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Contents
Volume 10, Number 3 March 2019
A Study of Financial Counselling and Estimation of Variance between Estimated Bill and Actual Bill of Cardiac Cath Lab Brig. A P Pandit, Harshada Tambe
2. Alienation, Attachment Style, and Alcohol Addiction "A Study of Young Women Habitual Drinkers" Bhawani Singh Rathore, Uma Joshi
3. Challenging Issues in Health Economics
4. Examining the Impact of Development Projects' on the Project affected People: A Study in Kalinganagar Industrial Estate, Odisha, India
5. Effectiveness of Hand Muscle Strenthening Exercises on Dominant Hand Pinch Strength in Smartphone Addicted Collegiate
6. Effect of Traction Versus Counter Traction with Conservative Treatment on Adhesive Capsulitis 3 Divya Nitin Lad, S. Anandh
7. Effficacy of Probiotic Drink Containing Lactobacillus Casei Shirota Strain on Factors affecting Dental Caries
8. Health Expectancy Under Dynamic Set Up for India and its Selected States
9. IoT based E-Critical Care Unit for Patients In-Transit
10. The Influence of Moderate Intensity Exercises on Fatigue and Quality of Life in Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy
11. The Effectiveness of Planned Educational Intervention on Knowledge and Skills in Home Care Management among Care Givers of Patients with Spinal Cord Injury
12. Microbiological Evaluation of Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Tape, Cellulose Sponge and Cotton as Spacer Materials Combined with Intracanal Medicament- An in Vitro Study
13. Socio-Demographic and Cultural Factors Influencing Treatment Outcomes among Patients with

	Tuberculosis Attending Tribal Health Care Centers of H. D. Kote Taluk, Mysuru District	66
14.	Language Proficiency among Higher Secondary Students with Respect to Psychological Factors	72
15.	Profile of Patients Who Underwent Abortion in Tertiary Medical College in Trichy: A Descriptive Study Raghuram V, Shankar S, Betty Janice A, Brammamuthu S, Chezhian V M, Elango. S	76
16.	Role of MDCT in Evaluation of Acute Abdomen	79
17.	Patterns and Distribution of Dental Caries and Dental Fluorosis in School Children of Sivakasi	85
18.	Prevalence of Reproductive Tract Infections and Treatment Seeking Behavior among Women of 15-49 Years Age Group in Haldwani Block, District Nainital, Uttarakhand, India	89
19.	Sustainable Agriculture and of Irrigation Practices in India	95
20.	A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention among Women in Rural Areas in Trichy	99
21.	Study on Utilization of Breast Feeding Booths in Major Bus Terminals by Lactating Mothers in Selected Districts of Tamil Nadu	
22.	Study to Assess Knowledge, Practice and Attitude of about Self Breast Examination among Women in Field Practice Area of a Medical College in Trichy	108
23.	Study on Profile of Pregnancy Outcomes in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Trichy, South India	112
24.	A Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding E-waste Management among Nursing Students at a Tertiary Care Hospital	117
25.	Hostile Tobacco and Oral Health—A Review	123
26.	Soft Tissue and Alveolar Bone Repair of Platelet Rich Fibrin Over Platelet Rich Plasma in Extraction of Impacted Third Molars	129
27.	Workplace Spirituality and its Impact on Organizational Commitment and Employees' Job Satisfaction amongst Higher Educational Institution Teachers	132
28.	The Role of MRI in Non-Traumatic Chronic Hip Joint Pain	137

29.	Computed Tomography Evaluation of Mediastinal Masses	143
30.	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among 13-15 Years Old School Children Towards Oral Hygiene <i>Prashaanthi Nagaraj, Geo Mani</i>	149
31.	A Study on Awareness about Self Medication Practices among Working People in Kerala	154
32.	Salivary Cortisol Level; Its Role in Stress Induced in Patients Undergoing Dental Treatment; An in Vivo Study	
33.	Health Care Services by Primary Health Centres in Uthamapalayam Taluk in Theni District of Tamil Nadu-An Economic Analysis	163
34.	School Teacher's Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Regarding Oral Health in Ballabhgarh Block, Faridabad	169
35.	Representation of Knowledge Through Ontology for Swine Flu Disease in Semiarid Tropical Regions <i>P Radhika, P. Suresh Varm, N. Lakshmi Kalyani, P. Rama Krishna, M. Santosh Kumar</i>	172
36.	Knowledge, Attitude & Practices Regarding Prevention of Dengue and Malaria among Residents of Urban Area in Kolhapur City, Maharashtra	177
37.	Comparative Evaluation of Efficacy of Oral Diazepam and Buspirone in Reducing Anxiety and Discomfort in Mandibular Third Molar Surgery- In Vivo Study	182
38.	Post Marital Depression among Women	187
39.	Various Techniques Used to Diagnose Psychogenic Non-epileptic Seizures (PNES): A Brief Overview <i>Priyesh Kumar Singh, Naveen, Tara Singh, Vijay N. Mishra, Rameshwar N. Chaurasia, Trayambak Tiwari</i>	
40.	A Study on Problems and Difficulties in Implementing Knowledge Management Practices in Education Sector	195
41.	A Comprehensive Study on Novel Hybrid Approach for Decision Support System in Disease Diagnosis K. Sharmila, C. Shanthi, R. Devi, T. Kamala Kannan	200
42.	Management of Calcific Metamorphosis with Minimally Invasive Porcelain Veneers—A Case Report Shreya Hegde, Swathi Pai, Roma M	205
43.	Performance of Indian Agricultural Export-An Analysis	208
44.	An Early Infected Lung Identification and Verification Module Using Neural Classifier	212

