












**Lampiran Output Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat 2021**  
**Jurusan Analis Kesehatan**

No	Nama	Penelitian	Pengabmas	Keterangan
1	Dinna Rakhmina	<p>Artikel Ilmiah</p> <p>1.</p>  <p><b>Immune Response to anti-HBs Antibodies in Health Workers Following Hepatitis B Vaccination</b></p> <p>Dinna Rakhmina, Mahabih Nurhidah, Tri Egiyana, Rochafizah Mula Sari, Reza Faridat, Rizka Ariani, Sahri Rahman</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Department, Publikas Kematian Banjarmasin, Indonesia. *Email: dinna@publikasbjm.com DOI: 10.31964/mlt.v1i2.410</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> According to Regulation No. 53 of 2015 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, a high risk of HIV infection in health workers is a problem that requires attention, and vaccination knowledge is critical to reducing these risk factors. Furthermore, because some people do not produce a sufficient antibody (forming anti-HBs) response to HBsAg, testing for evidence of protective immunity against hepatitis B vaccination is required (Hepatitis B Surface Antigen). The purpose of the study was to determine the magnitude of the characteristics of anti-HBs antibody response after hepatitis B vaccination in health workers in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, smoking habits, obesity, vaccination frequency, last time of vaccination. Staff vaccinated health workers were used to creating the research sample. Anti-HBs levels/levels in serum were measured using the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) method, and a questionnaire was used to complete the data for this study. Age, gender, smoking, obesity, and vaccination dose were all used to map the outcomes of the anti-HBs antibody immune response study. Anti-HBs antibody response in health workers was graded as poor in 36 people (55%) and strong in 24 (40%). Regarding ethnic origin, Batak, Javanese, and vaccination dose (frequency), there was no significant link between post-vaccination anti-HBs antibody response in health workers. In terms of age and gender, there is a strong association between post-vaccination anti-HBs antibody response in health workers. Low antibody levels should be vaccinated to enhance anti-HBs levels, and health workers who smoke should quit because it reduces the levels of anti-HBs their produce clinically.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> vaccination, anti-HBs, health workers</p> <p>2.</p>  <p><b>ANALISIS KE EFektIVITAS VAKSINASI HEPATITIS B MASYARAKAT DI KECAMATAN BANTENG</b></p> <p>Dinna Rakhmina, Sahri Rahman, Mahabih Nurhidah, Tri Egiyana, Rochafizah Mula Sari, Reza Faridat, Rizka Ariani, Sahri Rahman</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Department, Publikas Kematian Banjarmasin, Indonesia. *Email: dinna@publikasbjm.com DOI: 10.31964/mlt.v1i2.410</p> <p>3.</p>  <p><b>MR-21 and mRNA PTEN Expression Levels and Biomarker Potential in Breast Cancer</b></p> <p>Dinna Rakhmina*, Sofia Mubrika Haryana, Teguh Aryandono</p> <p>*Medical Laboratory Technology Publikas Kematian Banjarmasin; Department of Histology and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada (Surgeon Hospital Yogyakarta). *Email: dinna@publikasbjm.com DOI: 10.31964/mlt.v1i2.410</p>	<p>HAKI</p> 	<p>Link artikel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/418/184">https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/418/184</a></li> <li><a href="https://www.ejurnalskalakesehatan-poltekkesbjm.com/index.php/JSK/article/view/327">https://www.ejurnalskalakesehatan-poltekkesbjm.com/index.php/JSK/article/view/327</a></li> <li><a href="https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/364/169">https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/364/169</a></li> </ol>
2	Iswiyanti Novita	<p>HAKI</p> 		

<p>3</p>	<p>Leka Lutpiatina</p>	<p><b>Artikel</b></p> <p>1.</p> <p>Tropical Health and Medical Research Vol. 3, No. 2, August 2021, pp. 79-85 ISSN (Online): 2684-740X Journal homepage: <a href="http://tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com">http://tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com</a></p> <p><b>Bacterial Contamination that Causes Food Poisoning in Fruit Salads in Bangjuru Indonesia</b></p> <p>*Leka Lutpiatina, Nurmalasari, Ekrima Deyanti, Ahmad Mahlisin, Rithi Dewi Dewijanti, Erhan Ruzbeakito</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Fakultas Kesehatan Banjarmasin Mitar Cokroakusuma Street 4A Bangjuru, Indonesia *E-mail: leka.210@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Fruit salad is one food combination that often causes food poisoning because it contains cheese and milk. This study aims to analyze the bacterial contamination that causes food poisoning in fruit salads sold in Bangjuru, Indonesia, and the factors that play a role in such pollution. Food poisoning from fruit salad can