



Five-year survival rate among ovarian cancer patients in Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta

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Objective : To evaluate the 5-year survival rates of patients with ovarian malignancy.

Place : Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Oncology Division of FKUI/ RSUPN Dr Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta.

Method : To analyze survival time with Kaplan-Meier curve dan Log rank test, and multivariate analysis with cox regression using retrospective data.

Subject : All ovarium cancer cases managed in 1990 and evaluated 5 years later.

Result : Among 73 cases of ovarium cancer, the youngest was 13 years and the oldest 90 years. Stage of disease, histopathology and time of surgery influenced survival rate ($p < 0,5$; CI 95 %). In multivariate analysis, stage of disease and time of surgery were significant ($p < 0,05$). Stadium I's 5-year survival rate was 95,2 %. Risk of stadium IV was 151,7 times compared to stadium I. Overall survival after 2,6 years (965 days) was 51,1 %; after 5 years 45 %.

Conclusion : Survival of ovarium cancer patients was influenced by stage of disease and optimal time of surgery.

Key Words : ovarium cancer, 5 year survival rate, stage of disease, optimal time of surgery.

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Assisted Hatching

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Abstract

The process when an embryo protrudes from zona pelucida is known as 'the hatching process'. This process is a critical stage in the embryonic development because an embryo must pass the hatching process before it can be implanted to endometrium and grown to a fetus. If this critical process fails, then the implantation will not occur and the pregnancy will not survive; the fetus dies and degenerates. The hatching process incorporates several mechanisms that can be manipulated to facilitate the process. The methods commonly known in the assisted hatching methods include zona thinning,

zona drilling, and zona slitting using tyrode acid, laser, pronase and PZD (partial zona dissecting). The implementation of assisted hatching method certainly increases the implantation rate. However, there are increased risks to be aware of, such as the increase risk of monozygotic twins or embryo degeneration.

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Clinical decision and health service improvement support system

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Abstract

Information technology (IT) is finding its way into daily clinical work. IT is primarily seen as a tool for providing quality of service, cutting cost and promoting efficiency in every aspect of health care, but improvements of patients' safety are also a driving force. IT-solutions can be utilized both at an administrative and a clinical level, supporting everything from documentation, distribution and patient data storing to workflows, monitoring and decision making. Medical decision support systems are computer programs designed to improve the process and outcome of clinical decision making. An effective decision support system must have accurate data, user-friendly interface, reliable knowledge base, and good inferencing mechanism. This article describes the current use of decision support system and the current evidence of its effectiveness. Our review suggests that there is a chance of using IT to improve the quality of care and maintaining safe practice.

Key Words: decision support system clinical decision making evidence based medicine.

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