From Basic to Clinical Practice in Internal Medicine

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Acta Medica Indonesiana, today is The Indonesian Journal of Internal Medicine, addresses all the concerns of science on Internal Medicine.

In this edition, we publish a study conducted by Putra ST.1, a cohort retrospective study on teenager subjects who were breast-fed as infants and the effects on the development of atherosclerosis. This study supported the idea that breastfeeding may have protective effect on the development of atherosclerosis. We publish the study since it included the health issues of teenagers.1

We also publish a study from Yogyakarta conducted by Hartopo AB, et al.2 which found that neutrophil to lymphocytes ratio of more than 6.2 is correlated to the increased in-hospital adverse events. The subjects were patients with ST elevation myocardial infarct (STEMI). Based on the results of the study, the neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio can be utilized as a predictor of adverse events in patients with STEMI.2

From Iran, a comparison study was conducted on the application of score to determine the risk of heart surgery. Currently, EuroSCORE has been popularly used as an early assessment to evaluate the risk of heart surgery. Our colleagues from Iran compared it with the POSSUM Score, which has been used for a long time. The results of comparison shows that the POSSUM Score is better for predicting mortality in patients who undergo heart surgery.3

Rikarni et al.4 presented the results of a study on the prothrombotic effect of anti-beta 2 glycoprotein-1, which was expressed on tissue factor, thrombomodulin and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 in the endothelial cells of patients with anti-phospholipid syndrome. From this study, it can be concluded that the mechanism of thrombosis in APS can be activated through the coagulation activation pathway, fibrinolysis inhibition and reduced anticoagulants level.

From oncology, Wuryanti S, et al.5 found that the nutritional supplementation containing high polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) together with radiation therapy in cervical cancer patients can improve tumor responses against radiation. They found that high-PUFA supplementation may reduce inflammatory status of the patients in the highlight on PGE2. The reduced PGE2 level is associated with reduced survival of cancer cells.

Purnomo HD et al.6 provide some inputs that combined examination of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and tumor necrosis factor-α can be used to detect non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). The examination is non-invasive; therefore, it may give additional convenience to the patients.

REFERENCES

