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Editorial**Pembaca yang terhormat,**

Jurnal meditory hadir di tengah-tengah para pembaca diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu sumber bacaan dalam pengembangan ilmu di bidang kesehatan khususnya berkaitan dengan laboratorium.

Meditory adalah jurnal yang memuat tentang informasi kesehatan yang berhubungan dengan laboratorium baik dalam bentuk artikel ilmiah maupun hasil penelitian. Pada penerbitan perdana ini tim redaksi berusaha menyajikan yang terbaik untuk para pembaca, namun tidak menutup kemungkinan kami menerima saran yang membangun demi kesempurnaan jurnal ini.

Penerbitan pertama ini memuat sepuluh artikel terdiri dari sembilan artikel yang merupakan hasil penelitian dan satu artikel adalah review dari beberapa sumber pustaka yang ditulis oleh para dosen, alumni Jurusan Analis Kesehatan Poltekkes Denpasar dan satu artikel ditulis oleh tim dari luar Poltekkes Denpasar yaitu dari Universitas Almaata. *Dewa Ayu Intan Puspita Dewi dkk*, tentang perbedaan kadar total protein darah antara yang terkandung dalam serum dan plasma, hubungan antara kadar kolesterol total dan derajat hipertensi pada usia lanjut dibahas oleh *Putu Cintia Marjayanti dkk*, Penelitian pada tikus untuk mengetahui efek penta peptide susu kedelai fermentasi steril terhadap trigliserida dan kolesterol digesta disampaikan oleh *Effatul Afifah dkk*.

Dibidang kimia klinik disajikan tentang perbedaan lama waktu penundaan urin terhadap hasil pemeriksaan glukosa urin oleh *Dewa Ayu Niti Rahayu Putri dkk*, perbedaan hasil laju endap darah (LED) menggunakan cara manual tegak dan dimiringkan oleh *Putu Ayu Suryaningsih dkk*.

Pembahasan tentang risiko penyakit paru pada anak yang disampaikan oleh *AA Made Sucipta*, dalam artikel ini dimuat beberapa hal yang bisa mempermudah terjadinya penyakit paru kronis yang tentunya akan berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak akibat gangguan distribusi oksigen dalam tubuh.

Pembahasan tentang penelitian dibidang bakteriologi disajikan oleh *Ni Komang Juniawati dkk*, yang membahas kualitas bakteriologis air isi ulang, sedangkan kualitas bakteriologis air sumur disamakan oleh *I nyoman Jirna*. Penelitian tentang kandungan rhodamin B dalam saus tomat dilakukan oleh *Cahya Septia Sardiawan dkk*. Studi in vitro tentang ekspresi gen CD95 dan apoptosis pada sel yang terinfeksi virus influenza A subtype H1N1 disajikan oleh *Luh Wilan Krisna dkk*.

Jurnal ini akan bertahan dan selalu hadir dua kali setahun dengan dukungan yang kuat dari berbagai pihak yaitu pembaca, penulis maupun pengelola. Para penulis tidak bosan mengirimkan tulisan terbaiknya sehingga pengelola bisa menjalankan tugasnya untuk menyajikan yang terbaik bagi pembaca. Akhir kata kami sampaikan ucapan selamat membaca dan terima kasih.

Denpasar, Juni 2013

Redaksi

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Perbedaan Kadar Total Protein Darah Antara Serum Dan Plasma

Dewa Ayu Intan Puspita Dewi., I Wayan Merta., Burhannudin

Abstract

Background test of laboratory is one of health test that used to uphold a diagnosis of disease. The most laboratory test that usually asked by the doctor for medical check up is clinic chemistry, especially total blood protein rate test. This test is representation to know liver and renal functions. To get result of accurate test, all process must be done according to standard operational procedure. Pre-analytic is the most cause of mistake in the laboratory test, especially phase of sample preparation.

Objective the aim of this research is to know difference of total blood protein rate between serum and plasma.

Methods subject of this research are 17 students of Health Analyst, Health Politechnic Denpasar who selected by purposive sampling with Intact Group Comparison design. On once venipuncture, the blood sample that obtained will be processed become serum and plasma.

Result total of blood samples that used on this research are 34 blood samples that consists of 17 serums and 17 plasmas. By statistic test use Independent Samples T Test, the value of $P = 0,298$ (asymptotic, $sig > 0,05$)

Conclusion of this research is there is no difference of total blood protein rate between serum and plasma.

