Difference of Vertical Transmission in HIV-Infected Women with Complete and Incomplete PMTCT

There was a significant difference in the occurrence of vertical transmission between complete and incomplete PMTCT program. Complete PMTCT program may provide protective effect against the occurrence of vertical transmission by 25.9%.

Placental Growth Factor Levels in Preeclampsia Compared to Normal Pregnancy

We can conclude that the level of PIGF in the preeclampsia group is lower than the normal pregnancy group.

User Profile and Factors Correlating to Duration of Intraterine Device Use

Most IUD users were aged 31-35 years, who were willing to use IUD for 4 years. Factors that correlated with duration of IUD use were age, parity, and vaginal discharge.

Modification of Immediate Postplacenta CuT-380A IUD Insertion Using Ring Forceps and Standard Inserter: Twelve Months Follow-up

Immediate post-placental insertion of CuT-380A IUD after vaginal delivery using 'push and push' technique is safe and effective. The pregnancy rate at typical use is 0%, continuation rate is 94.1%, and low expulsion rate (2.86%). Loss of follow up was 3.6% and no perforation was reported.

Factors Affecting Selection of Contraceptive Methods and Its Length of Use

Only the number of desired children has an effect on the selection of contraceptive methods in Fatmawati General Hospital, while in Raden Saleh Clinic all of the factors studied do not affect in selection of contraceptive methods. Family planning factors, subjective factors, objective factors and motivation levels have no effect on the length of contraceptive use by clients at Raden Saleh Clinic and Fatmawati General Hospital.

Prevalence of Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms in Women Based on Bahasa Indonesia Validated ICIQ-FLUTS Long Form

Screening for LUTS using a structured questionnaire identified a significantly higher prevalence of LUTS than the conventional method. The ICIQ-FLUTS long form validated in Indonesian language is a robust questionnaire that can be recommended for use in epidemiological research as well as routine clinical practice.

Clinical Evaluation of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Followed by Radical Hysterectomy in the Management of Cervical Cancer Stage IIB

NAC followed by radical hysterectomy showed significant advantages for patients with stage IIB cervical cancer, with fewer side effects. However, long-term evaluation and a larger number of patients are required to confirm this result.

Survival and Side Effects of Cisplatin/Cyclophosphamide and Carboplatin/Paclitaxel Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Stage IIC-IV Ovarian Cancer

Overall survival in this study is better in patients receiving cisplatin/cyclophosphamide than patients receiving carboplatin/paclitaxel. However, further study with larger sample is still needed. The gastrointestinal side effects are found more frequently in the cisplatin/cyclophosphamide group, while peripheral sensory neuropathy and hematologic side effects are more frequent in the carboplatin/paclitaxel group.

A Real-time Optoelectronic Device in Screening of Precancerous Cervical Lesion

A real-time optoelectronic device might be used as an alternative method in early detection of precancerous cervical lesions, either as a single method or combined with liquid based cytology.