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001. Influence of Umbilical Cord Mesenchymal Stem Cells Administration on Vascular Maturity of Arteriovenous Fistula in Local Rabbit Model Based on Doppler Ultrasonography

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Introduction. The need for arteriovenous fistula (AVF) as access to hemodialysis is increasing, but the failure rate of AVF maturity is also relatively high. Umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have anti-inflammatory properties that can occur in homeostasis, repair, and regeneration in pathological responses caused by vascular injury. This study aims to determine how administering cord mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) affects vascular maturity based on Doppler ultrasound examination in AVF rabbit models.

Method. An experimental study proceeded using a local male rabbit (Lepus Domestica). The administration of umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells was applied in situ on AVF and intravenously. Vascular maturation assessed using ultrasound was the variable of interest. The data obtained in this study were analyzed by parametric test using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test.

Results. Analysis of vascular maturation based on vascular diameter showed a p-value of <0.001, based on the results of vascular hyperplasia parameters showed a p-value of 0.014, and based on vascular flow parameters showed a p-value of 0.02.

Conclusion. The administration of stem cells in situ affects the diameter of blood vessels and intravenously affects blood flow. Administration of stem cells in situ and intravenously may suppress vascular hyperplasia.

Keywords: AVF, stem cells, mesenchymal umbilical cord, vascular maturation

002. Effect of Progesterone Hormonal Contraceptive on Progesterone Immunoeexpression in Meningiomas

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Introduction. Meningioma is the most common type of primary brain tumor, with a prevalence of 37.6% of all primary central nervous system neoplasms and 53.3% of all benign central nervous system tumors. Hormonal contraceptive is a risk factor because meningioma cells tend to increase when exposed to progesterone. This study evaluates the use of progesterone conception on the expression of progesterone receptors in the brain tissue of meningioma patients concerning hormonal contraceptives.

Method. A case-control study enrolled 38 females with meningioma who were divided into two groups, the hormonal contraceptive group and the non-hormonal contraceptive group. Each subject underwent postoperative immunohistochemical examination of the subject's brain tissue to assess progesterone receptors.

Results. The mean age of the patients was 44.58±9.63 years, with an average duration of contraceptive use of 8.1±5.59 years in patients with hormonal contraceptive and 12.42±7.55 years in patients with non-hormonal contraceptive. Progesterone receptor immunoeexpression in the hormonal contraceptive group was more significant than in the non-hormonal contraceptive group (79.47±9.11 vs. 59.21±17.74; p = 0.003). However, progesterone receptor immunoeexpression in the hormonal contraceptive group was only affected by the duration of contraceptive use (p = 0.027).

Conclusion. The finding of progesterone receptor immunoeexpression in meningioma tissue in hormonal contraceptive patients was higher than in the other groups. This explains the effect of hormonal contraception on the incidence of meningioma and becomes a consideration for patients in choosing contraception.

Keywords: meningioma, progesterone immunoeexpression, progesterone receptor, hormonal contraceptive

003. Hemodialysis Catheter-related Bloodstream Infection with Swollen Unilateral Arm in Prof Dr. Dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah Hospital: A Case Report

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Introduction. Catheter-related bloodstream infection (CRBSI) is one of the most dreadful consequences of hemodialysis catheter use due to its associated increased risk of morbidity and mortality. We reported a case report that was followed for two weeks.

Case Presentation. A 57-year-old female was admitted to the emergency room of Prof Dr. Dr. I.G.N.G Ngoerah Hospital with complaints of swelling and pain in her right arm since one week before admission. On the physical examination, the patient was alert, with normal blood pressure, tachycardia, regular breathing, and hyperthermia (39°C). On the catheter double-lumen insertion site, there is redness, edema, warmth,
and tenderness. Laboratory findings showed leukocytosis. Blood culture showed Staphylococcus aureus. CT angiography of the right upper extremity showed multiple lymphadenopathies on the right axillary site and right forearm site. The patient underwent an operation to remove the CDL. Specimen taken From the CDL tip culture showed the same bacteria as the blood culture. The patient was treated with a definitive antibiotic after the culture result. After two weeks, the swollen arm utterly subsided.

**Conclusion.** CRBSI with swollen unilateral arm was successfully treated by source control and the definitive antibiotic.

**Keywords:** CRBSI, unilateral arm swelling, infection, hemodialysis access infection, CDL infection, female

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**004. Facial Nerve Paresis After Reconstruction of Neglected Mandibular Condylar Fracture: A Case Report**

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**Introduction.** Mandibular fractures are the second most common fracture in the face region, with surgery as the primary option for treating these fractures. However, facial nerve injury post-operative incidence is 3.2-30% due to different approaches and surgeons’ experience. Methylcobalamin (McB12), an active form of vitamin B12, is reported to promote nerve regeneration and is effective for facial paralysis.

**Case presentation**

A 47-year-old man complained of facial pain and swelling after a traffic accident. He was diagnosed with a neglected bilateral mandibular parasymphysis fracture and a bilateral mandibular condyle neck fracture. The management was delayed because the patient refused surgery on the first date. He then underwent reconstructive surgeries, but two months postoperatively, he remains enfacing malocclusions. Finally, an osteotomy and reconstructive procedure was performed with a combination of preauricular and retromandibular approaches in the left mandibular condyle four months after the incident. Postoperatively, good occlusion is achieved, but facial nerve paresis was found. Methylcobalamin administration three times a day for six months was given, and the paresis recovered.

**Conclusion.** Treatment of neglected mandibular condylar fracture requires special attention as facial nerve paresis is commonly found postoperatively due to manipulation of fracture fragments or hardware application during surgery. Most facial nerve paresis heal completely within 6 to 12 months, and only 5% are permanent paresis. Neurotrophic agents such as Methylcobalamin thrice daily for six months have shown favorable results.

**Keywords:** facial nerve paresis, mandibular condylar fracture, Methylcobalamin

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**005. Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio as An Adhesions Predictor After Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy in Dr. Zainoel Abidin General Hospital, Banda Aceh**

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**Introduction.** Predicting the adhesions in high-risk surgical procedures is very important. The neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is easy, low-cost, and fast inflammatory markers, positively correlating with inflammation that leads to adhesion. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the value of NLR as a predictor of adhesion in cholelithiasis patients undergoing cholecystectomy procedures.

**Method.** A retrospective study using medical record data of 44 cholelithiasis patients undergoing cholecystectomy during Jan-March 2023 at the Dr. Zainoel Abidin General Hospital. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio values were determined based on routine blood tests and statistical analysis using an independent t-test. In contrast, NLR diagnostic values were analyzed with receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve to obtain the cut-off value with p <0.05 was significant.

**Results.** The samples comprised of 24 adhesion– and 16 non-adhesion subjects. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio value in the adhesion group (1.77-8.4) was significantly different from the non-adhesion group (1.25-2.64) with p <0.01. The area under the curve (AUC) analysis was 0.970 (p <0.001), with the NLR cut-off value of 2.61 indicating a sensitivity of 87.50% and specificity of 93.75%.

**Conclusion.** NLR could be used to predict adhesion presence in pre-operative cholecystectomy with a cut-off of 2.61.

**Keywords:** neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, biomarker, cholecystectomy, adhesion

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**006. Which is Preferable? Appendectomy With or Without Purse-String Sutures: Literature Review**

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**Introduction.** Acute appendicitis constitutes the leading cause of acute abdomen. Appendectomy, the definitive treatment for uncomplicated acute appendicitis, can be done conventionally or laparoscopically. Conventional/ open appendectomy employed purse string suture in the cecum or Z suture 1.25 cm from the appendix base. Purse string sutures help reduce inflammation and abscess formation caused by intestinal bacteria that translocate to the abdominal cavity.