Keywords: *total blood protein; serum; plasma.*

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KADAR KOLESTEROL TOTAL DAN DERAJAT HIPERTENSI PADA LANJUT USIA DI PANTI WREDHA WANA SERAYA DENPASAR

Putu Cintia Marjayanti., Ida Ayu Made Sri Arjani., I.G.A. Dewi Sarihati

Abstract

Background Elderly have a higher risk for hypertension. A risk factor for hypertension is the total cholesterol rate in the blood are high. The study was conducted to look at the relationship of total cholesterol rate and hypertension level in the elderly at nursing homes Wana Seraya.

Objective this study to analyze the correlation between total cholesterol rate and hypertension level.

Methods this type of study is a descriptive correlational study method. The sampling method is purposive sampling is based on a specific consideration by criteria inclusion and exclusion on the population at nursing homes Wana Seraya Denpasar.

Results the collecting data is using primary data through interviews and measurements of blood pressure and total cholesterol rate. Of the 30 samples, obtained the highest case in grade I hypertension with high total cholesterol rate are 10 samples or 56%. From the results of Chi Square test showed that there was no association between total cholesterol rate and hypertension level with Sig value > 0.05.

Conclusions was no association between total cholesterol rate and hypertension level in the elderly at nursing homes Wana Seraya Denpasar.

Keywords: *elderly, total cholesterol, hypertension level*

**EFEK PENTA PEPTIDA (Trp-Phe-Ile-Lys) SUSU KEDELAI FERMENTASI STERIL
TERHADAP TRIGLISERIDA DAN KOLESTEROL DIGESTA
TIKUS *SPRAGUE DAWLEY* HIPERKOLESTEROLEMIA**

Effatul Afifah., Wiryatun Lestarian., Fatma Zahrotun Nisa

ABSTRACT

Background increased level of total cholesterol and Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) are risk factors for the incidence of cardiovascular disease. It is estimated that in 2020 cardiovascular disease will become the major cause of death worldwide. Some studies show that soybean protein is hypocholesterolimic that is good either for humans or animals. Soybean milk as product of soybean is presumed to have hypocholesterolimic effect from biogenic activities of soybean protein. Peptides (Trp-Phe-Ile-Lys) are produced by steril fermented soybean milk that is able to bind cholesterol *in vitro*. The capacity to bind cholesterol *in vitro* enables peptides to minimize cholesterol *in vitro*.

Objective to identify the effect of penta peptide supplementation to the lipid profile of hypercholesterolimic *Sprague Dawley* mice.

Method as many as 48 male *Sprague Dawley* mice of 2-3 months and + 200 g weight were used as experiment animals in the study. There were three experiment interventions. First, during adaptation period the mice were given standard feeding within a week; second week the mice were given hypercholesterolimic feeding also for a week; third, within three week experiment the mice were divided into 8 groups, each consisted of 6 mice. four groups of mice were given standard feeding and 4 groups of mice were given hypercholesterol feeding with no supplement in group 1, supplemented with drugs that minimized cholesterol in group 2, with steril fermented soybean milk in group 3, and with penta peptide in group 4 as much as 0.5 mg/kg weight of mice/day. Assessment of lipid profile was made in week 1,2 and 5.

Result the study showed that after 3 weeks experiment, penta peptide could significantly minimize triglycerides level ($p < 0.05$). and increase cholesterol digest level ($p < 0.05$) significantly.

Conclusion penta peptide supplementation was able to minimize level of triglycerides and increase cholesterol digest level in hypercholesterolimic mice.

Keywords: *Penta peptides (Trp-Phe-Ile-Leu-Lys), fermented soymilk sterilized (SKFS), triglycerides, cholesterol digest, hypercholesterolimia*

PERBEDAAN LAMA WAKTU PENUNDAAN URIN TERHADAP HASIL PEMERIKSAAN GLUKOSA URIN

Dewa Ayu Niti Rahayu Putri., I.G.A. Dewi Sarihati., Heri Setiyo Bekti

Abstract

Background the specimen urine usually check is not fresh cause delayed time. The best specimens urine is fresh which is immediately checked. Sample for urine glucose test better by fresh urine.

Objective this study to know the difference delayed time check on the result of glucose in urine.