45.	Assessment of Inflammatory Markers in Hemolytic Crisis with Special Reference to Sickle Cell Anemia 2 Prashant Nigam, P. K. Patra, Lakhan Singh, Ramnesh Murthy	219
46.	Correlation of Foot Length and Gestational Maturity in Neonates–A Study from Coastal Karnataka Rose Ann Roy, Suchetha S Rao, Prasanna Mithra	223
47.	Clinical Profile of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Study from Coastal Karnataka	228
48.	A Study on the Nutritional Status of the School Going Adolescents of East Sikkim, North East India Tshering Dolkar, Brig. V K Mehta, J T Wangdi	232
49.	The Combined Effect of Continuous Run, Alternate Pace Run and Fartlek Training on Selected Physiological Variable among Male Athletes	238
50.	Prevalence of Lifestyle Related Risk Factors for Non-communicable Diseases among Adolescents of an Urban Community in Mumbai	
51.	Role of Curcumin in Chemoprevention of Oral Cancer: A Review	248
52.	Breast Feeding Practices-An Exploratory Survey among Mothers of Infants	253
53.	Comparative Study to Assess the Stress of Mothers of Preterm and Low Birth Weight Baby Admitted in NICU vs Postnatal Ward	258
54.	Eat Out Habits of Individuals With Reference to Ernakulam Metro City	261
55.	Women's Health in Midlife: Factors Influencing Menopausal Symptoms among Rural Women in Tiruvallur District of Tamilnadu	266
56.	Review of Burden of Risk Factors of Coronary Heart Disease in India	272
57.	Horizontal Ridge Augmentation Using Ridge Expansion Technique Followed by Implant Placement Gayathri Krishnamoorthy, Nayana Prabhu, Vidhi Goyal, Srikanth	276
58.	Services of Untouchability in the Sacred Complex of Lingaraj Temple	281
59.	Harnessing the Differentiated Model of HIV-AIDS Care as an Enabling Factor for Successful HIV-AIDS Programme Management	288
60.	Can Artificial Intelligence be Used as an Enabler for Anti-Retro-Viral Medication Adherence in HIV-AIDS Management Programmes?	290

61.	Recommendations for HIV-AIDS Programme Management Indicator Development	293
62.	Prospective Lung Transplantation in Indonesia: Lung Donor Preparation, Preservation, and Allocation <i>Zulkifli Amin; Sari PurnamaHidayat</i>	296
63.	Factors Causing Infant Mortality in Surabaya	301
64.	The Association between Short Nap and Memory Performance Using Concise Learning Method and Logical Learning Method among Private University Students in Selangor, Malaysia	
65.	Swimming Skill Development among Rural Children Under Limited Infrastructure: The Stakeholders' Perspectives	311
66.	Personality, Perceived about Co-workers Safety Behavior and Unsafe Acts in Construction Workers Noorce Christiani Berek, Qomariyatus Sholihah	316
67.	Determinant Factors of Work Stress among Teaching and Non Teaching Staff in Indonesia	321
68.	Measurement of Radon Concentration in the Soil of Some Areas of the City of Shatrah Using the Nuclear Impact Detector (Cr-39)	326
69.	Immunoglobulins Levels in Iraqi Atopic patients (Asthma, Rhinitis and Urticaria)	332
70.	Role of serum Leptin and Prolactin in Iraqi females' patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis	337
71.	Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor (PPAR) Delta Genetic Polymorphism in Saudi Normal Population	
72.	Spiritual Resilience Model on Drug Abuse Intensity among Senior High School Students, South Kalimantan: A Path Analysis	348
73.	The Effect of Given Information, Knowledge and Community Participation of Family Planning Village Programs in East Java Province-Indonesia	354
74.	Effect of Bone Morphogenetic Protein-4 on the Expression of BMP-7In Bone Repair	
75.	Measuring <i>Escherichia coli</i> in foods and Beverages towards Certification of Cafeteria in Campus Dewi Susanna, Yvonne M. Indrawani, Zakianis, Tris Eryando, Aria Kusuma	364

76.	Deleted	367
77.	Spousal Communication on Family Planning and Contraceptive Adoption in Indonesia	. 372
78.	Epidemiology Character of Tuberculosis among Internally Displaced Persons in Tikrit City	. 377
79.	The Relation of Physical Air Quality and Occupancy Density with the Existence of Streptococcus sp Bacteria in Air at Sarijadi Urban Village Sub district of Bandung Elanda Fikri, Novita Sekar Ayu Prabono, Pujiono	. 382
80.	The Policy of Reproductive Health Education for the Adolescence with Intellectual Disability in Indonesia: A Qualitative Study	. 387
81.	Artificial UV Radiations Emitted from Different Types of Lamps	. 392
82.	Accuracy of Ultrasound in Comparison to Magnatic Resonance Imaging in Diagnosis of Meniscal Tears <i>Mahmoud Khudair Yaseen, Faiq I. Gorial</i>	397
83.	The Different Intake of Energy and Macronutrient on Weekdays and Weekend among Adolescent in Urban City	. 401
84.	Factors Affecting Waiting Time for Outpatient Medical Record Documents in General Hospital Dr. H. Moch. Ansari Saleh Banjarmasin	. 407
85.	The Presence of Lead in Blood of Pregnant Women at the First Trimester in Al Najaf City-Iraq	. 412
86.	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Relapse Malaria Patients. a Cross Sectional Study from Mandailing Natal District, Indonesia	. 416
87.	Effect of Adding Different Levels of Green Tea Powder Camellia Sinensis to Diet on Some Physiological Traits in Broiler	. 420
88.	The Prevalence of Cesarean Section in Misan Province and It's Indicating Factors	
89.	Role of Diffusion-Weighted MRI and Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MRI in Early Staging of Bladder Cancer Mohammed Abd-Kadhim, Mohammad Abd-Alrida Hussein, Hayder Adnan Fawzi	. 431
90.	Effect of Gender on Difficulties in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy	. 437

91	. Effects of Empowerment and Work Environment on Job Satisfaction of Nurse-midwives working in Hospitals	441
92	2. Effectiveness of the Smoking Stop Model to Improve the Rehabilitative Behavior of Adolescent Smokers Heni Nurhaeni, Suryati Badrin	446
93	6. Family Support and Activities of Elderly with Hypertension in the Working Area of Mangasa Public Health Center, Makassar City, Indonesia	449
94	SITRUST App: Detecting TB Cases and Increasing RMT Utilization in the Healthcare Facilities in East Java	453
95	5. Adherence to the National Immunization Schedule for the First Year of Life in Misan, Iraq	459
96	6. Personal Factors that Affect Adherence of Fluid Restriction in Patient with Hemodialysis	465
97	7. Shift Work and the Risk of Cancer–A Systematic Review	471
98	3. Analysis of Peripheral Neuropathy Disorders in Humans from Mercury Exposure: A Systematic Review <i>Ummul Hairat, Budi Hartono</i>	476
99	D. Accident Compensation and Disability Cash Compensation Utilization of Workers with Disabilities due to an Accident	482
100	D. Use of Monitoring Cards to Increase Iron Substance and Hemoglobin Levels in Pregnant Women **Darmayanti, M. Mukhtar, A. Rizani, Tut Barkinah, Mahpolah, Mahdalena**	487
101	. The Gamma Nail Versus DHS in the Treatments of Intertrochanteric Fractures	492
102	2. Detection Enteric Viral in the Newborn Causes Diarrhea in Al-Zahraa Hospital of Al-Najaf Government <i>Ihasan Adnan Hashim, Mohammed Abdulrazzaq Assi, Hayder Ali Muhammed</i>	497
103	3. Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Toilet Training of Toddlers among Parents in a Selected Rural Area in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India	502
104	Ex vivo Cytopathic Effect Study of Human Acanthamoeba keratitis and Use of E. coli in Parasitic Culture Mohenned A. Alsaadawi, Naer Alkaabi, Sura Alkhuzaie, Simon Kilvington	÷508
105	5. Teacher's Perception of Stakeholder Support in the Peer Education Program about Drug Abuse Prevention <i>Ira Nurmala, Elisa Dwi P, Muthmainnah, Riris Diana R</i>	514
106	5. Functional Analysis of Beta 2 Microglobulin Protein in Patients with Prostate Cancer Using Bioinformatics Methods	519
107	V. Use of Bipolar Cautery in Thyroidectomy	524

108.	Analysis of Occupational and Non-Occupational Fatigue Risk Factors among Commercial Pilots in PT XYZ, Jakarta	528
109.	Correlation between Serology and Molecular Diagnostic Tests for HCV in Children Receiving Blood o Blood Products Experience of Single Institute, Wasit Province-Iraq 2016	
110.	The Effect of Extension Methods on Knowledge and Attitude of Young Women about "Sadari" at Immi High School of Pangkep District	
111.	Understanding the Delayed Factors for Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality in Indonesia: Based on the 2015 Inter-Censal Population Survey and the 2014 Village Potential Statistics Teti Tejayanti, Budi Utomo, Tin Affifah	543
112.	Study of Hematological Changes in the Experimentally Infected Sheep with Ticks <i>Hyalomma spp Ihsan M. Sulbi, Rana A. Jawad, Rana F. Mousa, Yasser J. Jameel, Abbeer F. Abd-Al-Hussain</i>	551
113.	Study the Antioxidant Activity of Sage (Salvia Officinalis) Leaves Extract	556
114.	Effect of Winter Nutrition with Dietary Supplements on Activities of Honey Bees' Colonies	560
115.	Use Autologous Platelets Rich Plasma in Treatment of Skin Wounds in Rabbits	564
116.	Effect of Using Prebiotic (Dandelion) and Probiotic (<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) on Some Physiological and Immunological Traits of Broiler Chicken	569
117.	The Role of Vitamin D Suplementation in Allergic Rhinitis Management	574
118.	A Relationship between Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice about Balanced Nutrition Guidelines and Metabolic Syndrome among Central Obese Teachers in Makassar	579
119.	Effective Audio Visual Aids Change the Behavior of Elementary School Students in Maintaining Dental and Mouth Health in Makassar City	584
120.	The Impact of Marketing Information Systems on Brilliant Financial Performance in Hospital Industry Ahmed Mohammed Fahmi, Sajjad Mohemmed Atiyah, Arcelan S. Sadiq	589
121.	The Source between Arabic and Persian, an Applied Study in Surat Maryam and its Translation	595
122.	The Role of Physical Activity in Determining the Level of Older People's Depression	599