**Method.** This review based on some articles from systematic reviews and meta-analyses, retrospective cohort studies, and case-control that was search based on the PICO structure.

**Results.** Six articles were reviewed, consisting of two studies with a retrospective cohort design that recommend using purse string sutures in appendectomy. Four other studies, namely one study with a systematic review design, two retrospective studies, and one prospective 6-year follow-up study, did not support purse string sutures.

**Conclusion.** The exertion of purse string sutures thru appendectomy is yet a contention, but most surgeons do not recommend them. Nevertheless, the possibility of stump appendicitis in an appendectomy without invaginating the stump may be undiagnosed. Therefore, this condition may impact the evaluation of complications.
**Keywords:** appendectomy, purse-string sutures, complication, infection, stump appendicitis

### 007. Abdominal Pain in Geriatric Population: A Pancreatitis or Gastric Perforation? A Case Report

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**Introduction.** Abdominal pain is one of the symptoms that urged the patient to the Emergency Department (ED), mostly concluded as non-specific abdominal pain. In the geriatric population, pain in the abdomen area is usually brought lately, has a poor outcome, and mostly requires operative intervention. Lifestyle, history of illness, and medication play significant roles during assessment and outcome. However, the diffuse symptoms of a perforated gastric ulcer and delayed hospital admission lead diagnosing and treating this condition challenging, resulting in a poor prognosis. Among all geriatric patients in ED, an observational case study of abdominal pain has proceeded. The aim is that abdominal pain in the geriatric population should be explored meticulously.

**Case Presentation.** A 68-year-old male came to ED twice with four days of worsening epigastric pain. The next day, the family notified them that he frequently purchased medicine to medicate his hip pain and regularly consumed herbal medicine. Physical examination revealed a distended abdomen with guarding, rigidity, and weakened bowel sounds. CT scan suggests air density near the head of the pancreas and free air in the ileum section. The patient was scheduled for an exploratory laparotomy after his condition stabilized. It found traces of necrotic tissue nearby the duodenum and pancreatic region with no perforation. The patient recovered satisfactorily and was discharged on the twelfth postoperative day.

**Conclusion.** Awareness of emergency signs and differential diagnosis during the first assessment would be significant in determining the outcomes

**Keywords:** geriatric assessment, abdominal pain, laparotomy, intestinal perforation.

### 008. The Impact of Antitumor Treatment on Cancer Patients with COVID-19: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Observational Study

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**Introduction.** Cancer is a chronic disease followed by various complications, lack of immune system, reduced quality of life, and even death. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic in various countries has had a significant adverse impact on patients. This study analyzed the impact of various antitumor treatments on cancer infected with COVID-19.

**Methods.** This meta-analysis developed according to the PRISMA – P protocol in some databases, including Cochrane Library PubMed, Science Direct, and Research Gate, focused on cancer patients with COVID-19 receiving various types of antitumor treatment. Analysis was performed using RevMan V.5.3 software with the outcome of mortality rate and severe COVID-19.

**Results.** Twenty-five observational studies met the inclusion criteria with 21,940 subjects. No significant difference in mortality rate (OR 1.08, 95% CI 0.99 – 1.18, p = 0.09), but a significant difference in severe COVID-19 (OR 1.19, 95% CI 1.02 – 1.39, p = 0.02). Immunotherapy leads to the most significant worsening of both mortality rate (OR 1.39, 95% CI 1.17 – 1.64, p = 0.0001) and severe COVID-19 (OR 1.82, 95% CI 1.23 – 2.71, p = 0.003). No significant differences in other antitumor treatments.

**Conclusion.** Antitumor treatment does not have a significant impact on the mortality rate but has a significant impact on worsening the severity of COVID-19. Immunotherapy is among all the antitumor therapies with the highest potential for worsening.

**Keywords:** cancer, malignancy, COVID-19, antitumor therapy

### 009. Short- and Long Term Outcomes Following Liver Transplantation with Piggyback Versus Conventional Approaches: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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**Introduction.** The piggyback (PB-LT) and conventional (CON-LT) approaches were the most used in adult liver transplantation. However, the two methods' clinical outcomes and survival rates have yet to be well studied. Therefore, this study aimed to conduct a quantitative meta-analysis focused on the efficacy of piggyback and conventional procedures.

**Method.** This systematic review and meta-analysis followed the PRISMA standards. Literature searching proceeded in some databases, including Cochrane Library, PubMed, Scopus, and EMBASE. The Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale and the Cochrane Collaboration's risk of bias tool were used to analyze eligible articles to evaluate study quality.

**Results.** Nine retrospective cohort studies and two randomized controlled trials (RCTs) were included. When PB-LT was used instead of CON-LT, perioperative red blood cells consumption was decreased substantially (mean difference −1.49; 95% CI −2.53 to −0.45; p <0.001), with significantly shorter length hospital stay (mean difference −1.68; 95% CI −1.88 to −1.47; p <0.001), less warm (mean difference −10.49; 95% CI −17.93 to −3.05; p <0.001) and cold (mean difference −43.09; 95% CI −66.65 to −19.43; p <0.001) ischemia duration. Furthermore, no significant difference in primary nonfunction, total operation duration, hepatobiliary complication, length of ICU stay, 1-year mortality, and 1-year graft survival using either PB-LT or CON-LT (p >0.05).

**Conclusions.** The current study shows that PB-LT and CON-LT are viable options for adult liver transplantation. The piggyback approach had different short-term outcomes. The two approaches had no significant differences in long-term clinical outcome indicators.
Keywords: liver transplantation, liver grafting, surgical procedures

010. Risk Factors for Re-expansion Pulmonary Edema Following Chest Tube Drainage in Spontaneous Pneumothorax: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction. Re-expansion pulmonary edema (RPE) is a rare but potentially fatal complication that can develop after rapid lung expansion following the management of lung collapse. This meta-analysis aimed to investigate the risk factors for RPE following chest tube drainage in patients with spontaneous pneumothorax.

Methods. A comprehensive systematic literature search in electronic databases to identify studies focused on the risk factors for RPE following chest tube drainage in spontaneous pneumothorax was carried out. Pooled odds ratios (OR) or weighted mean differences (WMD) were calculated to evaluate the risk factors. Meta-analysis was conducted using Review Manager 5.3 software. This study was registered in PROSPERO with the registration number CRD42023404771.

Results. Five studies involving 1,093 spontaneous pneumothorax patients were included in this meta-analysis. The pooled analysis showed that the following risk factors were significantly associated with increased risk of RPE following chest tube drainage: the presence of smoking history (OR = 1.94, 95% CI: 1.22-3.10, p = 0.005, I² = 0%); longer duration of symptoms (WMD = 3.76, 95% CI: 2.07-5.45, p < 0.0001, I² = 30%); larger size of pneumothorax (WMD = 16.76, 95% CI: 8.88-24.64, p < 0.0001, I² = 78%). Age, sex, and location of pneumothorax had no significant association.

Conclusions. In patients with spontaneous pneumothorax, smoking history, longer duration of symptoms, and larger size of pneumothorax increase the risk of developing RPE following chest tube drainage.

Keywords: risk factors, re-expansion pulmonary edema, chest tube, spontaneous pneumothorax

011. Arteriovenous Malformation of the Left Frontal Region And Left Palpebra: A Case Reports

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Introduction. Arteriovenous malformation (AVM) is a vascular disorder that usually appears at birth by obtaining an abnormal connection between arteries and veins. The overall incidence of CVM was 1.08%, in data from intensive examinations of children. The primary focus treatment modalities are still Endovascular interventions with catheter-guided embolization and surgery for AVM removal.

Case Presentation

A 12-year-old boy complained of a lump above his left eye. The lump was noted when he was born, grew more prominent, and was dark red. Clinical exams revealed a mass, firm boundaries, dark red color, with a shiny porous surface measuring 9.5 cm x 8 cm. An AVM artery feeding embolization on the left superficial temporalis artery of the frontal branch was carried out in as many as II stages. Then proceed with AVM reduction excision of the left frontal region – left palpebra superior + reconstruction of the defect cover with a radial forearm fasciocutaneous free flap.

Keywords: arteriovenous malformation, AVM, embolization, radial forearm fasciocutaneous free flap

012. Wilm’s Tumor with Obstructive Ileus In A Newborn: A Case Report

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Introduction. Wilm’s tumor is the most common kidney malignancy in pediatrics. It may spread to other organs, urge the adjacent organs, and lead to renal damage and high blood pressure. This case report aims to report on neonatal patients with Wilm’s tumor, which complicate obstructive ileus.

Case Presentation

A 21-day-old baby boy was admitted with a left abdominal lump. The lump noted since he was born grew rapidly and felt stiff. Physical exams revealed sunken eyes, dry lips, holosystolic murmur on parasternal line intercostal II-IV, and a solid mass measuring 5x4 cm in the left hypochondrium extending to the left iliac region. Abdominal ultrasound and CT scan confirmed a renal mass. He was diagnosed with partial obstructive ileus due to left kidney tumor suppression with a suspected Wilms tumor. A low intake malnutrition with moderate to severe dehydration was noted. The boy underwent laparotomy and left nephrectomy. The procedure alleviated all symptoms, and upon 1-month follow-up, he was found healthy with good nutritional status.

Conclusion. A large abdominal mass in neonates may designate a Wilms tumor. It may lead to obstructive ileus and can be treated with laparotomy and nephrectomy.
Introduction. De Garengeot’s hernia is a rare type of femoral hernia that describes the vermiform appendix incarcerated within the hernial sac. Appendicitis within a femoral hernia is a rare condition of difficult preoperative diagnosis.

Case Presentation
An 84-year-old woman was admitted to the emergency room with abdominal pain for four days. She also complained of a right-sided groin lump with worsening pain, nausea, vomiting, and reduced appetite. From the adjuvant examination, there was obstructive ileus. Laparotomy, herniotomy and herniorrhaphy, and appendicectomy were performed.

Conclusion. Although rare, the finding of a strangulated appendix within a femoral hernia represents a challenge. The definitive treatment for De Garengeot’s hernia is emergency appendicectomy and repair of the hernia. Several surgical approaches have been used, such as appendicectomy and hernia repair through the same inguinal approach or exploration of the sac and laparotomy for appendicectomy and then proceeding with the hernia repair through the initial groin incision. Such an approach is preferred since the hernia contained only the distal one-third of the appendix, and exposure of the base of the appendix was not feasible through the same incision.

Keywords: De Garengeot’s hernia, femoral hernia, surgical approach

014. Epidemiology of burns in elderly admitted to the Indonesian national referral burn unit: A 10 years retrospective study
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Introduction. Complicating factors of the elderly is that they are more vulnerable to burn injuries; indeed, geriatric was also related to worse survival. Unfortunately, there’s no study about elderly burn epidemiological data in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aims to report the epidemiologic characteristics of burns in older people at burn units over ten years.

Method. Data on burns were collected from a total of 97 burn patients in above 60 years old admitted to the burn unit of an Indonesian national referral hospital in Jakarta between January 2012 to May 2022. The patients were reviewed based on age, sex, total burn surface area (TBSA), burn grade, inhalation injury, etiology, length of stay, outcome, and payment method. In addition, data tabulation and bivariate analysis were carried out.

