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TOXOPLASMA GONDII INFECTION ELICITS THE INCREASE OF FAS EXPRESSION ON THE TROPHOBLAST ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCREASE OF TROPHOBLAST APOPTOSIS
(Lucia Tri Sutawati, Rachman Sesmita, Suhartono Teet Putra)

EFFECT OF LASER AT PISHU POINT ON AMOUNT AND FUNCTION OF PANCREATIC β CELLS (RATTUS NORVEGICUS) INJECTED BY STREPTOZOTOCIN
(Abdulrahman)

THE EFFECTS OF UNILATERAL URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION ON TUBULAR CELLS APOPTOSIS. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN RABBITS
(Daryanto B, Soebadi DM, Soetajo, Sunarto Hardjosudjo)

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF ANDROGRAPHOLIDE AND PROPOLIS AGAINST INTRACELLULAR MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS PHAGOCYTOSED BY MONOCYTES DERIVED MACROPHAGES
(Menrik R Wanyunisari, Ni Made Mertaniasih, Dian Rechmaina)

THE 2-METHOXYETHANOL TOXICITY TOWARDS THE STRUCTURES OF PLASMA MEMBRANE AND MITOCHONDRIA OF THE RAT'S SPERMATOZOA
(Afiah Heyati, Soesanto Mandonoawidjojo, Aucky Hintaing, Sukarti Moejoewiro)

GENTYING OF EXTENDED SPECTRUM β-LACTAMASE ESCHERICHIA COLI STRAINS FROM CLINICAL SPECIMENS
(Ni Made Mertaniasih et al)

MULTIRESISTANCE PATTERN OF EXTENDED SPECTRUM β-LACTAMASE (ESBL) - ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE STRAINS
(Kuntaman, Ni Made Mertaniasih, and Usman Hadi)

FEV1-REVERSIBILITY IN HOUSE-DUST IMMUNOTHERAPY COMPARED WITH INHALED CORTICOSTEROID IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ASTHMA
(Arijanto Hersono, Lisa A. Subreto, Aneng Enderyanto)

TRACHOMA IN PONDOK PESANTREN SALAFIYAH SYAFIIYAH, SUKOREJO, SITUBONDO, EAST JAVA. A CASE STUDY
(Sjamsu Budiiono)

Review Article:
DEPRESSION IN POST-MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS
(Muhammad Ridwans)

Review Article and Clinical Experience:
THE MetS: ONE OF THE MAJOR THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH
(Askendar Tjikreprawiro)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Toxoplasma Gondii Infection Elicits The Increase of Fas Expression on The Trophoblast Associated with The Increase of Trophoblast Apoptosis</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EFFECT OF LASER AT PISHU POINT ON AMOUNT AND FUNCTION OF PANCREATIC Î² CELLS (RATTUS NORVEGICUS) INJECTED BY STREPTOZOTOCIN</td>
<td>6 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Effects of Unilateral Urethral Obstruction on Tubular Cells Apoptosis: An Experimental Study in Rabbits</td>
<td>15 - 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Antimicrobial Activities of Andrographolide and Propolis Against Intracellular Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Phagocytosed by Monocytes Derived Macrophages</td>
<td>22 - 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The 2-Methoxyethanol Toxicity Towards The Structures of Plasma Membrane and Mitochondria of The Ratâ€™s Spermatozoa</td>
<td>28 - 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Genotyping of Extended Spectrum Î¹-Lactamase Escherichia Coli Strains from Clinical Specimens</td>
<td>33 - 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MULTIRESISTANCE PATTERN OF EXTENDED SPECTRUM Î²-LACTAMASE (ESBL) â€“ ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA PNEMONIAE STRAINS</td>
<td>40 - 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>FEV1-Reversibility in House-Dust Immunotherapy Compared with Inhaled Corticosteroid in The Treatment of Childhood Asthma</td>
<td>47 - 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiyyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo, East Java. A Case Study</td>
<td>54 - 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Review Article: Depression in Post-Myocardial Infarction Patients</td>
<td>62 - 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Review Article and Clinical Experience: THE MetS: ONE OF THE MAJOR THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH</td>
<td>71 - 76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo, East Java. A Case Study

Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine the occurrence of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo, East Java, including the prevalence of Trachoma, conditions that possibly played a role in the distribution of trachoma, and the factors involved in the distribution of the disease in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. The study was undertaken in July, August, and September 2002 at Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. The population was the students (santri) of the pondok, which represented a type of close community. A number of 1642 samples were taken using multi stage systematic random sampling based on the level of education. Results obtained after observation and data analysis using multiple logistic regression were as follows: the prevalence of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo was 16.3%; possible condition in trachoma distribution was the high density of inhabitant and the habit of not using running water during wudhu (ritual ablution before prayer). Factors involved in the distribution of trachoma in the pondok are sex and individual sanitation hygiene. We suggest further studies to investigate other factors implicated in the distribution of trachoma in Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Syafiiyah, Sukorejo, Situbondo. Actions to cut the distribution of the disease are also important, such as by improving the students attitude, knowledge and behavior on the health of their eyes, particularly in relation with the prevention of trachoma; to provide more clean water and installation of taps so that they can use running water for taking wudhu.

Keyword: trachoma, prevalence, dense, inhabitants, wudhu, clean, water, running, water, pondok, pesantren

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   . London, St Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Sidney, Toronto : Mosby
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