indonesia (PAPDI).

Tempat : Ujung Pandang
Acara : Sidang organisasi, Simposium Koma (koma hepaticum, koma uremikum, koma diabetikum, koma neurologik)
Ketua : dr. Junus Alkatiri
Sekretaris : dr: JMF Adam
Sekretariat : Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Dalam, FK Unhas/RS Pelamonia
Jl. Jend. Sudirman 27, Ujung Pandang.

18 – 20 Juni 1980

Kongres Nasional II Ikatan Dokter Paru Indonesia (IDPI)

Tempat : Surabaya
Acara : Naskah bebas, diskusi panel, kursus penyegar, sidang organisasi:

Sekretariat : Subbagian Ilmu Penyakit Paru, Bagian Ilmu Penyakit Dalam, RS dr: Soetomo, Jl: Dharmahusada 6–8, Surabaya.

30 Juni – 2 Juli 1980

Kongres Nasional ke VI PERHATI dan Kongres Nasional ke IV PERDAMI

Kongres gabungan antara Perhimpunan Ahli Telinga Hidung dan Tenggorok Indonesia (PERHATI) dengan Perhimpunan Dokter Ahli Mata Indonesia (PERDAMI):

Tema : 1: Partisipasi ilmu penyakit THT dalam meningkatkan pelayanan kesehatan masyarakat.
2: Penanggulangan dan pencegahan kebutaan akibat penyakit-penyakit kornea:

Tempat : Hotel Danau Toba, Medan:
Biaya pendaftaran peserta

Dokter ahli : Rp: 20:000,
Dokter umum : Rp: 10:000,
Acara wanita : Rp: 10:000,

Acara : sidang ilmiah, acara wanita, rekreasi:
Yang ingin mengikuti kedua kongres nasional ini dapat menghubungi : Sekretariat bersama :

Bagian Penyakit Mata FK USU/RS dr: Pirngadi
Jl. Dr. Mansur (Kampus USU)
PO BOX 49, Medan:

30 Agustus 1980

Simposium Low Back Pain

Tempat : Hyatt Bumi Hotel, Surabaya:
Penyelenggara : PNPCH Cabang Jawa Timur bekerja sama dengan Bagian Neurologi FK UNAIR/RS
Dr: Soetomo, Surabaya:
Ketua : dr: Troeboes Poerwadi
Sekretaris I : dr: Moh: Hasan Machfoed
Sekretariat : Bagian Neurologi FK UNAIR/RS
Dr: Soetomo
Jl: Dharmahusada 6-8 , Surabaya: