
English Summary

INTESTINAL PARASITES INFECTIONS AMONG DIARRHEA PATIENTS IN PANDEGLANG AND KUNINGAN

Suwarni, Eko Raharjo, Harijani AM
Communicable Diseases Research Centre, Health Research and Development Board, Department of Health, Indonesia, Jakarta

The study on intestinal parasite was done in Kabupaten Pandeglang and Kuningan (Sept '89 – March '90) as a part of diarrhoeal etiological study. The objective of the study is to obtain the prevalence of intestinal parasite in diarrhoeal cases in children under five years of age. Stools were collected from patients in two Health Centers and two Hospitals and were prepared with formalin 5% and Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA). Smear examinations were done directly from the samples, using Formalin Ether Concentration Technique and Modified Ziehl-Neelsen.

Out of 404 stool samples examined, most of the infections were intestinal parasite infection/Protozoa, including the stools from 3 patients with the age of less than 3 months. Cryptosporidium had been also detected in this study.

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Sw, Er, Hr

HYGIENE OF ORAL CAVITIES AMONG CHILDREN LESS THAN 2-YEAR OLD IN PENYABUNGAN OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Charles Darwin Siregar, Bidasari, Ikhwan HH.
Penyabungan General Hospital, South Tapanuli, North Sumatra, Indonesia

A prospective study on the condition of oral cavity of children aged 2 years who visited Out Patient Clinic in Penyabungan General Hospital was conducted on every Thursday from 5th December 1991 up to 30th January 1992.

During this period there were 1365 patients, 63 of them with diarrhoea, 41 with fever, 14 with anorexia, 8 with carbuncles, 2 with dyspnoea, 2 with otorrhea, 2 with itching, and 3 with gum bleeding.

Oral hygiene score associated with group DI-S0.0-0.6 were found in only 74 (54,81%) patients, and the oral hygiene of children which were still breastfed were better than the weanling. The parents' attention and knowledge on children's oral hygiene were minimal.

Delayed eruption was observed in 47 patients while 3 of them had malposition of the teeth.

Dry mouth were found 105 patients, 97 among them were associated with dehydration.

Stool examination in diarrhoea patients revealed 28 "Candida albicans" cases and all of them

also suffered oral thrush.

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Cds, Bs, Iw

DIAGNOSTICS OF THALASSEMIA

Sunarto

Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine, GaJah Mada University/Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Thalassemias are genetically inherited anemias due to diminished or absence of globin synthesis that makes up hemoglobin. There are various types of thalassemias due to the various types of globin chain defect, but α -thalassemia and β -thalassemia are the thalassemias that are of clinical importance. Various laboratory tests are needed in the diagnosis of thalassemia, from the simple and routine tests to more technically demanding tests like globin synthesis analysis and DNA analysis. The needed tests are in accordance with our goal, either for clinical diagnosis, screening program or prenatal diagnosis. Advances in the diagnostics in thalassemia have brought a great benefit to the thalassemia control program.

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