**POLYMORPHISM OF NATURAL-RESISTANCE-ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGE PROTEIN 1 (NRAMP1) DS43N GENE AND EXPRESSION OF NRAMP1 ON LUNG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AND NURSES IN SURABAYA**
(Rahayu Anggraini et al.)

**45 kDa FIMBRIA PROTEIN OF PROTEUS MIRABILIS AS HEMAGGLUTININ AND ADHESION PROTEIN**
(Diana Chusna Mufida et al.)

**DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF WIDAL SLIDE ASSAY USING ONE PHAGE TYPE LOCAL ANTIGEN COMPARED WITH FOUR PHAGE TYPES LOCAL ANTIGEN IN TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS IN SURABAYA**
(Yetti Heranaingah, Betty Agustina T., Ayub)

**DIFFERENCES OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF-α) PLASMA CONCENTRATION IN MALARIA PATIENTS WITH ANEMIA AND WITHOUT ANEMIA**
(Ety Retno Setyowati, Endang Retnowati, Juli Soemarmo)

**DIFFERENCES ON EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR (EGF) LEVELS BETWEEN UNPRESERVED AND PRESERVED AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE**
(S. Gunawan Efendi, Galuh Suherindo, Indro Hardjo)

**CYTOTOXICITY EFFECT OF CURCUMA AERUGINOSA EXTRACT ON FIBROBLAST WITH MTT ASSAY METHOD**
(Tri Hartini Yuliawati, Eka Pramythia Hestianah)

**CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH CONSCIOUSNESS LEVEL AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN MODERATE BRAIN INJURY PATIENTS**
(Andre Kusuma, M. Airfin Parenseng, Margarita Marika Maramis)

**BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH THE DEPRESSION SITUATION AND NEUROCOGNITIVE AS A REFLECTION OF NEURON CONDITION SIX MONTHS AFTER MODERATE BRAIN INJURY**
(Ila Tunisya, Margarita M. Maronis, Andre Kusuma)

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEART DISEASE IN PREGNANCY WITH CARDIAC EVENTS**
(Suryono, Jatno Kanyono)

**ENDOSCOPIC FINDING OF UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING AT DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA**
(Titi Soegihartono et al)

**CORRELATION BETWEEN TNF-α, IL-1β, PGE2 AND sPLA2 LEVELS WITH SEVERITY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER**
(Purnati, Endang Retnowati K)

**Case Report:**
**AUDITORY NEUROPATHY IN DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL**
(Haris M Ekorni)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>POLYMORPHISM OF NATURAL-RESISTANCE-ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGE PROTEIN 1 (NRAMP1) D543N GENE AND EXPRESSION OF NRAMP1 ON LUNG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AND NURSES IN SURABAYA</td>
<td>78 - 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>45 kDa FIMBRIA PROTEIN OF Proteus mirabilis AS HEMAGGLUTININ AND ADHESION PROTEIN</td>
<td>88 - 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF WIDAL SLIDE ASSAY USING ONE PHAGE TYPE LOCAL ANTIGEN COMPARED WITH FOUR PHAGE TYPES LOCAL ANTIGEN IN TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS IN SURABAYA</td>
<td>95 - 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DIFFERENCES OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF-α) PLASMA CONCENTRATION IN MALARIA PATIENTS WITH ANEMIA AND WITHOUT ANEMIA</td>
<td>102 - 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DIFFERENCES OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR (EGF) CONCENTRATION BETWEEN UNPRESERVED AND PRESERVED AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE</td>
<td>112 - 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CYTOTOXICITY EFFECT OF CURCUMA AERUGINOSA EXTRACT ON FIBROBLAST WITH MTT ASSAY METHOD</td>
<td>120 - 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH CONSCIOUSNESS LEVEL AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN MODERATE BRAIN INJURY PATIENTS</td>
<td>125 - 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH DEPRESSION SITUATION AND NEUROCOGNITIVE AS A REFLECTION OF NEURON CONDITION IN SIX MONTHS AFTER MODERATE BRAIN INJURY</td>
<td>132 - 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEART DISEASE IN PREGNANCY WITH CARDIAC EVENTS</td>
<td>139 - 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ENDOSCOPIC FINDING OF UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING AT DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL, SURABAYA</td>
<td>146 - 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CORRELATION BETWEEN TNF-α, IL-1β, PGE2 AND sPLA2 LEVELS WITH SEVERITY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER</td>
<td>150 - 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Case Report: AUDITORY NEUROPATHY IN Dr. SOETOMO HOSPITAL</td>
<td>155 - 160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH CONSCIOUSNESS LEVEL AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN MODERATE BRAIN INJURY PATIENTS

Abstract

To analyze a correlation between blood serotonin level, level of consciousness after resuscitation, and depression symptoms to reveal pathological neurobiochemistry level on moderate brain injury patients. This study uses analytical prospective with cross sectional design. Blood sample was taken using disposable spuit approximately 5 cc and was kept in the closed container and centrifuged. The temperature was kept at -200C. Serum was used to determine serotonin level in the blood. Blood sample was taken twice: before 24 hrs after brain injury and less than 1 month afterwards. To examine depression level Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) was used to figure out whether there is depression symptoms after brain injury. Glasgow Coma Scale was used to examine level of consciousness. The statistical analysis using Spearman correlation resulted in rs = 0.295 and p=0.090 (p>0.05), which means that there is no association between consciousness level and serotonin level before 24 hrs after brain injury. The statistical analysis using Spearman correlation resulted in rs = 0.309 and p=0.075 (p>0.05), which means that there is no association between serotonin level one month after injury and depression level. The last, the statistical analysis using Phi coefficient resulted in Phi = 0.342 and p=0.046 (p<0.05), which means that there is correlation between serotonin level one month after injury and occurrence of depression, which means that people with lower level of serotonin have higher occurrence of depression than people with higher level of serotonin. There is no significant correlation between level of consciousness and serotonin level in the blood under 24 hrs after brain injury. There is significant correlation between serotonin level one month after injury and occurrence of depression.

Keyword : serotonin, Glasgow, Coma, Scale,

Daftar Pustaka :