123.	Nurse's Competence in Supporting the Spiritual-Religious Needs of Patients in Indonesia	604
124.	Awareness on Substance Abuse among Universiti Utara Malaysia Students	609
	The Effect of Residence Area on Motor Skill Development among Children	614
126.	Physical Fitness and Anthropometric Characteristics in School Children: A Comparison of Urban and Rural Areas in East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia	619
127.	Removal of Arsenic Compound in Jordan, Yarmouk and Zarqa Rivers Using Coagulation Techniques . <i>Kulthum Ahmad Mohamad ALShwayatt, Abdul Rahman Hassan, Ahmed A. Al-Taani, Sabariah Rozali, Nurul Hannan Mohd Safari, Nor Azirah Sulaiman</i>	624
128.	An Exploratory Study of Personality Traits and Psychological Coping Skills on Archery Performance . Rabiu Muazu Musa, Mohamad Razali Abdullah, Hafizan Juahir, Vijayamurugan Eswaramoorthi, Norzulaika Alias, Muhammad Rabani Hashim, Amr Salem Falah Alnamat	630
129.	Awareness on e-Health among Undergraduate Students in Bangladesh	636
130.	Indicator of Dyslipidemia for Ischemic Stroke in Elderly with Hypertension	642
131.	Supporting Factors to Get Coverage of Malaria Mass Blood Survey (MBS) Above 80%: Lesson Learn From Gripit Village, Banjarmangu Sub District, Banjarnegara District Bina Ikawati, Tri Wijayanti, Agung Pujakesuma, Corry Laura Junita Sianturi	649
	Leptospirosis Outbreak during Rice Harvesting Season in Kebumen, Central Java Indonesia (The First Case Report in Kebumen)	654
	Housing Condition as Tuberculosis Infection Risk Factor	659
134.	Early Marriage In Adolescent Opinion Lia Kurniasari, Nida Amalia, Noor Azizah Yuda Putera, Lisa Wahidatul Oktaviani, Suprayitno	663
135.	The Effect of Narcotics Anonymous Meeting toward Relapse Prevention among Prisoners	667
136.	The Analysis of the Factors affecting Medication Adherence in Patient with SLE (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus) at Yayasan Tittari Griya Kupu Solo	672
137.	Adverse Childhood Experiences and Depression among Indonesian University Students	677

138.	Shrimarti Rukmini Devy, Riris Diana Rachmayanti, Fildzah Karunia Putri	683
139.	Implementation of Premenstrual Gymnastics on Intensity of Pain dan Level of Anxiety	689
140.	Dietary Diversity in Agricultural and Coastal Area as Potential Source for the Prevention of Child Stunting in Sidoarjo District	696
		-0.4
141.	Eating Patterns and Physical Activity to Reduce Diabetes Melitus Type 2	701
142.	Relationship between Cadres Counseling about Diarrhea to Handling Child Diarrhea	709
143.	The Effect of Health Education about PJAS and PHBS on Students Grade V SDN 001 Sungai Kunjang, Samarinda	716
	Yakub Andriyadi, Wahnadita Rahman, Dayang Arini, Raudhatun Nisya HL, Dina Lusiana Setyowati	
144.	Insights into Urban Informal Workers in Indonesia: Health Insurance Enrollment, Adverse Selection Issue and Access to Health Care	722
145.	Improvement of Water Quality after Implementation of Water Safety Plans (WSPs) in Semarang City, Indonesia	
146.	Social-Ecological Risk Determinant and Prediction For Dengue Transmission	732
147.	Determinants of Plumbun Level in Blood among Elementary School Students in Cinangka, Bogor Nissa Noor Annashr, I Made Djaja, Kusharisupeni	738
148.	Immunization Coverage on Infant in High-Risk Area in Semarang City Indonesia	744
149.	Qualitative Study: Patients Perception of PITC in Semarang's Hospitals	748
150.	System Dynamic Model of Leptospirosis Control in Demak, Indonesia, 2014	753
151.	Maternal Height as an Determinant Factors of Children not to be Stunting Until Age 59 Months	765
152.	A Community-Based Study on the Association <i>Helicobacter pylori seropositive</i> to upregulate Cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) Expression	772
153.	Individual Characteristic and Cadmium Level in Blood on Tradisional Metal Foundry Workers Yuliani Setyaningsih, Ari Suwondo, Ahmad Saihu	777

154.	Pharmacovigilance Study of Antituberculosis Drug Regimens in Adult Patients	782
155.	Noise Exposure Assessment and Estimated Excess Risk of Cabin Personnel in the Locomotive-CC205 Pertiwi Andarani, Icha Desinta, Wiwik Budiawan, Syafrudin Syafrudin, Mochtar Hadiwidodo, Haryono S. Huboyo	
156.	Forgiveness Meditation as an Effort in Improving Mental Health among College Students	795
157.	Psychometric Measurement of Perceived Stress among Midwives at Primary Health Care Province of Central Java Indonesia	
158.	Is Nutritional and Socioeconomic Status Related with Tooth Eruption of First Incisive Permanent Mandibular among School and Special Need Students?	810
159.	Survey of Satisfaction on School Health Unit Service at Elementary School	815
160.	Effectiveness of Disinfectant A and B on the Growth of Bacteria in the Area of Central Surgical Installation of Hospital X in Kudus City	821
161.	Household Food Security and Food Diversity as Risk Factor for Stunting in Toddlers at 24-59 Months of Age Novita Nining Widyaningsih, Kusnandar, Sapja Anantanyu	831
162.	The Influence of Giving Information and Its Factors Affecting the Knowledge Level of Antibiotics Use in Temanggung Regency	839
163.	Persuasive Communication in Morning Dialogues Performed by Hospital Health Promotion Officers with Degenerative Diseases Prevention Knowledge (The Case Study at the Patient Checkup in Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital)	843
164.	Oral Health Program for School Children: Dependent or Independent UKGS Program	848
165.	Assessing Noise-Exposure and Daily Habits Can Cause Hearing Loss among Ladies Club at Nightclub Kresna Febriyanto, Sri Sunarti, Ghozali, Ferry Fadzlul Rahman	853
166.	Associated Factors of Latent Tuberculosis among Diabetics in Urban Health Clinics	
167.	Santri Perception on the Lesbian Gay Biseksual and Transgender Phenomenon a Study in Pondok Pesantren Nurul Mursyd Semarang Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti, Anies, Bagoes Widjanarko	867
168.	Factors that Affect the Success of Tuberculosis Therapy in Primary Care: Type of Tb Preliminary Studies Titiek Hidayati, Tri Pitara Mahanggoro, Adelia Rizka Amila, Amien Rais Zarkasih, Noor Aulia Fajriati, Noviana Haryuni, Rika Estri Rahmawati	872

169.	Mapping of Tuberculosis (TB) Prevalence in Padang City	877
170.	History of Children and Malnutrition Status in Magetan	882
171.	Mother's Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Exclusive Breastfeeding	887
172.	Factors Associated with Cerumen Impaction in the Coastal Elementary Schools (Case Study in 1st Grade of five Elementary Schools, Bandarharjo Health Center's Work Area, in North Semarang)	893
173.	Exploring the Compliance Test for X-ray in Health Facilities Security of Makassar Region	899
174.	A Comparative Analysis between Integrated Occupational Safety and Health Management System in a Support Mining Company and the Indonesian Mining Safety Management System Effendi Herman Ratar, Hanifa M. Denny, Mohammad Zen Rahfiludin	904
175.	The Correlation between Regulation Understanding by Inter-Professional first 1000 days of Life Health Workers and the Acceleration of Toddler Stunting Prevention	
176.	Cadres Outreach Program to Mothers Improve Nutritional Status of Under Two Year Old Children Martha Irene Kartasurya, Dina Rahayuning Pangestuti, Aditya Kusumawati, Resa Ana Dina, Julia Pertiwi, Doddy Izwardy, Anung Sugihantono	
177.	Positive Emotion, Engagement and Meaning of Life of the Elderly in <i>Pesantren</i> (Islamic Boarding School) <i>Dinie R. Desiningrum, Yeniar Indriana, Suparno</i>	923
178.	Health Professional's Perception toward Impact of Hospital Accreditation on Quality of Care in Asia: A Systematic Review	929
179.	The Evaluation of Acute Appendicitis Clinical Pathway	935
180.	Determinants of the Pornography Exposure Effects on Junior and Senior High School Adolescence in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan	941
181.	Psychoeducation <i>Dzikr</i> Reduces Perceived Stress and Postpartum Depression Syndromes on Primiparous Women	946
182.	Reduction Sugar of Tuber Paste Flour Additional α-Amylase from <i>Lc. mesenteroides</i> EN17-11 and <i>Fr. fructosus</i> EN17-20 to Protect People from Diabetes Mellitus	952
183.	The Impact of Counseling on the Improvement of Nutritional Knowledge and Physical Activities on Women Prisoners (A Study at Women Penitentiary Institution Class II A Semarang)	958

184.	Challenges of Universal Access: Health Promotion Strategy on Pillar of Open Defecation Free in Tirto Village, Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia	. 963
185.	Understanding HIV/AIDS Perception Using Health Belief Model of Female Sex Workers with HIV/AIDS <i>Ratu Matahari, Fitriana Putri Utami</i>	971
186.	The Characteristic of Several Infant Mortality Risk Factors in Batang District	. 976
187.	Selection of Birth Attendent of Labor in The Village Pelangiran Inhil District	. 981
188.	Community Behavior towards Filariasis Mass Drug Administration in Tegaldowo Village, Pekalongan Distsrict, Indonesia	. 988
189.	MATES (Macaron Dates) as an Alternative Supplementary Food for Undernourished Toddler	. 993
190.	Differences of Family Support and Iron Tablets Consumed Post Pregnant Women Classes and Midwives Counseling	. 999
191.	Effective Communication Methods for Increase Mothers Intention to Inspection Visual Acetic Acid Test Wulan Eka, Tuti Surtimanah, Yeti Hernawati	1007
192.	Depression Associated with Quality of Life in People with Paraplegia	1012
193.	Pie Formula Biscuit Flour and Soy Protein Isolate as Alternative of High Protein Snack for Toddler <i>Mahmud Aditya Rifqi, Mufidah Ahmad, Irohatul Aila, Fikriyah Alaiyu</i>	1017
194.	Misclassification of Nutrition Status among Elderly Based on Combination of Stature Predictor Julia Pertiwi, Martha Irene Kartasurya, Djoko Tri Hadi Lukmono, Henry Setyawan, Martini	1022
195.	Is the <i>Maternal and Child Health Handbook</i> a Source of Information for Maternal and Child Health Continuum of Care?	1027
196.	The Effectiveness of Training and Mentoring Activities to Improve Cadre Performance in Child Growth Monitoring (CGM)	1032
197.	Socio-economic Status of Families as Predictors of Stunting Phenomenon among Elementary School Students at Semarang City, Central Java, Indonesia	1039
198.	Analysis of Physical Environment of the House as a Workplace for work-Related Complaints on the Shoe Industry Home Workers in Semarang Regency	1045

199.	Pain, Hyperuricemia (Uric Acid), and Elderly Insomnia	1049
	Yulianto, Yufi Aris Lestari, Puteri Indah Dwipayanti, Dewi Nur'aeni, Erik Toga, Muh Sajidin, Lutfi Wahyun	i
200.	Inverted S Window Frame Perceived as Effective and Sustainable Mosquito/Malaria Control Device	1055
	Ugwu Francis SO	
201.	The Effect of Moringa Capsule and Moringa Tea Consumption on the Elderly's Uric Acid Level	1061
	Nurhayati, Clara Meliyanti Kusharto, Siti Madanijah, Efrizal	
202.	Testing Correlation between Satisfaction of Work Related Basic Needs and Job Engagement:	
	A Study among Teaching Staff of Engineering Colleges in Erode	1066
	Antony Raj J.M., Ashok J. S. Murugappan	



