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JURNAL BIOMEDIKA DAN KESEHATAN
JOURNAL OF BIOMEDIKA AND HEALTH
Vol. x No. x (202x) pp. xx-xx
e-ISSN: 2621-5470

CASE REPORTS

CAESAREAN SCAR ENDOMETRIOSIS: REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Caesarean scar endometriosis is a rare form of extra pelvic endometriosis that often presents with nonspecific symptoms, leading to diagnostic challenges.

Case Presentation: We report the case of a 41-year-old woman who presented with a painful subcutaneous mass at the site of a previous caesarean section, noted eight months post-surgery. MRI imaging revealed a mass suggestive of cutaneous endometriosis, and wide excision was performed. Histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis with identification of endometrial glands and stroma within the cutaneous tissue.

Discussion: Caesarean scar endometriosis is often associated with Pfannenstiel incisions, with a latency period of symptom onset averaging over two years. While imaging such as MRI is useful for preoperative assessment, surgical excision remains the definitive treatment. Recurrence is uncommon but can occur. Iatrogenic seeding of endometrial cells during surgery is a likely etiological factor, highlighting the importance of proper surgical technique and wound cleaning.

Conclusion: Although rare, cutaneous endometriosis should be considered in women presenting with cyclical pain and masses at surgical scars post-caesarean. Early recognition and surgical intervention are key to effective management and prevention of recurrence.

Keywords: Cutaneus Endometriosis; Caesarean Scar; Abdominal wall mass.



Asian Journal of Healthy and Science
p-ISSN: 2980-4302
e-ISSN: 2980-4310
Vol. 4 No. 9 September, 2025

How Equine Assisted Therapy Have Positive Effect on Hormone and Psychological

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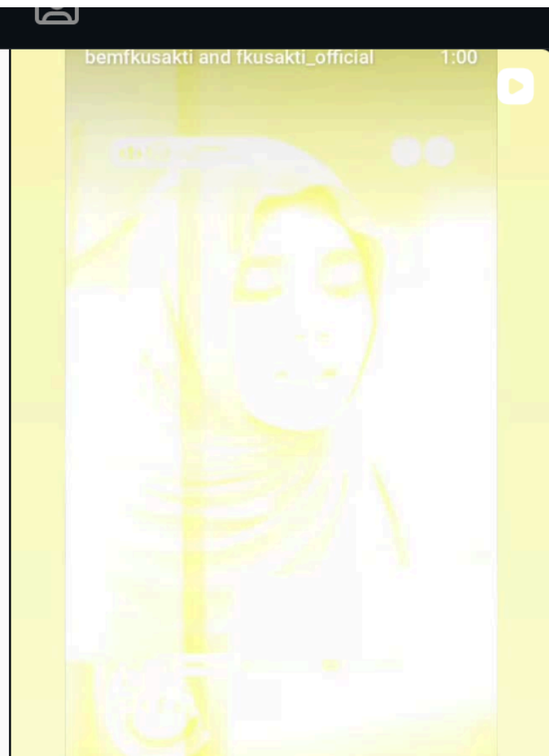
Abstract

As individuals age, they encounter a variety of physical, psychosocial, and cognitive challenges. In response, Equine-Assisted Therapy (EAT) has emerged as a complementary approach within mental and physical health care. More broadly, Equine-Assisted Interventions (EAI) are gaining recognition as promising methods to enhance both physical and psychological well-being. EAI involves horses as active participants in therapeutic or recreational activities such as horseback riding, adaptive acrobatics, carriage driving, grooming, and direct interaction with horses. This study aims to analyze how EAT positively influences hormonal changes, specifically by increasing serotonin and oxytocin levels while reducing cortisol, thereby supporting mental and physiological health. Using a descriptive qualitative approach with a systematic literature review (SLR), this research examines various studies that investigate the hormonal and psychological effects of EAT. Findings across multiple studies highlight that EAT benefits both humans and horses. For individuals, EAT has been shown to reduce symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and stress, as evidenced by lowered cortisol levels and increased oxytocin, a hormone associated with social bonding and happiness. Participants also experience improved emotional regulation and psychological well-being. For horses, although acute stress indicators do not always shift significantly, reductions in cortisol following therapy sessions suggest decreased stress levels. These outcomes are often linked to horses' adaptation to routine therapy practices, though seasonal and environmental factors may also play a role. Overall, EAT demonstrates therapeutic value for both humans and horses. However, further research is necessary to account for environmental influences, seasonal variation, and individual differences that may affect outcomes.

Keywords: equine-assisted therapy, hormones, psychology

INTRODUCTION

As individuals age, they face various physical, psychosocial, and cognitive challenges. The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes the importance of early interventions that address behavioral and psychological symptoms while improving social functioning in older adults (Badin, et al., 2022). Equine-Assisted Interventions (EAI) have emerged as a promising approach for enhancing physical and mental health. EAI involves horses as active participants in therapeutic or recreational activities. These interventions include a wide range of activities,



DOI: 10.18585/inabj.v17i3.3472
APOA2 Polymorphisms and Cardiovascular Risk (Hartanti MD, et al.)
Indones Biomed J. 2025; 17(3): 233-40

RESEARCH ARTICLE

APOA2–265 T>C Polymorphism as A Genetic Marker Associated with Lipid Profiles and Cardiovascular Risk in A Healthy Indonesian Population

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Received date: Dec 3, 2024; Revised date: Mar 25, 2025; Accepted date: Mar 28, 2025

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Apolipoprotein A (APOA)2–265 T>C polymorphism significantly affects lipid metabolism and body composition, as well as plays a key role in cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and metabolic syndrome. In this study, association between the APOA2 polymorphism, lipid profiles, body composition, and cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk in a healthy Indonesian population was investigated. Although similar studies have been conducted in other populations, this study addresses the urgent need to understand genetic factors influencing lipid profiles in Southeast and East Asia, where hypercholesterolemia rate keep rising, particularly in Indonesia.
METHODS: A cross-sectional study involving 84 healthy participants was performed. Genotyping for the APOA2–265 T>C polymorphism was conducted using polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). Plasma levels of APOA2 and APOB100 were measured with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and APOB100/APOA2 ratio was calculated to assess CVD risk. Lipid profiles were evaluated with enzymatic methods, and body fat percentage was measured using calipers.
RESULTS: CT/CC genotypes showed significantly lower plasma APOA2 levels compared to the TT genotype (p=0.0215). APOB100/APOA2 ratio was significantly higher in CT/CC genotypes (p=0.0020) and remained significant after Bonferroni correction. No significant differences were found in lipid profiles and body fat percentages between genotypes after correction, although trends suggested higher cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) levels in TT genotypes and higher median body fat percentages in CC/CT genotypes.
CONCLUSION: APOA2–265 T>C polymorphism is linked to changes in lipid profiles and body composition, potentially raising CVD risk in CT/CC genotypes. However, limited sample size and modest effect sizes suggest that the practical use of APOA2 genotyping for risk assessment might require further investigation.
KEYWORDS: APOA2 polymorphism, APOB100, hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular disease, lipid profile, body fat percentage

Indones Biomed J. 2025; 17(3): 233-40

Introduction

Hypercholesterolemia, characterized by elevated blood cholesterol levels, is a significant risk factor for cardiovascular diseases (CVD), including atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, and stroke. Globally, approximately 39% of adults have elevated total cholesterol (≥5.0 mmol/L), with high non-high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol contributing to an estimated 4.4 million deaths annually.

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Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/bioscientist
March 2025 Vol. 13, No. 1
e-ISSN: 2654-4571
pp. 83-94

bungan Profil Lipid dan Kejadian Migren pada Karyawan di Jakarta

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Peningkatan profil lipid merupakan faktor risiko terjadinyai migren. LDL merupakan salah satu lipoprotein utama yang mudah melekat pada dinding pembuluh darah. Kadar Lipoprotein A (Lp(a)) memiliki struktur A yang bersifat aterogenik yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya kerusakan endogen vaskular akibat mak dan peningkatan stress oksidatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dari bulan Oktober 2023 hingga Juni 2024 kan desain potong lintang di Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Trisakti. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah ai hubungan antara profil lipid dengan angka kejadian migren pada karyawan di Jakarta. Populasi target yawan swasta di Universitas Trisakti di Jakarta. Sampel penelitian diambil dengan metode *consecutive* pada seluruh karyawan yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan total besar sampel berjumah Hasil penelitian menujukkan bahwa LDL dan kolesterol total memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap higren (P <0.05) sedangkan HDL,Trigliserida dan Lp(a) memiliki hubungan yang tidak signifikan terhadap higren (p>0.05). Kesimpulan didapatkan bahwa LDL memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap migren kan indikator kuat prediktor angka kejadian migren.
ci: profil lipid; migren; LDL; lipoprotein A; kolesterol

One of the risk factor for migraines is an elevated lipid profile. The most significant of the primary s that causes atherosclerosis and readily binds to blood vessel walls is LDL. Because lipoprotein A (Lp(a)) e an atherogenic ApoA structure, increasing oxidative stress and fat oxidation can lead to endogenous njury. Cross-sectional design was used to perform this study from October 2023 to June 2024 in s Trisakti, Faculty of Medicine. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association between the lipid he incidence of migraines among employees in Jakarta. The target population consists of Jakarta's private s. With a total sample size of 66 employees that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the study ill be drawn using the sequential sampling method. The study's findings highlighted that high LDL and total cholesterol (p=0.0001) had a significant relationship with migraines, whereas HDL, triglycerides, had an insignificant link with the incidence of migraine (p>0.05). The study concluded that LDL is a redictor of migraine occurrence and has a significant association with migraine.
s: migraine; lipid profile; LDL; lipoprotein A; total cholesterol

te: Satyasari, D., Larasari, A., Faradilla, M., & Anastasya, K. (2025). Hubungan Profil Lipid dan Kejadian pada Karyawan di Jakarta. *Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi, 13*(1), 83-94. doi.org/10.33394/bioscientist.v13i1.14885

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Research Trends in Advanced Glycation End Products and Obesity: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the scientific articles on advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and obesity. English-language journal articles about AGEs and obesity were retrieved from the Scopus database. The OpenRefine application was used for data cleaning, the VOSviewer software program for analysis of the trends of year of publication, country, institution, journal, authors, references, and keywords. Microsoft Excel and Tableau Public were applied for the visualizing of the publication trends. Data collection was performed on 3 February 2022, from a total of 1170 documents. The Mann–Whitney test and Spearman test with software SPSS ver.28.0.1.1. were used to assess the relation between open access journal statuses, years of publications, and CiteScore. The results of the study showed that there was an increase in studies on processed foods, including AGEs and obesity. The United States was the country with the largest contribution in this field, with the highest number of citations. The *Nutrients* journal published the largest number of articles on this topic, particularly in the last two years. The present focus of the studies is on ultra-processed foods. The open access journals have younger medians of the year of publication and higher medians for number of citations than do closed access journals ($p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.05$, respectively). A strong negative association was seen between CiteScore and the year of publication ($r = -0.64$ [95% CI: −0.67, −0.60]), $p < 0.001$. We present this bibliometric analysis to furnish the most recent data on the description, visualization, and analysis of AGEs and obesity.

Keywords: advanced glycation end products; bibliometric analysis; obesity; VOSviewer

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Citation: Liman, P.B.; Anastasya, K.S.; Salma, N.M.; Yenny, Y.; Faradilla, M.A. Research Trends in Advanced Glycation End Products and Obesity: Bibliometric Analysis. *Nutrients* **2022**, *14*, 5255. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14245255

Academic Editors: Michael Kontomanou and Anastasia Badeka

Received: 3 November 2022
Accepted: 3 December 2022
Published: 9 December 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

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1. Introduction

Obesity is a global problem that is still unsolved. This may also be seen in Indonesia from the yearly increases in the prevalence of obesity [1]. The shift in lifestyle as a result of globalization and modernization leads to an increase in sedentary activities and the consumption of unhealthy foods such as processed foods, and in overnutrition [2,3]. This lifestyle, in conjunction with smoking [4] and hyperglycaemia [5], is known to increase the level of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) in the body, which subsequently cause disease complications [6].

Publications about AGEs started to develop with the discovery of AGEs in the body in connection with diabetes [7]. The increase in publications became more noticeable after the breakthrough discovery of AGEs in foods [8] that are consumed daily [9–13]. There were also other discoveries, such as the effect of heating [14], pH [15], and the duration of food storage [16], all of which may be changed to reduce the level of AGEs in foods. In spite of this, in general the studies demonstrated that processed foods and high fat

Journal of Medicine and Health
Vol.2 No.1 February 2018
Review Article

Phytochemical Features of Moringa oleifera Leaves as Anticancer A Review Article

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Abstract

Cancer is a disease that can threaten human life. Various methods of cancer therapy have been widely practiced, one of which is chemotherapy. But the cost used for the therapy is also very expensive. This difficulty led many researchers to conduct research to find active compounds from natural materials. Moringa leaf (Moringa oleifera) has cytotoxic activity, because it contains a lot of flavonoids. Flavonoids are polyphenol compounds produced from secondary metabolism in plants. The most flavonoids that are anticancer active substances in the Moringa leaf are quercetin, kaempferol and myricetin. Cytotoxic activity because these active substances can induce apoptosis through intrinsic pathways by inhibition of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), extracellular-signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK 1/2), c-Jun N-terminal protein kinase 1 (JNK), and protein kinase C (PKC).

***Keywords**: Moringa leaf, quersetin; kaempferol; myricetin; anticancer*

DOI: 10.18585/inabj.v17i3.3472
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Indones Biomed J. 2025; 17(3): 233-40

RESEARCH ARTICLE

APOA2–265 T>C Polymorphism as A Genetic Marker Associated with Lipid Profiles and Cardiovascular Risk in A Healthy Indonesian Population

Monica Dwi Hartanti[1,2,3,*], Ilham Hizbulloh[1], Janice Puteri Satibi[1], Ricardo Lie Virgo[1], Karina Shasri Anastasya[1], Mizanul Adli[1], Gerie Amarendra[1], Agung Junnata[1]

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Abstract

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Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/bioscientist
March 2025 Vol. 13, No. 1
e-ISSN: 2654-4571
pp. 83-94

bungan Profil Lipid dan Kejadian Migren pada Karyawan di Jakarta

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s: migraine; lipid profile; LDL; lipoprotein A; total cholesterol

te: Satyasari, D., Larasari, A., Faradilla, M., & Anastasya, K. (2025). Hubungan Profil Lipid dan Kejadian pada Karyawan di Jakarta. *Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi, 13*(1), 83-94. doi.org/10.33394/bioscientist.v13i1.14885

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Research Trends in Advanced Glycation End Products and Obesity: Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the scientific articles on advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and obesity. English-language journal articles about AGEs and obesity were retrieved from the Scopus database. The OpenRefine application was used for data cleaning, the VOSviewer software program for analysis of the trends of year of publication, country, institution, journal, authors, references, and keywords. Microsoft Excel and Tableau Public were applied for the visualizing of the publication trends. Data collection was performed on 3 February 2022, from a total of 1170 documents. The Mann–Whitney test and Spearman test with software SPSS ver.28.0.1.1. were used to assess the relation between open access journal statuses, years of publications, and CiteScore. The results of the study showed that there was an increase in studies on processed foods, including AGEs and obesity. The United States was the country with the largest contribution in this field, with the highest number of citations. The *Nutrients* journal published the largest number of articles on this topic, particularly in the last two years. The present focus of the studies is on ultra-processed foods. The open access journals have younger medians of the year of publication and higher medians for number of citations than do closed access journals ($p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.05$, respectively). A strong negative association was seen between CiteScore and the year of publication ($r = -0.64$ [95% CI: −0.67, −0.60]), $p < 0.001$. We present this bibliometric analysis to furnish the most recent data on the description, visualization, and analysis of AGEs and obesity.