Method the design used in this study is The Posttest-Only Control Group Design and the method of sample is purposive sampling. The samples used as 15 samples from 15 different subjects and to do the test as much as three group. The subjects of this study were patients of DM. Statistical tests used the Friedman test with value of $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results of the urine glucose test by fresh urine and delayed time is difference. The followed by Post Hoc test using Wilcoxon. The result in this study between urine glucose test is soon done and delayed time for one hour is no difference $p = 1,000$ ($p > 0,05$). There is a difference value between urine glucose test delayed done for one hour and delayed urine glucose test for two hour $p = 0,01$ ($p < 0,05$). There is a difference value between urine glucose test is soon done and delayed time urine glucose test for two hour $p = 0,01$ ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion the delayed time urine glucose test on two hour was could influenced result.

Keywords: *delayed time; urine glucose.*

PERBEDAAN HASIL LAJU ENDAP DARAH (LED) MENGGUNAKAN CARA MANUAL TEGAK DAN DIMIRINGKAN

Putu Ayu Suryaningsih., Cok. Dewi Widhya HS., I.G.A. Dewi Sarihati

Abstract

Background hematological examination is one of the laboratory examination that can be used as a support or enforcement-related diagnosis therapy and prognosis. One of the hematologic examination is erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate by Westergren method using the manual upright for an hour is standard procedure examination by ICSH. In its development, erythrocyte sedimentation rate test is modified by tilting shelf pipette in position 45° for 7 minutes.

Objective the aims of study is determine the difference about the results erythrocyte sedimentation rate between using rack manually pipette upright and tilted shelves.

Methods the type research is quasi-experimental was conducted in February-June 2012 at the Laboratory Department of Health Analyst Polytechnic of Health Denpasar. The population of research were of Health Analyst Polytechnic of Health Denpasar, as the sample is taken by 20%, that is 23 people using proportional random sampling technique. Data retrieval is done by taking a blood vein in each, and than measured value of erythrocyte sedimentation rate blood using each method were done by twice Westergren manual method upright and tilted.

Results showed that the erythrocyte sedimentation rate using the method upright manual ranged 7-61 mm / h, while the results of erythrocyte sedimentation rate using the manual tilted ranges between 3-51 mm / h. The results of two independent samples T test with 95% confidence level showed no difference in the results of erythrocyte sedimentation rate using a pipette rack upright and tilted manually.

Conclusion the erythrocyte sedimentation rate faster, the manual tilted Westergren method can be used in the laboratory, but the result is compared with the standard procedure ICSH that the manual upright.

Key word : LED, manual method upright and tilted

RESIKO PENYAKIT PARU KRONIS PADA ANAK

A.A Made Sucipta

Abstract

Chronic lung disease of infancy (CLDI) represents the final common pathway of a heterogeneous group of pulmonary disorders that start in the neonatal period. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is the most common form of chronic lung disease in infancy. Usually the inciting factors are not only the underlying disorders, but also the effects of the supportive treatment, including mechanical ventilation, barotrauma, and oxygen toxicity. Tools should be developed for phenotypespecific diagnosis and management of chronic lung disease. These early lung disorders have far-reaching consequences that extend into childhood. CLDI is truly a multisystem disorder. This statement reviews more recent advances in our understanding of the pathophysiology of CLDI, not only in the respiratory system but also in the multiple organ systems involved in these children. Throughout, an interdisciplinary approach to the care of these children is emphasized.

Keyword : *Chronic Lung Disease Of Infancy (CLDI), Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD)*

**TINJAUAN TENTANG PERBEDAAN WAKTU SAMPLING DAN
KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR ISI ULANG
DI KECAMATAN DENPASAR SELATAN
KOTA DENPASAR**

Ni Komang Juniawati., Nyoman Mastra., Heri Setiyo Bekti

Abstract

Background there is not enough source of water that can be used in Denpasar City especially in South Denpasar District forces the development of refreshment stand drinking water. By refreshment stand drinking water, the people can get drinking water quickly. The quality of the refill drinking water that is being sold effects on the people health who drink it. They must realize it to avoid diseases caused by water such as gastroenteritis (diarrheic, cholera, typhus).

Methods this research discuss about the bacteriology quality of the refill drinking water based on time sampling where the time sampling is determined by the row materials changing process. This research was done for 2 weeks by the water samples were taken twice in every seven days.

Results the first observation, there were 17 water samples contained 41.2% coliform that is not obey the Indonesian Health Minister Policy No. 492/MENKES/PER/IV/2010, and the second observation, there were 17 water samples samples contained 30% coliform that is not obey the Indonesian Health Minister Policy No. 492/MENKES/PER/IV/2010. By knowing the result of the research, the writer suggests to the people to be able to choose refill drinking water properly and safety.