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	Contents		
Volu	me 10, Number 03	March	2019
203.	Online Marketing - Study on Customer Satisfaction and Relationship		. 1072
204.	A Study on the Issues of Financial Ratio Analysis		. 1079
205.	Impact of Cross Training on Career Planning and Progression		. 1082
206.	Strategies Influencing Withholding of Women Employees in IT Sector in Chennai, Tam Shakila Devi.A.R, Rabiyathul Basariya.S	il Nadu	. 1086
207.	Forcing Gender Issues and Challenges Affecting Women Employees to Continue their		
208.	Emerging Trends of IT Industry Policies for Ensuring Women Employee Retention "New-Fangled Women Friendly Policies Which Foster Gender Neutral Workplace" A.Nafeesa Begum, G.Brindha		. 1093

Indicator of Dyslipidemia for Ischemic Stroke in Elderly with Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Elderly with hypertension have a greater risk for ischemic stroke. It can be caused by dyslipidemia which is an abnormal amount of lipids in the blood such as increased levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides and decreased levels of HDL cholesterol. The aim of this study is to analyze the indicator of dyslipidemia for ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension. This study is an observational studies of analytical epidemiology with case control study design. The subject of study is the occurrence of ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension who were admitted to outpatient installation RSU Haji Surabaya. The sample size for case and control samples were 74 patients. Samples were taken using simple random sampling methods. The data of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglycerides from patient medical records were analyzed using bivariate analysis (p=0.25) is selected as a candidate for the multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression (p=0.05). Total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglycerides are selected as a candidate (p=0.00, p=0.18, p=0.18). The results showed that the most influential independent variables and became a model to predict the incidence of ischemic stroke in RSU Haji Surabaya was elevated total cholesterol (p=0.03; OR=4.87; 95% CI=1.10-21,53). It was concluded that total cholesterol had an effect on the incidence of ischemic stroke in RSU Haji Surabaya. Self-awareness is required to perform blood cholesterol screening as a prevention efforts, especially for elderly with hypertension because of greater risk for ischemic stroke.

Keywords: ischemic stroke, dyslipidemia, elderly, hypertension, cholesterol

INTRODUCTION

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the cause of death around the world. The cases keep increasing and kill 38 million lives annually. As many as 85% of cases occured in developing countries, including Indonesia. NCDs in Indonesia are estimated to reach 71% of total deaths [1].

Stroke is a non-communicable disease that notoriously becomes worldwide problem since it is worlds number three cause of death, after heart disease

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Adita Puspitasari Swastya Putri Master Program of Epidemiology, School of Postgraduate Studies Airlangga University, Jl. Dr Ir. H.. Soekarno, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia, 60115 Email: aditapuspitasari@gmail.com and cancer. In developing countries, it accounts for 85% of deaths and 87% lifelong disabilities [2].

Indonesia is a developing country in Asia which ranks first as the country with the highest number of stroke patients. It is predicted that 500,000 Indonesians suffer from stroke every year, with about 25% of people dying and 75% having minor or severe disabilities [3].

Based on the report of the results of basic health research in Indonesia, the increase in stroke prevalence diagnosed by health workers in 2007 reached 8.3/1000 population and in 2013 reached 12.1/1000 population. One province with a higher prevalence of stroke than the national avarage is the province of East Java, which is 16/1000 population. Higher than in 2007 of 7.7/1000 population [4].

Stroke is generally classified into ischemic stroke with 80-85% of cases and hemorrhagic stroke with 15-20% of cases [5]. In Indonesia, ischemic stroke is the most

common type of stroke that is 52.9% of cases [6]. Age is one of the most influential risk factors for ischemic stroke. Because along with increasing age, the greater the risk of a person suffering from ischemic stroke. This is due to degeneration of organ function in the body that is the decrease of blood flow to the brain resulting in the occurrence of stroke [7]. Based on Law Number 13 Year 1998 about the welfare of the elderly, it is explained that the elderly is someone who reached the age of 60 years and over [8].

The results of basic health research in 2013 it is known that the top 10 diseases in the elderly are dominated by the class of cardiovascular disease and the highest is hypertension, because the elderly will naturally experience a decrease in the degree of health. Uncontrolled hypertension or a history of hypertension in the elderly can lead to stroke. The prevalence of stroke in the diagnosed age group increased or experienced the highest symptoms at age ≥75 years and increased along with the age of a person [4].

World Population Prospects stated that the world's elderly population is increasing by 7.2% in 2013 and is predicted to increase to 9.6% by 2050. In Indonesia, there is also a potential fairly rapid increase of percentage in the elderly compared to other ages since 2013 as much as 8.9% until 2050 as much as 21.4%, and in contrast at age of 0-14 and 15-59 the percentage tends to decrease^[9].

Stroke can be caused by dyslipidemia which is an abnormal state that is present in the blood. Dyslipidemia is indicated by increased levels of total cholesterol, *Low Density Lipoprotein* (LDL), triglycerides, and decreased levels of *High Density Lipoprotein* (HDL) [10].

Total cholesterol is an overall amount of HDL cholesterol level, LDL cholesterol and 20% triglycerides ^[11]. Total cholesterol level is associated with stroke because it is the risk factor for ischemic stroke ^[12]. An increase of 1 mmol/L can increase the risk as much as 25% ^[13]. That increase results in atherosclerosis which plays part in the occurrence of ischemic stroke ^[7,11].

