POLYMORPHISM OF NATURAL-RESISTANCE-ASSOCIATED MACROPHAGE PROTEIN 1 (NRAMP1) DS43N GENE AND EXPRESSION OF NRAMP1 ON LUNG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AND NURSES IN SURABAYA
(Rahayu Anggraeni 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 Hermaningah, Bety Agustina T, Arya)

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

DIFFERENCES ON EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR (EGF) LEVELS BETWEEN UNPRESERVED AND PRESERVED AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE
(R. Gunawan Effendi, Gagit Suhendro, Indro Handoyo)

CYTOTOXICITY EFFECT OF CURCUMA AERUGINOSA EXTRACT ON FIBROBLAST WITH MTT ASSAY METHOD
(Tri Hartini Yuliawati, Eka Pramythra Hastianah)

CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH CONSCIOUSNESS LEVEL AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS IN MODERATE BRAIN INJURY PATIENTS
(Andre Kusuma, M. Arifin Paresrendi, Margarita Maria Maramis)

BLOOD SEROTONIN LEVEL WITH THE DEPRESSION SITUATION AND NEUROCognitive AS A REFLECTION OF NEURON CONDITION SIX MONTHS AFTER MODERATE BRAIN INJURY
(Ila Tunisia, Margarita M. Maranis, 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
(Tigor Sugihartono et al)

CORRELATION BETWEEN TNF-α, IL-1β, PGE2 AND sPLA2 LEVELS WITH SEVERITY OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
(Purwati, 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-(\beta)) 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-(\beta), IL-1(\beta), 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>
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEART DISEASE IN PREGNANCY WITH CARDIAC EVENTS

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEART DISEASE IN PREGNANCY WITH CARDIAC EVENTS

1. Suryono --> Department of Cardiology and Vascular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Dr Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya
2. Jatno Karyono --> Department of Cardiology and Vascular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Dr Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya

Abstract

Pregnancy in heart disease is at high risk for cardiac events. Heart failure (NYHA III-IV), ejection fraction (EF)<40%, cyanosis and left ventricle obstruction (MVA< 2 cm² or AVA <1,5 cm²) are parameters that still use in predicting cardiac events in pregnancy. But in clinical experience, pregnancy with MVA 1.5-2 cm² still can have the pregnancy without cardiac events. These parameters haven’t included congenital heart disease (CHD) and hypertension with preserved EF and cyanosis hadn’t still occured has the potency the occurrence of cardiac events. To date, no exact parameters associate with severity of CHD are high risk for occurrence cardiac events in pregnancy. The objective was to prove MVA <1.5cm², CHD with PASP 60 > mmHg, and chronic hypertension with left ventricle hypertrophy as risk of occurrence for cardiac events in pregnancy. Ninety two pregnant women with mitral stenosis, MVA < 1.5cm², CHD with PASP >60 mmHg and chronic hypertension with left ventricle hypertrophy based on registry from 2002 to 2007, retrospectively through medical record and classified into groups based on occurrence of cardiac events. Ninety two pregnant women in 5.5 year period fulfilled inclusion criterias. 46.75% had cardiac events. There are significant association between MVA <1.5cm² (CI 1.61-78.56, p=0.01), CHD with PASP > 60 mmHg (CI 1.97-19.04, p=0.01) and chronic hypertension with left ventricle hypertrophy based on registry from 2002 to 2007, restropectively through medical record and classified into groups based on occurrence of cardiac events. Ninety two pregnant women in 5.5 year period fulfilled inclusion criterias. 46.75% had cardiac events. There are significant association between MVA <1.5cm² (CI 1.61-78.56, p=0.01), CHD with PASP > 60 mmHg (CI 1.97-19.04, p=0.01) and chronic hypertension with left ventricle hypertrophy (CI 1.16-52.35, p=0.001) with the occurrence of cardiac events. In conclusion, pregnancy with severe MS, CHD with pulmonary hypertension moderate-severe and chronic hypertension with left ventricle hypertrophy are at risk of cardiac events along the pregnancy.

Keyword : pregnancy, heart, disease, cardiac, events,

Daftar Pustaka :