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# English Summary

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*Sambungan dari halaman 4.*

## **RISK OF HIGH-GRADE CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION IN HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS TYPE 16 AND 18 INFECTED WOMEN**

**I.G.N. Darmaja\***, **K. Suwiyoga\***,  
**I.G.A. Artha\*\***

*\*Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology and \*\*Dept. of Pathological Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia*

**Objective** : To examine the role of HPV 16 and 18 infection as risk factor for high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.

**Subjects and methods** : Case control study on 31 high-grade SIL (HSIL) compared with 30 control at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Polyclinics Faculty of Medicine Udayana University/Sanglah General Hospital Denpasar. Specimen from endo and ectocervical was acquired by scraping and then analysed by PCR.

**Result** : HPV 16 and 18 infections in HSIL were found in 22 cases (71%), in control 10 cases (32,3%); HPV 16 infection in HSIL was found in 16 cases (51,6%), in control 7 cases (22,6%). HPV 18 infection in HSIL was found in 17 cases (54,8%), in control 6 cases (19,4%).

HPV 16 and 18 infection carry 7 times higher risk - OR 7 (95% CI : 1,16-42,15),  $\chi^2=7,5$  ,  $p=0,04$ . HPV 16 carries 5,5 times higher risk - OR 5,5 (95% CI : 1,003-30,15),  $\chi^2=4,9$  ,  $p=0,02$ . HPV 18 infection carries 6,5 times higher risk - OR 6,5 (95% CI : 1,09-36,68),  $\chi^2=6,7$  ,  $p=0,007$  for HSIL. Approximately 63% and 67% HSIL can be prevented if HPV 16 and HPV 18 infection were eradicated.

**Conclusions** : Risk of HSIL in patients with HPV 16 and 18

infections is 7 times, with HPV 16 infection is 5,5 times, with HPV 18 infection is 6,5 times than those who are not infected. Patients with HSIL mostly infected by HPV 18 .

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 13-17  
gnd, ksu, lga*

## **HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHORIOAMNIONITIS AS RISK FOR PRETERM LABOR IN SANGLAH HOSPITAL**

**K. Suardana\***, **A.A.N. Jaya Kusuma\***, **K. Suwiyoga\***, **A.A.A.N. Susraini\*\***

*\*Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, \*\*Dept. of Pathological Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar*

**Objective** : To examine the role of histopathologic chorioamnionitis as risk factor for preterm labor.

**Subjects and method** : A retrospective cohort study was done on 27 chorioamnionitis cases compared with 27 control at delivery room Sanglah Hospital Denpasar. Chorioamnionitis was diagnosed histopathologically.

**Result** : Preterm labor was found in 62,96 % of chorioamnionitis group and in 22,22 % of control group. (RR 2,83, 95%CI 2,33 – 4,96,  $\chi^2=9,16$ ,  $p=0,002$ ). Without chorioamnionitis approximately 47,78 % preterm labor can be prevented

**Conclusions** : The risk of preterm labor in women with chorioamnionitis was 2,83 times compared with women without chorioamnionitis.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 18-21  
ksu, njk, ksu, ans*

## **KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE AND FACTORS INFLUENCING PREMARITAL INTERCOURSE AMONG PT FLOWERS INDONESIA WORKERS**

**Sarwanto, Suhartono Adjik**

*Health Technology Research Center, Department of Health, Surabaya, Indonesia*

A research on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of STD (Sexual Transmitted Diseases) and the influencing factors on premarital intercourse among adolescent workers was conducted using secondary data from the Development of Health Services Model Research on HIV / AIDS Infected Prevention for Adolescent Workers (Step II) in 1999 / 2000. The case studies research was conducted at PT. Flower Indonesia Pasuruan East Java.

By using multivariate logistic regression analysis (PIN = 0,15 and POUT = 0,20) out of 11 identified variables that may substantially influenced the incidence of premarital intercourse among adolescent workers, only 3 variables have been identified: length of work in the industry ( $p = 0,0779$ ), income ( $p = 0,0426$ ) and knowledge ( $p = 0,1119$ ).

The risk (Odd ratio) for premarital intercourse among adolescent workers who work in the industry for 5 years or more was 3.5. The risk of adolescent workers with income of Rp 200.001,- to Rp 250.000,- was 1.6, and among adolescent workers with low knowledge (score less than 79) the risk was 1.2 .

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 46-51  
swf, sua*

## RISK OF IMMINENT PRETERM LABOR IN PREGNANCY WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTION

I Nyoman Nuada\*, Made Kornia Karkata\*, Ketut Suastika\*\*

\*Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
\*\*Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia

**Objective :** To determine the risk of threatened preterm labor on pregnant women with urinary tract infection.

**Design and method :** Case-control study on 50 women who visited labor ward and obstetric polyclinic in Sanglah Hospital; 25 with threatened preterm labor and other 25 as control (term pregnant women not in labor). The urine culture, colony count and sensitivity test was performed on their mid stream urine

**Result :** Urinary tract infection was found in 20% in case group and 12% in control group. Odds Ratio 1,83, not significant ( $\chi^2 = 0,595$ ,  $p = 0,702$ ). Urine culture found that *E.coli* was the most frequent bacteria; sensitive to amoxicillin, mecillinam, Bactrim®, Ciprofloxacin and Fleroxacin.

**Conclusion :** The risk of threatened preterm labor among pregnant women with urinary tract infection was 1,83 compared with pregnant women without urinary tract infection.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 21-31  
inn, mkk, kes*

## RISK OF PRETERM LABOR IN C. TRACHOMATIS INFECTION

A.A.N.M.A. Putra Wirawan\*, A.A.N. Jaya Kusuma\*, D.M. Sukrama\*\*, M. Dharmadi.\*\*\*

\*Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sanglah Hospital, Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia  
\*\*Dept. of Pharmacology, \*\*\*Dept. of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Denpasar, Indonesia

**Objective :** To determine the risk of threatened preterm labor on pregnant women with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection.

**Design and method :** A case-control study on 20 women with infection compared to 20 control. All were patients in obstetric gynaecological clinics. Both groups underwent endocervical swab and PCR examination for *Chlamydia trachomatis* detection.

**Result :** *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection was found in 80,00% of case group and in 25,00% of control group ( $p=0,001$ ; Odds ratio 12,00; 95% CI : 2,70 – 53,33). The risk of threatened preterm labor in women with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection was 12,00 times compared with women without infection of *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 22-26  
apw, njk, dms, mdh*

## FEEDING STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN

Husein Albar

*Dept. of Child Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia*

Malnutrition may be caused by inadequate nutrient and energy intake or infectious diseases or both. Exclusive breastfeeding is an ideal nutrition and energy supply sufficient to support optimal growth and development during the first 6 months. Solid foods should be introduced after six months of age and breastfeeding remains to be continued up to two years. Parents may decide what and when to feed, but children decides when to eat and how much they will eat; therefore, parents have to let children control their appetite. Do not feed a child but encourage the child to learn how to feed him or herself. Snacks or drinks containing low nutrients and calories should not be offered because the child may lose the appetite toward more important regular food.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2004; 145; 52-56  
hua*

*All things are double, one against another  
Good is set against evil, and life against death.*