
English Summary

SHORT-TERM RESULTS OF PERCUTANEOUS TRANSVENOUS MITRAL COMMISUROTOMY (PTMC) WITH INOUE BALLOON CATHETER TECHNIQUE IN SURABAYA, APRIL 1991 – JUNE 1993

Winarto, Iwan N. Boestan, Moh. Yogiarto, Jeffrey D. Adipranoto, Iswanto Pratano

Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

During April 1991-June 1993 PTMC (Inoue method) was performed on 102 subjects with symptomatic mitral stenosis, consist of 32 males and 70 females, Mean of age was $33,12 \pm 10,50$ years. Atrial fibrillation was found in 42,2% of patients. All patients had mitral valve score (Wilkins) ≤ 8 and 53,9% patients had moderate-severe pulmonary hypertension. Mitral regurgitation (MR) +1 was found in 15,6% patients and MR +2 in 4,1%. Immediate after PTMC, the mitral valve gradient, pulmonary artery pressure, left atrial pressure and pulmonary vascular resistance were decreased significantly ($p < 0,05$). Mitral valve area, cardiac output, pulmonary function and functional capacity were increased significantly ($p < 0,05$). PTMC was successful in 92,1 5%, suboptimal in 5,88% of patients. The complications of the procedure were cardiac tamponade (1%), severe mitral regurgitation (1%), death (3%) and artificial ASD (11.8%).

We concluded that PTMC is a relatively safe alternative proce-

dure with good immediate outcome.

Cermin Dunia Kedokt, 1995; 102:5-13
W. dkk

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PHYSICAL FITNESS AMONG HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAKARTA

Ch. M. Kristanti

Health Research and Development Board, Department of Health, Indonesia, Jakarta

The purpose of this analysis was to provide information on the relationship between max VO_2 and several variables including sex, body mass index (BMI), physical exercise, age, hemoglobin (Hb) among Senior High School students in Jakarta. A linear regression model was applied to demonstrate such re-

lationship using data collected by the Physical Fitness Study on Senior High School Students in Jakarta.

A total of 1016 students (95% were 12-19 years of age) consisting of 54% boys and 46% girls were involved in the study, and the VO_2 max was measured through the ciclo ergometry test; among those tested, the cardiorespiratory endurance of 52% of samples was considered as bad.

The VO_2 of boys was 7 ml/kg body weight/minute greater than of girls. The average VO_2 max of boys was 38.01 ml/body weight/minute, while the average of girls was 30.82 ml/body weight/minute. VO_2 max was significantly influenced by sex, age, BMI, physical exercise and Hb.

An increase of 1 kg/m² BMI was followed by a reduction of 1.05 ml/kg body weight/minute VO_2 max. A monthly increase of physical exercise by 1 hour was followed by an increase of 0.02 ml/kg body weight/minute VO_2 max. A one year increase of age was followed by a 0.47 ml/kg body weight/minute reduction of VO_2 max. The reduction of VO_2 max was occurred earlier than of the general cases. An increase of 1 g/100 ml Hb was followed by the reduction of 0,31 ml/kg body weight/minute VO_2 max. These five variables explained the 25% variations of VO_2 max.

Cermin Dunia Kedokt. 1995; 102: 24-7
Ch MK