
English Summary

PATTERN OF DISEASES OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN AT PANYABUNGAN HOSPITAL, 1992

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A retrospective study had been done on hospitalized infants and children at Panyabungan Hospital in South Tapanuli Residence, during the period of 1992,

During this period there were 367 patients, Most of them - 135 (36,78%) were suffered from acute gastroenteritis; the other diagnoses were 76(20,71%) acute bronchopneumonia, 70(19,07%) malaria, 18 (4.9%) typhoid fever, 16 (4,36%) encephalitis, 12 (3,27%) bronchiolitis, 12 (3,27%) urinary tract infection, 8 (2,18%) croup. 8 (2,18%) pleural effusion, and 12 suffered from other diseases.

As an accompanying diseases were malnutrition (125), anemia (114), helminthiasis (64), and 2 amoebiasis.

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Cds

PERFORATED JEJUNAL DIVERTICLE - CASE REPORT

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During the last 5 years (July 1989-July 1994) two cases of peritonitis caused by perforated

jejunal diverticle at Achmad Mochtar General Hospital Bukittinggi were reported.

Case I, male 75 years-old suffered from peritonitis and diabetes melitus, A perforated diverticle of jejunum was found during operation. There were 11 diverticles found at proximal jejunum, 30 cm from the Treitz ligament and lay at 45 cm along mesenterial side of jejunum. Simple closure was done and the patient survived.

Case II, male 42 years-old suffered from peritonitis, The single perforated diverticle at mesenterial side of jejunum was found during operation. The diverticle was located at 50 cm from the Treitz ligament. Resection and end-to-end anastomosis was done. The patient survived.

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Nb

RESEARCH ON THE FERMENTATION PROCESS OF SOYA BEAN TEMPE. III. MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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The dominant fungus involved in the preparation of soya bean tempe is the *Rhizopus* sp, bacte-

rial involvement can not be prevented. Even when the whole procedure is done in the laboratory under strict hygienic conditions and with the use of a pure culture of the inoculate, contamination with bacterial spores present in the soya beans always occurs.

Complete Randomized Design (CRD) was chosen for this study, using three groups of samples with different soaking times: 12 hours (P12), 18 hours (P18) and 24 hours (P 24) respectively. For each group six different fermentation times were examined: 24 hours, 36 h, 48 h, 60 h, 84 h and 108 h. *Rhizopus oligosporus L41* was used as the inoculum. Microbiological analysis involved indirect mold and bacterial counting, following incubation on Petri discs with Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) as the medium.

The results showed that mold count was high in the early 24 h fermentation experiment and decreasing with longer fermentation time. Bacterial count increased with the increase of the fermentation time (24 h - 60 h), but decreased again on further increase of fermentation time (60 h - 108 h). It was concluded that mold and bacterial count changes during the fermentation of soya beans in the process of preparing tempe.

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