English Summary

RISK OF ANOVULATION AMONG INFERTILE WOMEN WITH HYPERPROLACTINEMIA

IB Putra Adnyana, Haya Harareth

Dept. Of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University/ Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Background : Anovulation is disturbance of follicle development, rupture and dysfunction of follicle that could be one factor for infertility. Generally, anovulation was caused by hormonal imbalance due to pituitary gland and hypothalamus disorder, including hyperprolactinemia.
Hyperprolactinemia was a condition of increased prolactin serum level >25 ng/ml in basal condition.

Objective : To measure risk of anovulation among infertile women with hyperprolactinemia.

Method : A case control study was conducted in Sanglah Hospital during July 1st 2002 until July 31th 2004. Cases of 114 infertile women were allocated into two groups: anovulatory and ovulatory. Prolactin serum level were checked in this two group respectively.

Result : There were 19 hyperprolactinemia cases (33,3%) found from 57 anovulatory cases. While from 57 ovulatory cases as a control, 10 cases (17,5%) were hyperprolactinemic. This result was not statistically significant (p=0,085) with OR = 2,35. However, hyperprolactinemia in infertile cases was risk factor for anovulation.
Conclusion : There was 2,35 times increased risk of anovulation among infertile women with hyperprolactinemia compared with infertile women without hyperprolactinemia.
Key words : Hyperprolactinemia, anovulation, infertile women

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HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SKIN AFTER TRADITIONAL KEROKAN

Didik Gunawan Tamtomo

Dept. of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine,Sebelas Maret University, Solo,Indonesia

Background: Kerokan is a Javanese traditional medication by slightly pressing and rubbing blunt object usually coin with oily liquid on the skin repeatedly until the skin turns red. This medication is believed by layman to be useful for a condition, which is referred to as masuk angin – common cold. This condition is indicated by intestinal gas (flatulence), watery nose, stiffness, headache, etc. This method, in fact, has been practiced not only by the Javanese but also by a large number of people in South East Asia. Due to its broad use, it is necessary to conduct a research on its reaction. The present research tries to find out what happens in the Kerokan medication, and whether or not there are damages to the skin resulting from the repeated pressing and rubbing of blunt object or coin with oily liquid on it.

Methodology: The present research is a descriptive and explorative one. Sample of the research was the researcher himself. The material of the research was the skin biopsy tissue following the exposure to kerokan. The material was stained by SL and examined under the microscope with 400 x magnification.

Result: The analysis shows: (1) stratum corneum erosion; (2) subepithelial tissue edema; (3) capillaries expansion; (4) inflammatory cells; and (5) extravascular erythrocytes.
Conclusion: in kerokan, (1) there is inflammatory reactions, (2) no skin damages.

Keywords: Kerokan, skin biopsy, inflammatory reaction.

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INNER CELL MASS ISOLATION METHOD AS EMBRYONIC STEM CELL RESOURCES

Dwi Agustina, Caroline T. Sardjono, Ferry Sandra

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

Embryonic stem cells are self-renewing, pluripotent cells derived from the inner cell mass of blastocyst stage embryo.

Recently, there are several published methods to isolate Inner Cell Mass (ICM) from animals and humans. Methods for the ICM isolation includes the immunosurgery, microsurgery, enzymatic, and laser methods. The crucial component in the isolation methods is the technique to remove zona pellucida prior to the ICM isolation. Within each method, there are several advantages and disadvantages in regard to the removal techniques to eliminate zona pellucida. At the end, the decision to select a particular method is based on the purpose of the experiment.

Keywords: Inner cell mass, isolation, embryonic stem cell

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