
English Summary

EVALUATION OF LIVER FUNCTION AMO PATIENTS TREATED WITH OAT

Zulkarnain Arsyad

Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia.

The administration of anti tuberculosis drugs may cause various side effects including liver function disorders.

The study on the tuberculosis out patients had been carried out to evaluate liver function disorders caused by anti tuberculosis drugs from September 1993 to December 1993. This study found 28% elevation of SGOT, SGPT and Alkali Phosphatase value among 1 & 2 months-treated patients, 27% among 3 & 4 months-treated patients, and 57% among 5 & 6 months-treated patients. The elevation of SGOT, SGPT and Alkali Phosphatase were not more than twice of normal value. The liver function disorders was also influenced by anemia and old age. Regular liver functions monitoring was recommended for tuberculosis patients which were treated by anti tuberculosis drugs, especially when accompanied by anemia and old age.

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Cermin Dunia Kedokt. 1996; 170: 15-8

LIVER DISEASES IN PREGNANCY

AB Wardoyo

Internist, Semarang, Indonesia

Various liver diseases during pregnancy have been discussed.

The jaundice in pregnant woman may be peculiar to pregnancy, such as acute fatty liver, toxaeimias, intrahepatic cholestasis and hyperemesis gravidarum; or as intercurrent jaundice during pregnancy, such as viral hepatitis, gallstones, hepatotoxic drugs and underlying cirrhosis.

The most common cause of jaundice in pregnancy is viral hepatitis, then followed consecutively by intrahepatic cholestasis and gallstones.

Several changes in liver function during pregnancy have to be detected, especially in third trimester, such as increased alkaline phosphatase, globulin and cholesterol; and decreased albumin level.

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Cermin Dunia Kedokt. 1996; 110:21-5

THALASSEMIA DIAGNOSIS WITH POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

Sunarto

Dept of Child Health. Dr. Sardjito General Hospital/Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta. Indonesia.

The clinical diagnosis of thalassemia syndrome is not difficult to establish with relatively simple

investigations, but molecular study is needed to determine the genotype and for the prenatal diagnosis. In the molecular study, the DNA should be first amplified and among the amplification techniques polymerase chain reaction is the simplest and the most rapid one. The procedure can in vitro amplify a DNA segment million times. It has been used extensively in the molecular studies.

While amplifying a DNA segment, polymerase chain reaction can detect gene deletion directly. A procedure based on polymerase chain reaction principles using allele specific oligonucleotide primer(s), called amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS), can detect mutant(s) directly. Reverse dot blot hybridization on polymerase chain reaction product using allele specific oligonucleotide probe(s) has many advantages. Either ARMS or RDB procedure, both have very high sensitivity and specificity, need only a short time, and are relatively inexpensive. Using appropriate allele specific oligonucleotide(s), either as probe(s) or primer(s), commonly occurred mutants in a certain population can be detected easily.

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Cermin Dunia Kedokt. 1996;110: 26-31