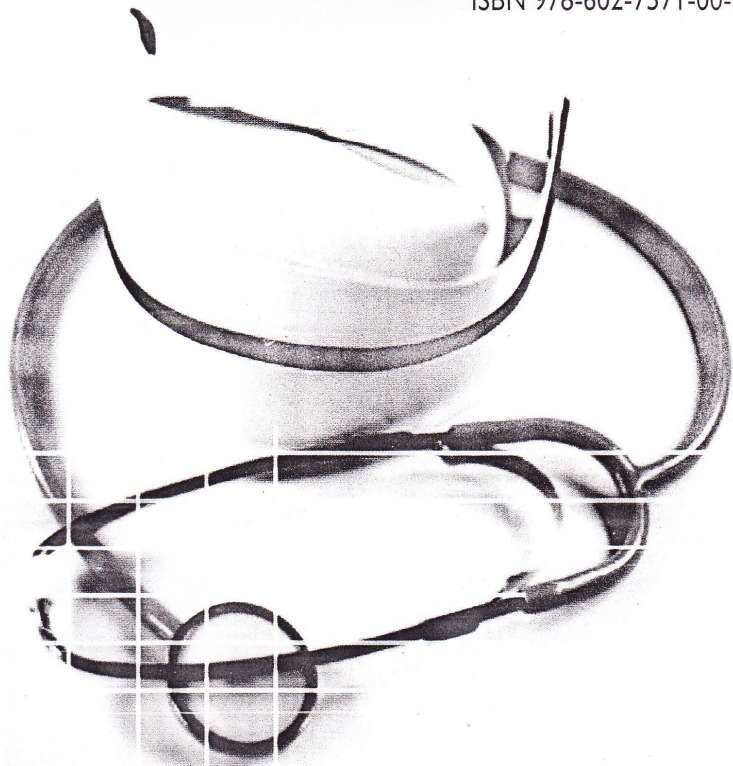


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Bringing Current Research into Nursing Practice for Improving Quality of Care

March, 21-22, 2012

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Exit-site Application of Honey for The Prevention of Catheter-associated Infections in Peritoneal Dialysis Patients in Unit Dialysis Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background. Prevention of infection is considered essential for the successful maintenance of Peritoneal Dialysis . Strategies to prevent or reduce the risk of infection are reported to include rigorous exit-site care, catheter care and meticulous attention to the use of a clean no-touch technique for dialysis exchanges. In addition to these strategies, other methods reported to prevent infection include reducing the build up of biofilm on catheters and treatment of nasal *Staphylococcus aureus*. The purposes of this research was to know the affectivity of honey to prevent exit-site catheter infection in peritoneal dialysis patients in Cipto mangunkusumo hospital. **Methods.** eight patients were collected from seventeen CAPD patients to receive either daily topical exit-site application of honey or NaCl 0.9% for 1 month. Exit-site condition was measured by Twardowski criteria. **Results.** The result of this study there is no proportion differences of infection incidence between both of groups ($p=0,069$). This study has been designed to provide evidence to help peritoneal dialysis nurses and their patients determine the optimal strategy for preventing PD catheter-associated infections. Demonstration of a significant improvement in PD catheter-associated infections with honey will provide PD nurses with an important new strategy with a low propensity for promoting antimicrobial resistance. **Conclusion.** Honey as a topical therapy had effective effect for exit-site infection with 75% control group had Equivocal and 0% intervention group had Equivocal

Keywords : CAPD, honey, exite-site, Catheter Associated Infection

HIF-1 α Concentration and Heart Muscle Histopathology of Wistar Rats Induced by An Aerobic and Anaerobic Activities

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ABSTRACT

Background. During physical activity molecular adaptation and systemic adaptation will occur. Response of heart muscle to systemic adaptation is well known. However the moleccular adaption of this organ still needs to be studied in details. **Methods** In this study, certain number of rats were divided into 3 major groups namely control group, aerobic activity group and anaerobic group . As physical activity each animal must run on a treadmill (20 m / min for 30 minutes in aerobic and 35 m / min for 20 minutes in anaerobic) in 1 day, 3 days, 7 days and 10 days. We observed hypoxia parameters (HIF-1 α content) and parameter of cardiac muscle cell structure changes (histopathological). **Results.** Rats heart muscle underwent aerobic and anaerobic physical activity increased HIF-1 α content ($p < 0,05$), with the highest value in day-1 and in the anaerobic group is higher than aerobic group (156.8 ± 33.1 vs. 116.03 ± 5.56). Histopathology observation showed areas of infaret in both groups in day-10. **Conclusion.** In rat though aerobic and anaerobic physical activity will result in heart hypoxia. The effects more severe in anaerobic than in aerobic activity. In most parameters observed, HIF-1 α play important roles.

Keywords: aerobic activities, heart muscle, hypoxia, HIF-1 α