EVALUATION OF BURN UNIT GBPT PERFORMANCE FROM 2006-2008. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY
(Iswiriano Doso Saputro, Badriyatut Dini)

SEX DETERMINANT OF HUMAN HAIR WITH DNA ANALYSIS METHOD USING POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)
(Ahmad Yudianto, Nabil A Bahasan)

PROTEIN KINASE C: AFTER THE COMBINATION OF METFORMIN AND HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS
(Endang Isbandiati, Bernadette Dian Novita Dewi, Handi Suyono)

EFFECTIVENESS OMEPRAZOLE AND LANSOPRAZOLE IN DYSPEPSIA PATIENT WITH NEPEAN DYSPEPSIA INDEX
(Anisya Achmad)

DECREASE OF CROSS SHIFT AND CROSS WEEK BLOOD CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN PESTICIDE SPRAYER OF ONION FARMERS
(Dwi Sulaksono, Soedrajadi Keman)

IDENTIFICATION OF Mycobacterium tuberculosis ADHESION PROTEIN IN SPUTUM OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
(Dwi Yuni Nur Hidayati, Khosnul Khotimah, Uun Yanuar)

CORRELATION OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL SKIN BIOPSIES WITH CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS IN LEPROSY
(Fauziah Nuraini Kurni, R Pamudji, Heni Maulani, Heni Sulastrri)

Review Article:
REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (MMR) AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR): NON INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY OR INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY?
(Ucie Sugeng Sastrowinata)

MATERNAL RISK FACTORS OF PREMATURE DELIVERY IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL
(Martono Tri Utomo, Ernawati, Baksono Winardi)

CITRIC ACID REDUCES THE CONTENT OF Pb AND Cd OF KUPANG BERAS (Corbula faba)
(Indasah, Arisniati Arba, Sugijanto, Sugianto Agus)

DIFFICULTY IN ACHIEVING HEMODIALYSIS ADEQUACY IN HEMODIALYSIS UNIT, Dr. SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA, INDONESIA
(Djoko Santosono)

ACUTE TOXICITY TEST OF BARK AND STEM ETHANOL EXTRACT OF SOPANG
(Caesalpinia sappan L) BY BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY TEST
(Ika Rifkiah, Puspa Lestari)

PENILE LENGTH OF NEWBORN INFANTS IN DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA. A PRELIMINARY STUDY
(Muhammad Faiz, Tri Dyah, Lita ST, Netty EP)
## Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EVALUATION OF BURN UNIT GBPT PERFORMANCE FROM 2006-2008. A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SEX DETERMINANT OF HUMAN HAIR WITH DNA ANALYSIS METHOD USING POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)</td>
<td>6 - 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PROTEIN KINASE C: AFTER THE COMBINATION OF METFORMIN AND HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS</td>
<td>10 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EFFECTIVENESS OMEPRAZOLE AND LANSOPRAZOLE IN DYSPEPSIA PATIENT WITH NEPEAN DYSPEPSIA INDEX</td>
<td>15 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DECREASE OF CROSS SHIFT AND CROSS WEEK BLOOD CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN PESTICIDE SPRAYER OF ONION FARMERS</td>
<td>20 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IDENTIFICATION OF Mycobacterium tuberculosis ADHESION PROTEIN IN SPUTUM OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS</td>
<td>25 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CORRELATION OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL SKIN BIOPSIES WITH CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS IN LEPROSY</td>
<td>30 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Review Article: REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (MMR) AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR): NON INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY OR INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY?</td>
<td>36 - 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MATERNAL RISK FACTORS OF PREMATURE DELIVERY IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL</td>
<td>41 - 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CITRIC ACID REDUCES THE CONTENT OF Pb AND Cd OF KUPANG BERAS (Corbula Faba)</td>
<td>46 - 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DIFFICULTY IN ACHIEVING HEMODIALYSIS ADEQUACY IN HEMODIALYSIS UNIT, DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA, INDONESIA</td>
<td>52 - 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ACUTE TOXICITY TEST OF BARK AND STEM ETHANOL EXTRACT OF SOPANG (Caesalpinia sappan Linn) BY BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY TEST</td>
<td>58 - 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PENILE LENGTH OF NEWBORN INFANTS IN DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA. A PRELIMINARY STUDY</td>
<td>64 - 67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIFFICULTY IN ACHIEVING HEMODIALYSIS ADEQUACY IN HEMODIALYSIS UNIT, Dr. SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA, INDONESIA

1. Djoko Santoso --> Division of Nephrology â€“ Hypertension, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Dr. Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya / drdjkosantoso@yahoo.com

Abstract

Maintaining adequate hemodialysis in the hemodialysis unit is necessary to the survival of dialysis patients. However, it is not such a simple case that the patients under treatment of Soetomo Hospital could achieve adequate hemodialysis. There have been found numerous obstacles that could explain why those patients were unable to comply with the required dosage. In this study, we accounted the frequency of the patients’ non-compliance with the hemodialysis, the frequency of treatments that the patients skipped, and some other outcome measures. This study involved 508 patients attending the hemodialysis unit of Soetomo Hospital from 1997 to 1999, 212 of whom were reported dead, and thus were evaluated according to their gender, age, underlying disease, comorbidity conditions. The length of time they spent under hemodialysis was also calculated and analyzed. The finding was that the number of mortality during the first year treatment was high, especially of the diabetic patients. Even 110 patients (52%) died in less than 12 weeks after starting the hemodialysis treatment. The late referral also accounted for the poor outcome. Some aspects which were likely to explain the poor outcome were identified and analyzed. They were the demographic state and the socio-economic structure of the patients and the organization of the health care system in Indonesia. Additional studies are also needed so that the dialysis patients can achieve adequate dialysis dose as we expect to minimize the mortality rate of dialysis patients.

Keyword : hemodialysis, compliance, diabetic, patients, demographic, state, socioeconomic, structure, ,

Daftar Pustaka :