Looking Back: What We Have Done and What We Should Do Next

The Correlation between Calcium Serum and Calcium Urine Level with the Blood Pressure in Preeclampsia
There is a negative correlation between calcium serum level and calcium urine level with systolic and diastolic pressure in preeclampsia, meaning that the lower the calcium serum and calcium urine level is, the higher systolic and diastolic pressure.

Maternal Mortality and Contributing Risk Factors
The most contributing risks factors for maternal mortality were maternal education and residence.

Malaria Detection using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Method in Pregnant Women's Saliva on Several Hospitals in North Sulawesi Province
The incidence of malaria in pregnancy at various hospital in North Sulawesi using PCR methods for saliva examination from April 1 - May 31 2008 is 53.49%. In this study malaria are mostly caused by Plasmodium falciparum with the largest incidence in primigravida, in the first trimester.

The Identification of Placental Alpha Micro Globulin-1 (Amnisure®) as a Method to Identify Rupture of Membrane
For every positive vaginal pooling, nitrazine and Amnisure® will be tested positive. Several studies using Amnisure® have shown similar results. Role of Amnisure® seemed evident in cases of uncertainty such as chronic ROM and severe oligohydramnios due to ROM. Positive results in presence of intact membranes which suggested micro-perforations of the membrane still need further research. Much still needed to be done before implementing Amnisure® in our country, especially in the matter of cost effectiveness.

Neonatal Haemoglobin and Haematocrit Level on Delayed Cord Clamping
Delaying cord clamping until at least two minutes after delivery could increase haemoglobin level on newborn babies. Therefore, this method was suggested for every delivery in area where there is a risk of anaemia in neonates such as Indonesia.

Comparison between Vacuum and Forceps Extraction to Neonatal outcome on Prolonged Second Stage of Labor
There is no difference of effectiveness between forceps extraction and vacuum extraction in the case of prolonged second stage. Physicians are free whether to use the vacuum or forceps according to their own desirability and skill.

The Effect of Polymorphisms of Estrogen Receptor βRS1271572 to the Incidence of Epithelial Ovarian Carcinoma
Polymorphism of estrogen receptor β may play a role in the risk of epithelial ovarian carcinoma at Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital Palangkarya.

Acute Toxicity and Outcomes of Radiation Alone Versus Concurrent Chemoradiation for Locoregional Advanced Stage Cervical Cancer
The response to CRT and RT for locoregional advanced cervical cancer was not different in 1 month evaluation. Acute gastrointestinal, genitourinary, and hematologic toxicities found in CRT were higher than in RT (p=0.005; p<0.0005; p=0.002).

Level of Education as the Determinant Factor of Obstetric Outpatients' Knowledge about Intra Uterine Device in Kramat Jati Public Health Center
Level of education are the determinant factor of obstetric outpatients' knowledge about intrauterine device in Kramat Jati Public Health Center.

Manual Reposition of Uterine Inversion with Hemorrhagic Shock in Minimal Facilities Situation
Uterine inversion can be promptly recognized in the third stage of parturition. Manual manipulation aided by tocolytic with or without anesthetic agents is often successful in correcting the inversion. Shock condition that accompanied the inversion must be vigorously treated, as it would lead to serious maternal morbidity and mortality. Management of acute uterine inversion seems to be depended on the availability of facilities.