be anticipated by knowing bacterial contamination and the factors that play a role in it. This study uses an observational method with a cross-sectional design. The sample in this study was fruit salads from 18 different producers sold in Bangjuru, Indonesia. Fruit salad with cheese containing fruit, cheese, and mayonnaise. The bacteria that caused food poisoning to find in the fruit salad, namely <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, and <i>Bacillus cereus</i>. In conclusion, his research found the contamination of bacteria that cause food poisoning in Fruit Salads in Bangjuru City with a percentage of 22 percent. The types of bacteria are <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (11 percent) and <i>Bacillus cereus</i> (11 percent) it recommends that salad sales wash their hands before processing, use running water to wash fruit, and use secure salad packaging.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Bacteria that cause food poisoning, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Escherichia coli</i>, fruit salad.</p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b> Salad is one of the food combinations often involved in food poisoning because it contains cheese and milk. It is one of the food additives that is unhygienic in nutrition.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>Association of Socio-economic and Demographic Factors with Indonesian Women's Premature Menopausal Program (PMS) of 2017</p> <p>*Nancy Situmorang, Dita Nurfarida, Rithi Dewi Dewijanti, Erhan Ruzbeakito, Nurmalasari, Ekrima Deyanti, Ahmad Mahlisin, Rithi Dewi Dewijanti, Erhan Ruzbeakito</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Fakultas Kesehatan Banjarmasin Mitar Cokroakusuma Street 4A Bangjuru, Indonesia *E-mail: nancy2017@gmail.com</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The research objective of this study is to analyze the influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on the occurrence of premature menopause in Indonesian women. The research method used is a cross-sectional design. The sample in this study was Indonesian women aged 40-55 years who had experienced premature menopause. The research instrument used is a questionnaire. The data analysis method used is logistic regression. The results of the research are as follows: the influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on the occurrence of premature menopause in Indonesian women is significant. The influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on the occurrence of premature menopause in Indonesian women is significant. The influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on the occurrence of premature menopause in Indonesian women is significant.</p>	<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	<p>Link artikel :</p> <p>1. <a href="http://tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com/index.php/JAK/article/view/51/47">http://tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com/index.php/JAK/article/view/51/47</a></p> <p>2. <a href="http://krepublishers.com/02-Journals/S-EM/EM-15-0-000-21-Web/S-EM-15-1-2-000-21-Abst-PDF/S-EM-15-1-2-053-21-627-Dewi-V-K/S-EM-15-1-2-053-21-627-Dewi-V-K-Tx[7].pdf">http://krepublishers.com/02-Journals/S-EM/EM-15-0-000-21-Web/S-EM-15-1-2-000-21-Abst-PDF/S-EM-15-1-2-053-21-627-Dewi-V-K/S-EM-15-1-2-053-21-627-Dewi-V-K-Tx[7].pdf</a></p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Ratih Dewi Dwiyanti</p>	<p><b>Artikel Ilmiah</b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Journal 7 (1), 2021, 105-111 Available online at: <a href="http://www.tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com">www.tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com</a></p> <p><b>Improved Mycology Media Formula of Com and Cow's Hair For Accelerate Superficial Mycosis Growth</b></p> <p>*Ratih Dewi Dwiyanti, Leka Lutpiatina</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Fakultas Kesehatan Banjarmasin Mitar Cokroakusuma Street 4A Bangjuru, Indonesia *Email: ratihdewi2021@gmail.com DOI: 10.31954/mtj.v7i1.351</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Potato Dextrose Agar is growth and identification media of fungi that cause superficial mycoses including <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> with 10-14 days growth period. Modified media is needed to accelerate the growth of the fungus. <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate has a high carbohydrate and cow's hair contains high keratin, which can be used as a nutrient to replace fungal growth media. The study aimed to obtain a modified media formula containing <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate as a substitute for dextrose and cow's hair as a source of keratin to accelerate the growth of <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> fungi. The modified media formula is a mixture of <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate 15% to 25%, and cow's hair 20mg to 30mg. Acceleration of growth time based on when found microscopically and macroscopically, diameter measurements, and observations of texture and colonies color of <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>. The study results are <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate media with the addition of cow hair for <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> grew 11 days with 15% <i>Zea mays</i> formula and grew only 8 days with 25% <i>Zea mays</i> formula. Modified media for <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> grew seven days for 15% <i>Zea mays</i> formula, while it was only three days with 25% <i>Zea mays</i> formula. The media formula with the fastest growth rate for <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> was at a concentration of 25% <i>Zea mays</i>. The Advanced Modified Media can become a patient medium for faster growth of superficial fungi at a lower cost. Further research needs to be done on how long this media can be stored for long-term use.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate, cow hair, <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>, <i>Trichophyton</i></p>	<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	<p>Link artikel:</p> <p><a href="https://ejournal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/391/177">https://ejournal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/391/177</a></p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Nurlailah</p>	<p><b>Artikel Ilmiah</b></p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Journal 7 (1), 2021, 105-111 Available online at: <a href="http://www.tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com">www.tropicalhealthandmedicalresearch.com</a></p> <p><b>Improved Mycology Media Formula of Com and Cow's Hair For Accelerate Superficial Mycosis Growth</b></p> <p>*Ratih Dewi Dwiyanti, Leka Lutpiatina</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Fakultas Kesehatan Banjarmasin Mitar Cokroakusuma Street 4A Bangjuru, Indonesia *Email: ratihdewi2021@gmail.com DOI: 10.31954/mtj.v7i1.351</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Potato Dextrose Agar is growth and identification media of fungi that cause superficial mycoses including <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> with 10-14 days growth period. Modified media is needed to accelerate the growth of the fungus. <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate has a high carbohydrate and cow's hair contains high keratin, which can be used as a nutrient to replace fungal growth media. The study aimed to obtain a modified media formula containing <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate as a substitute for dextrose and cow's hair as a source of keratin to accelerate the growth of <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> fungi. The modified media formula is a mixture of <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate 15% to 25%, and cow's hair 20mg to 30mg. Acceleration of growth time based on when found microscopically and macroscopically, diameter measurements, and observations of texture and colonies color of <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>. The study results are <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate media with the addition of cow hair for <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> grew 11 days with 15% <i>Zea mays</i> formula and grew only 8 days with 25% <i>Zea mays</i> formula. Modified media for <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> grew seven days for 15% <i>Zea mays</i> formula, while it was only three days with 25% <i>Zea mays</i> formula. The media formula with the fastest growth rate for <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> and <i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i> was at a concentration of 25% <i>Zea mays</i>. The Advanced Modified Media can become a patient medium for faster growth of superficial fungi at a lower cost. Further research needs to be done on how long this media can be stored for long-term use.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Zea mays</i> saccharate, cow hair, <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>, <i>Trichophyton</i></p>	<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	<p>Link artikel:</p> <p><a href="https://ejournal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/391/177">https://ejournal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/391/177</a></p>

