

english summary

CAESAREAN SECTION FOR ECLAMPSIA : PRO - CONTRA

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Eclampsia is preeclampsia accompanied by convulsion and or coma. This condition is an obstetric emergency with high mother and infant morbidity and mortality. Termination of pregnancy should be done soon after mother's condition is stabilized regardless of maturity. Treatment consisting of magnesium sulfate, anti hypertension, fluid balance and tight-monitoring should be mandatory. Mode of termination should be choosed by considering : age of pregnancy, fetal maturity and estimated birth weight, pelvic score, social value of the baby, severity of the eclampsia, evidence of fetal distress as well as availability of neonatal intensive care. Induction of labor should be the first choice unless contraindicated. Cesarean section should be performed based on obstetric indication and not by eclampsia alone. ■

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CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

(Study in Pesisir Selatan General Hospital, Padang Pariaman General Hospital, Sikka General Hospital, Larantuka General Hospital and Serang General Hospital, 2005)

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The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is the highest among South-East Asia countries and the majority of deaths occurred in hospitals. This discussion is on factors of maternal deaths in hospitals i.e women reproductive profiles, socio-economic factors, access to health services, obstetric complications and time of maternal deaths. Data on maternal death was collected from medical records of five hospitals: RSUD Pesisir Selatan and RSUD Padang Pariaman in West Sumatera, RSUD Sikka and RSUD Larantuka in NTT, RSUD Serang in Banten Province during the perod of March 2005 to April 2006.

The majority of maternal deaths happened at 20-30 years old and among low socio-economic conditions. Access to health services was still very limited as shown by low antenatal care visit and many deliveries were at home, attended by traditional birth attendants. The common causes of maternal death are bleeding, eclampsia and infections; mostly occurred within 24 hours post partum. ■

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ROLE OF ENDOTHELIAL PROGENITOR CELL IN NEOVASCULARIZATION

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Continuous study and research on stem cell in the last decades, have brought us a new hope for alternative treatment against degenerative illnesses. Endothelial Progenitor Cell (EPC) has been shown and proven to be potent for cell regeneration. Although a few numbers of EPC can be found in a human being, efforts in the laboratory can be pursued to expand the number of EPC, so that it can accelerate its many functions in clinical application. ■

Keywords : EPC, stem cell, neovascularitation, ischemic tissue

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