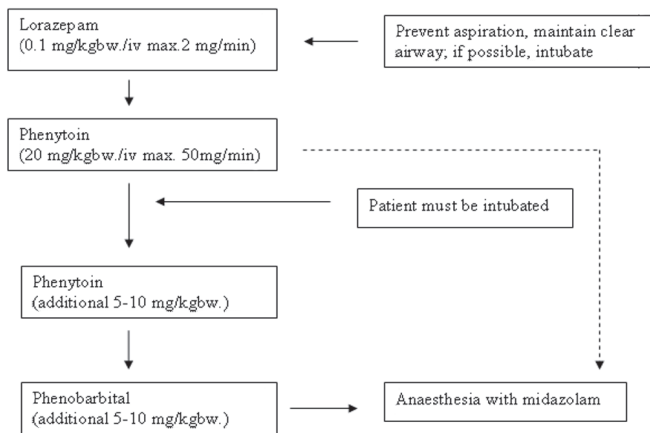


Tabel 4. Pedoman Penatalaksanaan Status Epileptikus (WHO-Searo)⁽⁴⁾



KEPUSTAKAAN

1. Kelompok Studi Epilepsi. Pedoman Tatalaksana Epilepsi. Epilepsi 2004; 9(1):29-44
2. DeLorenzo RJ, Pellock JM, Towne AR et al. A prospective, population-based epidemiologic study of status epilepticus in Richmond, Virginia. Neurology 1996;46:1029-35
3. Bleck TP. Convulsive disorders: status epilepticus. Clin. Neurophysiol.1991;14:191-198
4. Epilepsy: a manual for physicians. WHO-SEARO, 2004

English Summary Lanjutan

Menuju Kloning Terapeutik dengan Teknik SCNT

Melina Setiawan, Caroline Tan Sardjono, Ferry Sandra

Stem Cell Division, Stem Cell and Cancer Institute, PT Kalbe Farma Tbk. Jakarta, Indonesia

The usage of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT) technique has lead scientists over the world to be able to carry out reproductive and therapeutic cloning research. SCNT technique is a cloning technique used to transfer nucleus from donor cell into enucleated oocyte. Reproductive cloning plays important role in

the preservation of nearly extinct animals while therapeutic cloning may overcomes immune rejection in stem cell transplantation therapy. The success of the embryonic stem cell creation from monkey's embryo with SCNT technique recently has directed researchers worldwide to move a step closer to create human embryonic stem cell from adult somatic cell which may reduce risk of immune rejection. Indeed, the advancement of embryonic stem cell research depends on the resolution of ethic issues regarding the usage of donor oocytes.

Cermin Dunia Kedokt.2008;35(2): hal 72-6

ms,cts,fs

RALAT

CDK-160, vol. 35 no. 1, halaman 47; edisi Januari-Februari 2008.

Kolom rubrik 'Informatika Kedokteran', no. 22 pengelolanya tertulis Ilyas, dr., SpA Seharusnya M. Rizal Altway, dr., SpA.

Penulis mohon maaf adanya.

Terima kasih.