
English Summary

LEPTOSPIROSIS

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Leptospirosis is a zoonosis frequently found in tropical and subtropical regions; caused by several species of *Leptospira*, a spiral-shaped microorganism (spirochetes). Infection can lead to asymptomatic infection, a non-specific influenza – like febrile illness, or a wide variety of severe clinical syndromes including severe icterus, hemorrhagic syndromes, renal failure, and death. Risk factors include occupational exposure, recreational activities and household exposure.

Doxycycline is effective for treatment in anicteric patient and also for prophylaxis in short - term exposure. Severe leptospirosis needs supportive care and close observation.

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BABESIOSIS

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Babesiosis or piroplasmiasis, is a hemoprotozoan infection characterized by fever, hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinuria and renal failure. This disease is caused by protozoa *Babesia*

spread by animal tick bites.

Clinicians should be aware of this disease because clinically resembles malaria with fever, and hemolytic anemia.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIME AND MEDICAL CARE QUALITY IN BANTUL DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM

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Medical emergency average response time in Bantul District General Hospital (RSUD Bantul) had been increasing 5.4% annually since the last 5 years; it was 15 minutes longer than the medical care quality standard.

This observational-prospective (quantitative) study aimed to analyze the correlation between medical emergency response time and medical care quality in the emergency room of RSUD Bantul based on the emergency response time data.

The results showed that the average medical emergency response time was 12.51 minutes with the average modus of 10 minutes; the quality analysis results showed that the emergency response time in the emergency room of RSUD Bantul was not late or able to prevent up to 30% emergency case mortality. Statistical test results showed

that there was a significant strong correlation between the medical emergency response time to the medical care quality in the emergency room of RSUD Bantul.

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RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS ON BREAST CANCER PATIENTS In Dr. M. DJAMIL GENERAL HOSPITAL PADANG

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A case-control study has been done to identify breast cancer risk factors in Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang Seventy newly diagnosed primary breast cancer cases, histopathologically confirmed, were matched by age and socio-economic status, with 140 controls. Cases were between 23 – 72 (mean 46,7) year-old. Peak incidence of breast cancer was at 40-50 year-old. Risk factors were never pregnant (OR 5,91), very short period of lactation (OR 4) and menopause (OR 1,89). Overweight (BMI \geq 23) increased the risk (OR 2,29) and also high fat intake (OR 4,97).

Other factors were urban dwellings (OR 1,3), breast cancer in family (OR 3,16) and breast blunt trauma (OR 1,55). Marital status, education level, menstrual cycle did not influence the risk of the breast cancer.

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