

---

## English Summary

---

### IMAGING IN ISCHEMIC STROKE: STATE OF THE ART

N. Venketasubramanian\*, Myrna  
Justina\*\*

\*Senior Consultant of Neuro-  
sonology, National Neuroscience  
Institute (NNI), Singapore

\*\*Medical Officer, Mitra Keluar-  
ga Bekasi Hospital, Indonesia

Exciting advances in ana-  
tomical imaging have greatly  
improved our capacity to detect  
pathologic process in nervous  
system, localize these processes  
in the nervous system precisely,  
and predict the type of disease.  
The rapid evolution of techni-  
ques of anatomical imaging has  
occurred in parallel with  
developments in physiological  
imaging.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.*2007;34(4):181-5  
nv, mj

### EFFECTS OF EPILEPSY ON PATIENTS' DAILY LIFE

Rizaldy Pinzon

Dept. of Neurology, Dr. M.  
Haulussy Regional Hospital,  
Ambon, Indonesia

Epilepsy is one of the most  
common neurological disorders  
with complex problem. Epilepsy  
places a significant burden on  
communities, especially in  
developing countries where it  
may remain largely untreated.  
This review showed that injury rate  
and mortality rate were higher  
among epilepsy sufferers than in  
normal population.

In addition to physical and

mental disability, epilepsy often  
results in serious psychosocial  
consequences for the individual  
and the family. The stigma  
attached to epilepsy prevents  
individuals with epilepsy from  
normal daily life, including  
education, marriage, work and  
sports.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.*2007;34(4):192-5  
rp

### CHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF PIPER METHYSTICUM

Andria Agusta, Yuliasri Jamal

Treub Laboratory, Botanical Re-  
search and Development, Cen-  
ter for Biological Research and  
Development, Indonesian Insti-  
tute of Science, Bogor, Indonesia

Wati (*P. methysticum*) has  
been known as a narcotic plant.  
Sixty-one components consisted  
of alkanes, oxygenated hydro-  
carbons, fatty acids, steroids and  
alkaloids were detected from  
stem extract using GCMS ana-  
lysis. Ten major components were  
identified as 4,11,11-trimethyl-8-  
methylen bicyclo-7,2,0- unec-4-  
ena; 1-(2-methoxy-benzoil)-2-  
(methoxy-methyl) pirolidina; *p*-  
undecyl anisol; dihydro-kawain;  
dihydromethystisin; yangonin; 2,3-  
dihydro-3,5-dihydro-xy-6-methyl-  
4H-pyran-4-on, levulinic acid and  
2 unknown components; the  
other fifty-one are minor  
components.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.*2007;34(4):211-6  
aa, yj

### PROCESS IN UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD BANKING

Maria Teresa Wijaya, Ferry  
Sandra

Stem Cell and Cancer Institute,  
Kalbe Farma Pharmaceutical  
Company, Jakarta, Indonesia

Since its first application in  
allogeneic transplantation in  
1988, umbilical cord blood has  
been mentioned in literatures as  
an alternative source of stem  
cells to bone marrow. And given  
all the advantages that it has to  
offer, umbilical cord blood is  
slowly gaining its position to  
replace bone marrow as the  
main source of stem cells for  
therapy. As its significance in the  
clinical setting increases, ideas  
start to emerge to build UCB  
banks to store the stem cells for  
future use. The processes in UCB  
banking can generally be  
divided into three steps: isolation  
of UCB, processing and  
screening, and the long-term  
storage. In each of these  
processes, there are many  
factors that could affect the  
quality of the UCB obtained.  
Since the quality of the  
transplanted unit plays a very  
crucial role in determining the  
success of UCB transplantation, it  
is imperative to maximize the  
outcome of each of the steps in  
UCB banking.

*Cermin Dunia Kedokt.*2007;34(4):217-20  
mtw, fsa