Conclusion Coliform MPN value of drinking water refill time sampling I, 7 samples (41%) exceeds that of 0 (8.8 to 38), so it does not qualify. PMN value refill drinking water coliform sampling period II, 5 samples (30%) exceeds that of 0 (2.2 to 38) so it does not qualify. Bacteriological quality difference is influenced by several factors: the raw water, the cleanliness of the sample bottles, pipettes, media and equipment used.

Keywords: *time sampling, bacteriology quality, the refill drinking water*

KUALITAS BAKTERIOLOGIS AIR SUMUR DI KAWASAN PARIWISATA SANUR

I Nyoman Jirna

Abstract

Background sanur as a tourist area which is located in the city of Denpasar still tend to use well water as a source of water. In terms of bacteriological quality of water wells contaminated by seepage relatively vulnerable, given the well water comes from ground water layer is relatively close to the soil surface.

Objective the present study was made in order to determine the bacteriological quality of the water wells in the area of Sanur tourism.

Methods the research was conducted in the form of a descriptive cross sectional study to analyze the variables to take measurements for a moment, and there is no treatment of the variables studied, and only a measurement of the variables studied. The data obtained in this study were then grouped in tables and narrative. Descriptive analysis was then performed to determine the bacteriological content of the water in the region dug Sanur tourism area.

Results showed as many as 47 pieces of dug wells (94%) the water quality is very good content coliformnya 0 per 100 ml) and 3 pieces of dug wells (6%) content of coliform exceeded the quality standard (ranging from 3/100 ml - 4/100 ml) . While the content of *Escherichia coli* showing as many as 50 pieces of dug wells (100%) were eligible.

Conclusion to reduce the incidence or the incidence of water borne diseases, people are advised to retain the existing condition of the condition of the environment dug well used, so avoid contamination by pollutants that could impair their health. Government and related institutions (health centers) to provide guidance and supervision of the public dug well water quality.

Keywords: *Bacteriological Quality, Water dug*

TINJAUAN KANDUNGAN RHODAMIN B DALAM SAUS TOMAT YANG BEREDAR DI KOTA DENPASAR

Cahya Septia Sardiawan., I.G.A. Sri Dhyana Putri., Jannah Sofy Yanty

Abstract

Background today so many people used sauces as a main meal companion that supports and adds to the taste. In the production process, manufacturers often use additional Food Additives (BTM) in order to get a better sauce flavor and appearance, even suspected there are manufacturers that use dye Rhodamine B in order to gain more profits due to dye Rhodamine B has a cheaper price compared with a special dye for food. Based on the above problems, "How is the content of Rhodamine B in tomato sauce circulating in Denpasar?"

Objectives to be achieved in this research is to determine the presence of Rhodamine B dye content in tomato sauce circulating in the city of Denpasar.

Methods this study was an observational study. Data collected through the sampling stage then testing with the laboratory test methods TLC (Thin Layer Chromatography) and the results were analyzed descriptively.

Results total of 10 samples tested, 1 sample (10%) tomato sauce were positive for Rhodamine B.

Conclusions rhodamine B dye was found in one sample of tomato sauce circulating in Denpasar, the tomato sauce is the one without brand and registration number of the national authorities.

Keywords: *Tomato Sauces, Rhodamine B*

EKSPRESI CD95 DAN APOPTOSIS PADA SEL YANG TERINFEKSI VIRUS INFLUENZA A SUBTIPE H1N1 DAN H5N1 (STUDI IN VITRO)

Luh Ade Wilan Krisna.,Laksmi Wulandari., Aldise Mareta Nastri

Abstract

Background In most infections by viruses, the immune response is the result of interaction between the antigen to immunocompetent cells, including mediators produced. Influenza virus infection affects the amount of Fas antigen expression in infected cells, and Fas antigen plays a role in apoptosis through the extrinsic pathway. Apoptosis plays an important role in the development of immune responses and in the pathogenesis of many infectious diseases including those cause by influenza viruses.

Objective This study about the differences in the number of apoptotic cells and expression of CD95 due to influenza virus infection of H1N1 and H5N1 subtypes. We analyzed relationship between them with the pathogenic virus, to elucidate the role of influenza virus pathogenesis associated with apoptosis and intracellular signaling pathways activated by influenza virus infection in the development of drug antivirus and the other effective therapies.

