Editorial .................................................................................................................. 73
Opinion: CAN OR SHOULD HUMANS BE CLONED? ............................................... 74
(Purnomo Suryohudoyo)
CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESSOR AND SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA (SPE) ................................................................. 76
(JB Dalono)
POST-ADENOTONSILLECTOMY MONOCYTE MODULATION IN CHILDREN WITH OBSTRUCTIVE CHRONIC ADENOTONSILLITIS ...................................................... 81
(Muhardjo)
MEMORY: WHERE AND HOW MEMORIES STORED? .............................................. 86
(Mohammad Hanafi)
CEREBRAL MALARIA. I. THE ROLE OF ADHESION MOLECULES IN ITS PATHOGENESIS ........................................................................................................ 94
(Sri Hidajati BS)
RECONSIDERATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD VACCINATION (AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VACCINATION AND AUTISM) ................................................................. 102
(Fuad Amisyari and Nur Mukarromah)
ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE DETERMINATION IN CHILDHOOD ASTHMA DUE TO HOUSE DUST ALLERGY ................................................. 107
(Aryanto Hansono and Martono Tri Utomo)
COMPARISON OF MEAN TEARS EXAMINATION RESULTS OF SCHIRMER TEST I USING WHATMAN PAPER NO. 91 AND NO. 41 IN NORMAL PEOPLE ................................................................................. 111
(Kowena Ghazali Hoesin)
Review Article and Clinical Experience:
PLEIOTROPIC PROPERTIES OF STATINS (Potential Benefits of "PECA-GOMES" for the Elderly) .................................................................................................................. 115
(Askandar Tjoekoprawiro)
YOUTH PROFILE IN SOME SUBURBAN AREAS IN EAST JAVA (PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE INDONESIAN YOUTH STATURE AT THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INDONESIA) .......................................................... 122
(Johan Turmonggor and Hari K Lasmono)
THE ROLE OF PROBIOTIC CONTAINING FORMULA TO THE COURSE OF DIARRHEA ................................................................. 127
(Reza G Ranuh et al)
Abstract ............................................................................................................... 132

Published by:
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Accredited no. 02/DIKTI/Kep/2002

Folia Medica Indonesiana Vol. 39 No. 2 Page 73-136 Apr - Jun 2003 ISSN 0303-7932
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EDITORIAL Vol 39 No 2 2003</td>
<td>73 - 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>OPINION: CAN OR SHOULD HUMANS BE CLONED?</td>
<td>74 - 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Correlations Between Psychological Stressor and Severe Preeclampsia (SPE)</td>
<td>76 - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Post-Adenotonsillectomy Monocyte Modulation in Children with Obstructive Chronic Adenotonsillitis</td>
<td>81 - 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Memory: Where and How Memories Stored?</td>
<td>86 - 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cerebral Malaria I. The Role of Adhesion Molecules in Its Pathogenesis</td>
<td>94 - 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Reconsideration Of Early Childhood Vaccination (an Epidemiological Study on Relationships Between Vaccination and Autism)</td>
<td>102 - 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate Determination in Childhood Asthma Due to House Dust Allergy</td>
<td>107 - 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Comparison of Mean Tears Examination Results of Schirmer Test I Using Whatman Paper No. 91 and No. 41 in Normal People</td>
<td>111 - 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Review Article and Clinical Experience: Pleiotropic Properties of Statins (Potential Benefits of â€œPECA-GOMESâ€• for the Elderly)</td>
<td>115 - 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Youth Profile in Some Suburban Areas In East Java (Preliminary Survey of The Indonesian Youth Stature at The Fiftieth Anniversary of Indonesia)</td>
<td>122 - 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Role of Probiotic Containing Formula to The Course of Diarrhea</td>
<td>127 - 131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Role of Probiotic Containing Formula to The Course of Diarrhea

1. Reza Gunadi Ranuh R --> Gastroenterology Division, Department of Child Health Airlangga University School of Medicine Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya
2. Subijanto Marto Sudarmo --> Gastroenterology Division, Department of Child Health Airlangga University School of Medicine Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya
3. Abdul Rochim --> Gastroenterology Division, Department of Child Health Airlangga University School of Medicine Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya
4. Liek S Djupri --> Gastroenterology Division, Department of Child Health Airlangga University School of Medicine Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya
5. Pitono Soeparto --> Gastroenterology Division, Department of Child Health Airlangga University School of Medicine Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital, Surabaya

Abstract

Background: Current evidence support the concept that oral administration of probiotic may be therapeutic and in reestablishing normal flora in acute diarrhea in children. Probiotics are traditionally defined as viable microorganisms that have a beneficial effect in the prevention and treatment of viral or bacteria when they are ingested. Objective: The efficacy of probiotic containing formula to the course of acute diarrhea in children. Method: Experimental study in patients with acute diarrhea for 3 days using randomized controlled clinical trial. One hundred patients were allocated into two groups balanced for age, sex, and nutritional status. The test group was administered Bifidobacteria bifida containing formula and the control group did not receive probiotic until the end of the experiment. The degree of subsequent diarrhea disease and the recovery were monitored in both groups. Statistical test by using Chi2 test or Fisher exact test was performed to compare between two groups with significant level of ($\alpha$) 0.05. Result: The average lengths of hospital stay were 2.6 days for probiotic group compared to 4 days in the control group. Statistical analysis, there was no significant difference in the length of hospital stay between probiotic and control group ($p<0.05$) found. Conclusion: The administration of probiotic containing formula with Bifidobacteria bifida will decrease the length of hospital stay in acute diarrhea patient.

Keyword: probiotic, formula, diarrhea, Bifidobacteria, bifida,

Daftar Pustaka: