



## Stem Cell – Unique cells as gift from nature

**Caroline T. Sardjono**

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine,  
Maranatha Christian University,  
Bandung, Indonesia  
Stem Cell and Cancer Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia

Nature gives all living organisms capabilities to survive many challenges during their life; including cells and organs regeneration like regeneration of injured skin and continued supply of blood cells. The regeneration process is executed by stem cells. Thus, stem cells clearly play an important part in the development, maturation, and regeneration process throughout the body.

Recently, knowledge in stem cell biology has lead medical science to develop potential therapy using stem cells for many diseases including malignancy, hematological abnormalities, and degenerative diseases. Moreover, stem cells can be stored longer for future usage, ex-vivo expanded, differentiated, and generated into specific organs.

The fast development in stem cell therapy is very exciting.

CDK 2009; 36(7) : 479-482



## Profiles of Remission among Childhood-onset Epilepsy

**Rizaldy Pinzon<sup>1</sup>, Harsono<sup>2</sup>, Imam Rusdi<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Dept. of Neurology, Bethesda Hospital, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup> Dept. of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta

Epilepsy is one of the major neurological diseases in childhood with complex problems. Knowledge on epilepsy prognosis and its prognostic factors are very important for providing adequate information and management planning.

This study includes 110 epilepsy patients - 42,7% male 57,3% female. Six-month remission within 2 years medication was achieved in 86 patients (78,2%).

The significant predictive factors for not achieving 6-month remission are seizure type, number of pre treatment seizure, and the presence of neurological deficit.

Twelve-month remission was achieved by 48 patients (43,6%). The significant predictive factors for not achieving 12-month remission were high frequency pre-treatment seizure, presence of neurological deficit, and noncompliance.

**Key words:** epilepsy-childhood and young-adult onset- remission- prognosis

CDK 2009; 36(7) : 493-496

## Prune Belly Syndrome

**Husein Albar**

Dept. of Pediatrics, Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital / Hasanuddin Univeristy, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Prune belly syndrome (PBS) is a congenital anomaly syndrome characterized by triad of abdominal musculature deficiency, anomalous development of the urinary tract, and bilateral cryptorchidism.

The syndrome seems to be sporadic affecting predominantly boys. Etiopathophysiology of PBS remains unknown but may be caused by primary mesodermal development defect. PBS can be detected intrauterine with fetal ultrasound and in newborn with typical triad of clinical features consist of wrinkled appearance of the abdominal skin mimicking a prune fruit, bilateral cryptorchidism, and bladder distension. Radiologic findings could detect present defects.



Management includes supportive therapy and surgical intervention. Prognosis depends on the degree of pulmonary and renal dysplasia, degree of urinary tract obstruction, and the severity of urinary tract infection.

CDK 2009; 36(7) : 498-501