Dyslipidemia is a major risk factor for the atherothrombotic vascular disease, including ischemic stroke. Drug therapy is needed in the treatment of dyslipidemia, as well as slowing the progression of atherosclerosis, stabilizing rupture-prone plaque, reducing the risk of arterial thrombosis, and improving prognosis. But first, a diagnosis and an evaluation of

blood cholesterol levels is needed, consisting of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglycerides ^[5]. The aim of this study is to analyze indicator of dyslipidemia for ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension, especially in RSU Haji Surabaya.

METHOD

This research is an observational study of analytical epidemiology. Case control study design was conducted from November 2016 until January 2017 in Outpatient Installation RSU Haji Surabaya. The case population is the whole occurrence of ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension. The control population is the whole occurrence other than ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension. Samples are determined by the inclusion criteria of patients who perform complete blood cholesterol tests. To minimize the bias, exclusion criteria were set which are patients diagnosed with Hemorrhagic Stroke, Diabetes Mellitus and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). The ratio of sample size for case and control is 1:1 so the total samples were 74 patients. Samples were taken using simple random sampling methods, lottery all the registration numbers of patients undergoing treatment by 2015. The data of total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglycerides from patient medical records were collected using case data form and control data form.

The data were processed and analyzed with univariate, bivariate and multivariable analysis. Univariate analysis was conducted to examine the distribution of respondents data on the research. The results are presented in narrative and table format. To find the independent variable that qualified to became the candidate of multivariable analysis, selection with bivariate analysis (p<0,25) was conducted. The influential variables to see the effect of independent variable to the dependent variable was determined by multivariable analysis with Multiple Logistic Regression Test (p<0,05).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 showed the distribution of gender that the more then half (54.1%) were male respondents. Analysis of the gender of the respondents in this study showed that the majority of ischemic stroke respondents were male, which is similar to what has been reported in previous studies that more than 50% of patients with

ischemic stroke are male [14, 15]. This is because women are protected by the hormone estrogen so as to avoid heart disease and stroke. However, after entering the age of the elderly and experiencing the menopause, womens risks become equal to male. Many menopausal women in Canada die from stroke and heart disease each year compared to cancer [16]. Mele with hypertension were 23.07 times more likely to have a stroke than women [17]. Gender is one of the risk factors that cannot be controlled and potentially effect on the incidence of stroke [18].

Table 1: Distribution of gender

Gender	Ischemic stroke	Without ischemic stroke	N (%)
	n (%)	n (%)	
Male	20 (54,1)	20 (54,1)	40 (54,1)
Female	17 (45,9)	17 (45,9)	34 (45,9)

Table 2 showed the total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglycerides are selected as a candidate (p=0.00, p=0.18, p=0.18) for the multivariable analysis. There are 3 variables that become candidates as indicator of dyslipidemia for ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension in RSU Haji Surabaya.

Table 2: Candidates of multivariable analysis

Variabels	p-value	Results
Total cholesterol ≥200 mg/dl	0,00	candidate
LDL cholesterol ≥130 mg/dl	0,18	candidate
HDL cholesterol <30 mg/dl	0,63	not a candidate
Triglycerides≥150mg/dl	0,18	candidate

The results presented in bivariate analysis of total cholesterol for ischemic stroke in elderly in RSU Haji Surabaya is eligible to be included in multivariable analysis. The results is similar with a study by Hakim (2013) which showed a significant association (p=0.03) between total cholesterol levels and the incidence of stroke. High total cholesterol can lead to plaque buildup in the arteries that supply blood to the brain causing stroke [20].

Total cholesterol can also affect the clinical outcomes of patients with ischemic stroke [21]. High total cholesterol levels can worsen the clinical outcomes of stroke due to the oxidation of cholesterol that can

initiate inflammatory processes and lead to plaque buildup in blood vessel walls that can inhibit blood flow in the arteries [22]. In contrast, in some cases high total cholesterol levels can also produce better clinical outcomes as they are affected by the protective effects of statin use in the acute phase of stroke [23]. These results are supported by Muhammad *et al.* (2014) who stated that patients with high total cholesterol levels have good clinical outcomes because cholesterol can serve as a buffer to neutralize free radicals and prevent the destruction of nerve cell tissue.

A study by Hakim (2013) in Dr. Kariadi Semarang and a study by Wu (2013) in China found significant results that showed a relationship between LDL cholesterol levels and the incidence of ischemic stroke. LDL cholesterol has a tendency to stick to blood vessel walls to form plaque that can narrow the blood vessels. Blockage mainly occurs in small blood vessels that supply nutrition to the heart and brain. Plaque on the vessels can detachand clog blood flow to the brain. Uneven blood vessels can also cause the formation of blood clots in the vessels. It can block the flow to the brain and cause stroke [26]. A decrease in LDL cholesterol by 1 mmol would decrease the fatal stroke by 17% [27].

A Study by Soebroto (2010) in RS Dr. Moewardi Surakarta, Muliawati (2015) in RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang and Sumiyah (2016) in RSD dr. Soebandi Jember showed that there is no specific relationship between LDL cholesterol levels and the incidence of ischemic stroke. The difference is caused by the difference of sample used in previous research that is on ischemic stroke and hemorrhagic stroke, history of ischemic stroke patients with diabetes mellitus complication and most of respondents who are ischemic stroke patients with productive age of ≤55 years.

