Effect of Delay in Postpartum Hemorrhage Management on the Rate of Near-Miss and Maternal Death Cases
Delay in referral and delay of in hospital management increased the occurrence of near-miss and maternal mortality cases significantly. Multivariate analysis showed that the amount of bleeding, hemoglobin level and lack of blood availability influenced the occurrence of near-miss and maternal death more than the delay itself.

Serum F2-Isoprostane Levels in Preterm Deliveries Compared to Normal Preterm Pregnanacies
We can conclude from this study that there is a difference in F2-isoprostane serum level in preterm labor and normal preterm pregnancies.

Difference of Maternal Serum Interleukin-8 in Preterm Labor and Full Term Labor
We concluded from this study that serum IL-8 concentration in women who had preterm labor is significantly higher in comparison to women who had full term labor.

Ovarian Reserve in Infertile Women with and without Endometriosis Measured with Anti Mullerian Hormone
The mean levels of serum AMH in infertile women with endometriosis were significantly lower than those in women without endometriosis. There was no significant difference in the mean serum AMH levels of minimal-mild endometriosis group and those without endometriosis, while in moderate-severe endometriosis group, it was significantly lower than in the group without endometriosis.

Urinary Incontinence in Women Living in Nursing Homes: Prevalence and Risk Factors
This study shows that the prevalence of urinary incontinence in women living in nursing home is 34.2%, while the distribution of the urinary incontinence is 67 subjects (70.5%) with mixed urinary incontinence, 17 subjects with stress incontinence (17.9%) and 11 subjects (11.6%) with urge incontinence. Risk factors for urinary incontinence are menopause ≥10 years and multiparity.

Female Sexual Function after Vaginal Delivery with Episiotomy and Cesarean Section
Female sexual dysfunction was found to be significantly different between women post vaginal delivery with episiotomy and women who had cesarean section.

Pop-Q Components Comparison among Multiparous and Nulliparous Women
The proportion of prolapse is higher in multiparous women with significant associations with age, body mass index, education level, and history of heavy physical work, delivering a large baby and use of hormonal contraceptives.

Human Papillomavirus Genotypes and its Prevalence in Normal Population
Our study shows that single HPV infection among the negative VIA population are dominated by high-risk type HPV (types 52, 39, 16, and 18). Single infection was more often encountered than multiple infection.

Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA) as a Promising Standard for Cervical Cancer Screening
This study shows VIA as a very effective method for cervical cancer screening. VIA gives an excellent result, particularly for ectocervix, with minimal cost. Therefore, it is very suitable to be used as cervical cancer screening in developing countries like Indonesia.