Methodes The number of CD95 expression was measured in 50 samples of cells Madin - Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) infected with the H1N1 virus, and in 30 samples of MDCK cells infected with H5N1 virus. Positive cells were in brown staining by imunoperoksidase. The number of cells underwent apoptosis were identified by using the TUNEL assay.

Results Microscopic examination of the results of imunoperoksidase staining and TUNEL assay showed no difference in the number of CD95 expression and significant apoptosis in cells infected with H5N1 virus compared with the H1N1 virus, where the number of CD95 expression and apoptosis in cells infected with the H5N1 virus more than the cells infected with H1N1 virus. And there is a positive correlation between the increase in the number of cells expressing CD95 and the number of cells underwent apoptosis.

Conclusion CD95 plays a role in triggering apoptosis in cells infected with influenza virus, the number of CD95 expression and found more apoptotic events in cells infected with the H5N1 virus.

Keywords: *H5N1, H1N1, Apoptosis, CD95*

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Ruang lingkup

Meditory (the Journal of Medical Laboratory) adalah jurnal ilmiah resmi yang diterbitkan oleh Jurusan Analis Kesehatan Poltekkes Denpasar bekerjasama dengan Persatuan Ahli Laboratorium Kesehatan (PATELKI) DPW Bali. Jurnal ini diterbitkan untuk menyebarkan informasi mengenai penemuan/penelitian dibidang teknologi laboratorium yang meliputi ilmu pengetahuan patologi klinik, mikrobiologi, kimia kesehatan dan patologi anatomi. Naskah (teks) yang dimuat dalam *Meditory* adalah laporan yang belum pernah dipublikasikan sebelumnya.

Bentuk naskah

Naskah disusun menggunakan bahasa Indonesia, diketik spasi 1,5 dengan garis tepi minimum 2,5 cm. Panjang naskah tidak melebihi 10 halaman yang dicetak pada kertas A4 (21x30 cm). kirimkan 2 (dua) kopi naskah beserta *soft file (microsoft word)* atau melalui *e-mail*. Naskah dikirimkan kepada:

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Sistematika

1. Naskah hasil penelitian memuat:
 - a. Judul
 - b. Abstrak
 - c. Pendahuluan
 - d. Metode
 - e. Hasil dan pembahasan
 - f. Simpulan dan saran
 - g. Daftar pustaka
2. Naskah non hasil penelitian memuat:
 - a. Judul
 - b. Abstrak
 - c. pendahuluan
 - d. Pembahasan
 - e. Simpulan dan saran
 - f. Daftar pustaka

Judul dan Nama Pengarang

Judul ditulis lengkap dan jelas, tanpa singkatan. Nama pengarang (atau pengarang-pengarang) ditulis lengkap disertai gelar akademiknya, institusi tempat pengarang bekerja, dan alamat pengarang serta no telepon, *fax*, atau *e-mail* untuk memudahkan korespondensi.

Abstrak

Naskah tinjauan pustaka dan artikel asli hendaknya disertai abstrak, ditulis pada halaman pertama di bawah nama dan institusi. Panjang abstrak 200-250 kata. Abstrak ditulis secara terstruktur, dengan

urutan sebagai berikut: latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil, kesimpulan dan kata kunci.

Tabel dan gambar

Tabel harus singkat dan jelas, hendaknya ditulis di atas dan catatan di bawahnya. Jelaskan semua singkat yang dipergunakan. Gambar hendaknya jelas, hendaknya judul gambar di tulis di bawahnya.

Asal rujukan atau gambar dituliskan di bawahnya table atau gambar hendaknya dibuat dengan program power point, photoshop atau CS (menggunakan format jpeg, tiff dengan resolusi minimal 300dpi)

Daftar pustaka

Rujukan di dalam nas (teks) harus disusun menurut angka sesuai dengan urutan penampilannya dalam nas, dan ditulis menurut system **Vancouver**. Tuliskan semua nama pengarang bila kurang dari tujuh; bila tujuh atau lebih, tuliskan hanya 3 pengarang pertama dan tambahkan **dkk**. Tuliskan judul artikel dan halaman awal-akhir. Akurasi data kepustakaan menjadi tanggung jawab pengarang.

Sumber rujukan sedapat mungkin merupakan pustaka-pustaka terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Rujukan yang diutamakan adalah sumber-sumber primer berupa laporan penelitian (termasuk skripsi, tesis, disertasi) atau artikel-artikel penelitian dan/atau majalah ilmiah.

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