The results presented in bivariate analysis of HDL cholesterol for ischemic stroke in elderly in RSU Haji Surabaya is not eligible for entry in multivariable analysis. This is because HDL cholesterol can also be pro-inflammatory and pro-atherogenic in stroke patients, which causes patients with normal HDL levels to have a poor clinical outcome [22]. HDL cholesterol levels can be increased by reducing weight, increasing physical exercise, and quitting smoking [31]. HDL cholesterol can be a risk factor for ischemic stroke [32]. One way that can be done to prevent for ischemic stroke is to increase HDL

cholesterol levels. HDL cholesterol acts as a "vacuum cleaner" that sucks in excess of cholesterol as much as possible. HDL cholesterol takes excess cholesterol from the cells and tissues and bring it back to the liver [33].

The difference results showed a significant relationship between HDL cholesterol level and the incidence of stroke ^[19]. The study by Yeh *et al.* (2013) in Taiwan and Sohail *et al.* (2013) in Pakistan stated that patients with low HDL (≤35 mg/dl) had greater stroke severity and poor clinical outcomes. Low HDL cholesterol levels can increase the risk of blood clots in the carotid arteries, causing a risk of stroke. Low HDL cholesterol levels have the same danger of having too high cholesterol levels of LDL ^[36].

The 33-years study with 7579 female patients and 6372 male patients showed that elevated triglyceride levels contribute in increasing the risk of ischemic stroke in men and women [37]. The high triglycerides and low HDL cholesterol were associated with an increased incidence of ischemic stroke in both genders [38]. A cohort study by Nodestgaard *et al.* (2007) it was seen that there was an increased risk of stroke associated with blood fat levels called triglycerides. The high triglycerides can increase risk factors for ischemic stroke three to four times greater [40]. Increased triglyceride levels also make LDL cholesterol toxic to artery walls and reduce the beneficial effects of HDL cholesterol [41].

Triglycerides formed as a result of the metabolism of foods in the form of fat and also in the form of excessive carbohydrates and protein are not entirely needed as an energy source [42]. A study by Wardaini (2012) stated that triglycerides are not associated with ischemic stroke. Patients with obese often have high triglyceride levels and these conditions can lead to elevated risk of heart disease or stroke [44].

Table 3 showed that the most influential independent variables and became a model to predict the incidence of ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension in RSU Haji Surabaya is total cholesterol. This is evidenced by the results of statistical analysis are significant with p=0.03 (p<0.05). Total cholesterol with OR=4.87 which means that the possibility of elderly with hypertension with total cholesterol level ≥ 200 mg/dl will suffer an ischemic stroke 4.87 times greater when compared with elderly with hypertension with total cholesterol of <200 mg/dl.

Table 3: Indicator of dyslipidemia for ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension

Variabel	В	OR	95% CI	p-value
Total cholesterol ≥200 mg/dl	1,58	4,87	1,10-21,53	0,03
LDL cholesterol ≥130 mg/dl	0,16	0,85	0,19-3,74	0,83
Triglycerides ≥150 mg/dl	1,08	2,96	0,78-11,21	0,11
Constant	-1,64			0,01

Multivariable analysis showed that total cholesterol level becomes the most influential cholesterol test, thereby it is used as an indicator for ischemic stroke, especially in elderly with hypertension. Many studies have shown that high total cholesterol levels are often associated with the risk of stroke [45]. Increased total cholesterol levels in the blood will lead to the formation of plaque in the blood vessels causing a stroke [7].

The patients with ischemic stroke with a total cholesterol level of ≥200 mg/dl had a 3.584 times greater risk of having poorer clinical outcomes compared to patients with normal total cholesterol levels [46]. A study by Karunawan et al. (2016) in RS Bethesda Yogyakarta obtained significant results (p=0.00) on the correlation of total cholesterol level with functional outcome of ischemic stroke patients. In addition, high total cholesterol levels can also worsen the clinical outcomes of stroke. The cause is the oxidation of cholesterol can initiate the inflammatory process and the formation of plaque on blood vessel walls that can inhibit blood flow in the arteries [22]. A study by Khalil et al. (2013) in Egypt, it is known that the Relative Risk of total cholesterol in ischemic stroke patients with hypertension is 3.35 which means the possibility of patients with high total cholesterol levels accompanied by hypertension to have ischemic stroke is 3.35 times greater when compared to hypertensive patients with low total cholesterol levels. The results were obtained from 63.81% of ischemic stroke patients aged ≤65 years. Total cholesterol levels and the disability outcomes also showed a significant association of acute ischemic stroke patients [49].

Based on modified levels of stroke risk factors it was found that high total cholesterol levels increased the relative risk of death by 3.9 times. As a correlation between the severity rating system of each dyslipidemia and other modifiable risk factors and patterns it was found

that APACHE II scores correlated positively with high total cholesterol levels and strongly correlated positively with age. At the same time, according to Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) mortality is positively correlated with high total cholesterol [48].

The difference results showed a high total cholesterol was associated with reduced stroke severity and resulted in better clinical outcomes because it was influenced by the protective effects of statin use in the acute phase of stroke ^[23]. High total cholesterol levels have good clinical outcomes because cholesterol can serve as a buffer to neutralize free radicals and prevent damage to nerve cell tissues ^[24].

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that the indicator of dyslipidemia for ischemic stroke in elderly with hypertension in RSU Haji Surabaya is total cholesterol level with *OR*=4.87. The hospitals can perform routine total cholesterol tests for patients diagnosed with ischemic stroke, so as to control the occurrence of recurrent strokes and other comorbid complications that can worsen the condition of the patient. The public should have self-awareness is required to perform blood cholesterol screening as a prevention efforts, especially for elderly with hypertension because of greater risk for ischemic stroke.

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