
English Summary

DETERMINATION OF DONOR BLOOD GROUP AND HbLEVEL, AND CROSS-MATCHING RESULTS IN BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES, PADANG

Yovita Lisawati

Department of Pharmacy, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia

The identification of blood group and haemoglobin from donor, and cross-matching of donor's and recipient's blood prepared for transfusion in Dinas Transfusi Darah - PMI Cabang Padang have been observed.

Pre donor examination is not complicated, the Hb-meter method for Hb concentration is better than Specific Gravity method (using 0.5% CuSO₄ solution) and cross-matching of 20 samples give negative result (good compatibility).

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THE USE OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN SEVERAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Umi Kadarwati, Nani Sukasediati, Ondri D. Sampurno, Vincent HS Gan

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

In view of the expected increase of the use of antihypertensive drugs in the near future, it was considered necessary to study the pattern of the use of antihypertensives. Data were

collected from medical records of outpatient clinics of six general hospitals, from patients visiting these clinics during the period of data collecting (cross-sectional) and from the attending physicians.

The pattern of usage of antihypertensives, the stage of hypertension, the drugs used, the drugs prescribed by the physicians and the drugs proposed are reported.

The medical records showed that on the first visit 48.8% of the patients had mild, 23.9% moderate and 20.9% severe hypertension. The drugs most prescribed until the third visit were nifedipin (18.7%), HCT (15.4%), furosemid (19.2%) and reserpin (10.1%). There were discrepancies among the prescriptions noted in the medical records, the prescriptions received by the outpatients and those proposed by the physicians who have completed the questionnaires.

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HEPATITIS B VACCINATION TRIAL USING HEPPACINE-B IN SUKABUMI, WEST JAVA

Suharyono Wuryadi*, G Sihombing*, RJ Theos', Soewarta Kosen*, Lina Herlina Soemara", Julitasari*, Sofiyandi Wangsamihardja***

- *Indonesia SeJahtera Foundation, Jakarta, Indonesia*
- *Perum Blofarma, Bandung, Indonesia*
- *Subdirector of Immunization, Department of Health, Jakarta, Indonesia*

The immunogenicity and reactogenicity of a heat inactivated hepatitis-B vaccine - HEPACCINE-B-containing 1.5 µg/0.5 ml HBsAg were studied in 340 healthy infants aged 3-5 months-old from three Health Centres in Kabupaten Sukabumi, West Java. All these infants received three pediatric doses of intramuscular Hepaccine-B vaccine at monthly interval. Blood were collected once, six months after the first vaccination. All sera were tested for HBsAg, anti-HBc and anti-HBs by Elisa.

Four infants were positive for HBsAg (1.17%), 6 (six) infants were positive for anti-HBc (2.3%) and 2 (two) were positive for both (1.12%). Only infants who were negative for HBsAg and or negative for anti-HBc were analyzed for anti-HBs seroconversion.

The overall anti-HBs positivity rates were 98.17% based on titer ≥ 10 mIU/ml. Of the 322 seroconverted infants, 206 had titer of > 100 mIU/ml. (63.93%).

The Geometric Mean Titre (GMT) is 102.3 for all positive infants.

Side effects were mostly mild febrile, mild swelling and mild redness at the site of injection.

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Sw, Gs, Rjt, Sk, Lhs, Y, Sw