
English Summary

ASTHMA BRONCHIALLE TREATMENT WITH SLOW-RELEASE ONCE-A-DAY THEOPHYLLINE

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The efficacy and tolerability of Once-A-Day Theophylline (Pirasmin-Retard®) was compared with theophylline 4 x 150mg in a cross-over study involving 30 patients with asthma bronchiole.

Theophylline plasma levels were assayed on day-7 (after 7-day administration of Theophylline 4 x 150 mg); on day-14 (after 7-day administration of Pirasmin-Retard® 650 o.d) and on day-21 (after 14-day administration of Pirasmin-Retard®). The means were day-7 : day-14 = 2.6 ± 6.2 mcg; 7.0 ± 7.7 mcg ($p = 0,001$), and day-7 : day-21 2.9 ± 5.7 mcg : 7.3 ± 6.9 mcg ($p < 0.001$).

Pulmonary function test (FEV₁, FVC, PFR) were performed and the clinical symptoms (cough, disturbances of activities and sleeps. wheezing) were also evaluated.

The result confirmed that the administration of Pirasmin-Retard® (Once-A-Day Theophylline) provided significant better theophylline plasma levels. The pulmonary function measurement (FVC and FEV increased very significantly but there were no significant difference between group A and B.

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THE CLINICAL EFFICACY OF CEFIXIME ON NON TUBERCULOUS LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

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Cefixime, one of the new third generation oral cephalosporin antibiotic, was evaluated for safety and efficacy in the treatment of 37 patients with non-tuberculous lower respiratory tract infections. Cefixime was given to 20 patients with pneumonia, 10 patients with acute bronchitis and 7 patients with infected bronchiectasis. Each patient had sputum culture before and after therapy and was treated with 4 - 14 consecutive days course of Cefixime 3-6mg/kg body weight twice daily. Clinical efficacy was evaluated according to the symptom improvement (cough, fever, sputum, dyspnoe) laboratory findings and microbiologic results. All patients were evaluated for safety and efficacy.

The results were as follow:

1. 34 patients had good responses, with improvement of symptoms after taking Cefixime.
2. Clinical efficacy was 91,89% in 37 Nontuberculous Lower Respiratory Tract infections; cured: 20 (54,06%), improved: 14 (37,83%) and failure 3 (8,11%).
3. Safety was monitored in all cases and there were no cases of any complaints as side effects, no significant abnormal

findings on laboratory test during treatment.

4. Sputum culture resulted in 37 isolated pathogen with 10 different strains and was eradicated in 94,59% after taking Cefixime with variables MIC level, while 2 cases were resistant.

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THE ROLE OF MOTHERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ARI IN WEST JAVA

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A study on the effect of health education on Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) among mothers having five years old children had been conducted in two districts: Cianjur and Sumedang, West Java (October 1992 – January 1993).

In Cianjur District where health education was given there was an increase of mothers knowledge. management and attitude which positively support the recovery of pneumonia compared to the control district Sumedang.

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