6	Anny Thuraidah	<p><b>Artikel</b></p> <p><b>Bactericidal Potential of Extract Citrus Hystrix D.C. Leaf Powder on <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhi</i></b></p> <p>Elfa Maulidah, Anny Thuraidah, Lika Lupitiana</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Banjarmasin Health Polytechnic Mata Colokokusuma Street 44 Banjarbaru Indonesia e-mail: gromah2014@gmail.com</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Infectious diseases can be caused by bacteria such as <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhi</i>. Treatment of infectious diseases can use antibiotics. However, antibiotics can cause side effects on users. Kull Lime leaf (<i>Citrus hystrix</i> D.C.) contains secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids, tannins, and flavonoids used as antibacterials. This study aimed to determine the bactericidal potential of the kull lime leaf extract powder on <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhi</i>. The type of research used in the experiment and the research design used is the Control Only Control Group Design. The antibacterial activity test used was the liquid dilution MIC and MBC. The results showed the MIC of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhi</i> was 150 mg/ml, and 130 mg/ml, while the MBC results against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhi</i> were 150 mg/ml and 130 mg/ml. Data analysis in this research conducted descriptively. Based on descriptive analysis, it is concluded that the bactericidal potential of the powdered extract of kull lime against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> is at a concentration of 150 mg/ml, and <i>Salmonella typhi</i> at a concentration of 130 mg/ml.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Citrus hystrix D.C., <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Salmonella typhi</i></p> <p>Copyright © 2023, Anny Thuraidah, Elfa Maulidah, Lika Lupitiana, all rights reserved.</p> <p>Corresponding Author: Anny Thuraidah Email: annythuraidah@gmail.com Phone: 0812-3333-3333</p>	<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	<p>Link artikel: <a href="https://www.ejurnalskalakesehatan-poltekkesbjm.com/index.php/JSK/article/view/279/189">https://www.ejurnalskalakesehatan-poltekkesbjm.com/index.php/JSK/article/view/279/189</a></p>
7	Wahdah Norsiah		<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	
8	Rifqoh	<p><b>Artikel</b></p> <p><b>Comparison of Clinical Assessment and Adhesive-Tape Laboratory Microscopic of <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> for Scabies Diagnostic</b></p> <p>Wahdah Norsiah, Nani Octavia</p> <p>Medical Laboratory Technology Banjarmasin Health Polytechnic Mata Colokokusuma Street 44 Banjarbaru Indonesia Email: rifqoh@gmail.com DOI: 10.33964/ajl.v7i1.379</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Scabies infestation caused by <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> mite that infected the skin by making the tunnel burrow. Diagnosis of scabies infestation commonly relies on clinical assessment (CA). However, some scabies symptoms are similar to other diseases. Diagnosis of confirmed scabies can be made by identifying eggs or <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> mite or scabies through skin scraping laboratory microscopic examination, which was the adhesive tape microscope (AT) a non-invasive alternative. We aimed to compare the scabies diagnostic accuracy of CA and AT in basic training school. This study was an analytical observational cross-sectional study. The population was 14 students of Islamic Boarding School, determining the sample based on purposive sampling technique. There were 24 samples with presumptive scabies analyzed with CA by two observers and AT by two trained laboratory technicians. The result showed that the number of patients who positive scabies by CA was 14 (58.33 percent) and 31 (91.43 percent) by AT. Sensitivity was 41.67 percent for CA and 100 percent for AT, and the difference was significantly based on Cohen's kappa (p&lt;0.05). The number of positive cases with both techniques was 13 (54.17 percent). The number of patients positive with only CA was 1 (2.50 percent), and only AT was 10 (25 percent). The accuracy of CA was only 44.17 percent. The study concluded that CA is less accurate than AT. The adhesive tape was used to assess, needs no expensive equipment. It is recommended that adhesive tape test for screening purposes. The appropriate comparison of both methods for scabies diagnosis is highly recommended.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Scabies, clinical assessment, adhesive-tape, <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i></p> <p><b>INTRODUCTION</b> Scabies infestation is a contagious skin disease caused by <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> var. <i>hominis</i>. It is transmitted by direct contact with a large of infested person or it can be transmitted</p>	<p><b>HAKI</b></p> 	<p>Link artikel: <a href="https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/379/173">https://ejurnal-analiskesehatan.web.id/index.php/JAK/article/view/379/173</a></p>