Keywords: advanced glycation end products; bibliometric analysis; obesity; VOSviewer

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Citation: Liman, P.B.; Anastasya, K.S.; Salma, N.M.; Yenny, Y.; Faradilla, M.A. Research Trends in Advanced Glycation End Products and Obesity: Bibliometric Analysis. *Nutrients* **2022**, *14*, 5255. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14245255

Academic Editors: Michael Kontomanou and Anastasia Badeka

Received: 3 November 2022
Accepted: 3 December 2022
Published: 9 December 2022

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1. Introduction

Obesity is a global problem that is still unsolved. This may also be seen in Indonesia from the yearly increases in the prevalence of obesity [1]. The shift in lifestyle as a result of globalization and modernization leads to an increase in sedentary activities and the consumption of unhealthy foods such as processed foods, and in overnutrition [2,3]. This lifestyle, in conjunction with smoking [4] and hyperglycaemia [5], is known to increase the level of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) in the body, which subsequently cause disease complications [6].

Publications about AGEs started to develop with the discovery of AGEs in the body in connection with diabetes [7]. The increase in publications became more noticeable after the breakthrough discovery of AGEs in foods [8] that are consumed daily [9–13]. There were also other discoveries, such as the effect of heating [14], pH [15], and the duration of food storage [16], all of which may be changed to reduce the level of AGEs in foods. In spite of this, in general the studies demonstrated that processed foods and high fat

Journal of Medicine and Health
Vol.2 No.1 February 2018
Review Article

Phytochemical Features of Moringa oleifera Leaves as Anticancer A Review Article

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Abstract

Cancer is a disease that can threaten human life. Various methods of cancer therapy have been widely practiced, one of which is chemotherapy. But the cost used for the therapy is also very expensive. This difficulty led many researchers to conduct research to find active compounds from natural materials. Moringa leaf (Moringa oleifera) has cytotoxic activity, because it contains a lot of flavonoids. Flavonoids are polyphenol compounds produced from secondary metabolism in plants. The most flavonoids that are anticancer active substances in the Moringa leaf are quercetin, kaempferol and myricetin. Cytotoxic activity because these active substances can induce apoptosis through intrinsic pathways by inhibition of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), extracellular-signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK 1/2), c-Jun N-terminal protein kinase 1 (JNK), and protein kinase C (PKC).

***Keywords**: Moringa leaf, quersetin; kaempferol; myricetin; anticancer*

Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi
E-ISSN 2654-4571; P-ISSN 2338-5006
Volume 12, Issue 2, December 2024; Page, 1821-1827
Email: bioscientist@undikma.ac.id

mRNA RELATIVE EXPRESSION CATALASE IN HYPERTENSION

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.33394/bioscientist.v12i2.12825
Submit: 27-08-2024; Revised: 22-09-2024; Accepted: 29-09-2024; Publshed: 30-12-2024

ABSTRACT: Hypertension is number one worldwide disease which lead to death. Initially hypertension is caused by changes in the walls of blood vessels. These vascular changes are due to the accumulation of ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species). ROS is the result of the balance between antioxidants and oxidants, but uncontrolled conditions will cause vascular damage. One of ROS product from metabolism which could played role in downregulation antioxidant gene expression is hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide could be neutralized by catalase enzyme. Studies about catalase expression in hypertension subject is still limited. This research aims to determine mRNA relative expression catalase in hypertension. In this case control study, thrity subject hypertension and normotension subject were recruited within the age of 50-60 years. Hypertension subject was chosen according to JNC 8. Two millilitres vein blood was isolated into RNA. mRNA expression was detected by qRT PCR with 2 steps. Relative expression was determined using livak method. The data was analyzed using Mann Withney test with GraphPad software. Research results show that (1) catalase mRNA relative expression was 0.6 fold in hypertension; (2) catalase relative expression was not significantly lower in hypertension; (3) other antioxidants might have other mechanism to detoxify ROS and prevent hypertension.
Keywords: hypertension, mRNA, catalase, expression

How to Cite: Yohana, Y., Faradilla, M., Meiyanti, M., Hartanti, M., Margo, E., & Anastasya, K. (2024). mRNA Relative Expression Catalase in Hypertension. *Bioscientist: Jurnal Ilmiah Biologi, 12*(2). 1821-1827. https://doi.org/10.33394/bioscientist.v12i2.12825

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