Results. A total of 1550 cases were managed, including elderly, adults, and children, with 97 elderly subjects within ten years; four were excluded because they were discharged upon their request. Thus, 93 subjects were enrolled in this study; 43 were male (46.6%), and 50 were female (53.7%). Explosions were the most common cause of burns in elderly subjects (54 subjects, 58%), followed by fire (21 subjects, 22.5%), chemicals (8 subjects, 8.6%), and scalds (7.5%), respectively. The total burn surface area mainly was 21-30% in 21 subjects (22.5%), followed by >10-20% in 17 subjects (18.2%), 41-50% in 17 subjects (18.2%), and 31-40% in 11 subjects (11.8%). Most subjects suffered second- and third-degree burns (80 subjects, 86%). Among elderly patients, no significant difference between sex and mortality (p = 0.737, 95% CI 0.384-1.967), age and mortality (p = 0.051), and age and length of stay (p = 0.467, correlation coefficient -0.076).

Conclusion. The explosion is the leading cause of burns, and most patients suffer a combination of second to third-degree burns. However, there is no difference between sex and mortality, age and mortality, and age and length of stay above 60-year-old burn subjects. Further studies are needed to determine factors affecting mortality and length of stay in elderly burn patients.

Keywords: Burns, elderly

015. Liposarcoma of The Breast: A Case Report
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Introduction. Soft tissue sarcoma occurred in 1% of all malignancies, with liposarcoma as the most common type for 9–18%. However, liposarcoma on the breast is a rare case that only accounts for 0.3% of all breast malignancies.

Case Presentation
A 44-year-old woman admitted a lump in her left breast for the last two months. Clinical and ultrasound imaging denoted a 4 x 7 cm benign mass. However, pathology assessment of the biopsy specimen showed an atypical lipomatous tumor (lipoma-like sub-type) with well-differentiated liposarcoma. A surgical-wide excision was carried out to achieve surgical margin and primary reconstruction with latissimus dorsi flap. The final pathology assessment confirmed the earlier one with a free margin. She then underwent further adjuvant radiotherapy.

Conclusion. Liposarcoma of the breast is rare. However, thorough examinations, wide excision, and adjuvant radiotherapy are recommended to prevent recurrence, metastasis, and poor prognosis.

Keywords: liposarcoma, lipoma, sarcoma, breast cancer

Keywords: Wilms tumor, neonates, obstructive, ileus, malnutrition, dehydration
016. De Garengeot’s Hernia: A Case Report

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Introduction. Laparoscopic repair of De Garengeot hernia is recommended for its association with decreased postoperative pain and faster return to normal activities.

Case Presentation
A 65-year-old female patient presented with painful right inguinal swelling and surgery was indicated due to suspected omentum incarceration in a femoral hernia detected via computed tomography. Laparoscopic transabdominal pre-peritoneal repair with appendectomy was performed, with satisfactory postoperative results and no evidence of recurrence after two years.

Conclusion. Most cases of De Garengeot were found incidentally due to the difficulty in preoperative diagnosis. The laparoscopic approach is proven to have advantages over the open approach and is especially advised for generally better postoperative outcomes.

Keywords: Laparoscopic, transabdominal preperitoneal, de Garengeot, appendectomy

017. Bilateral Mandible Giant Cell Tumor: A Case Report

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Introduction. Giant cell tumors (GCTs) are uncommon benign bone tumors in the jaw. It occurs most commonly in the mandible. A unilateral involvement predominates. Nevertheless, cases of bilateral involvement have also been described. The local recurrence rates were as high as 25%.

Case Presentation
We reported a GCT in an 11-year-old male with painless, slow-growing swelling of the bilateral mandible that had persisted for one year. A combination of imaging and biopsy instituted the diagnosis. In addition, a bilateral hemimandibulectomy, reconstruction with a mandible plate, and dissection of the bilateral submandibular glands were performed - no recurrence at follow-up.

Conclusion. Diagnosing GCT is a clinical challenge as it requires a collaboration of clinical symptomatology, radiographic imaging, and histopathology analysis. The primary treatment is surgical removal and follow-up to reveal recurrence. As other diseases were histologically similar, prompt diagnosis and management can significantly improve morbidity and long-term outcomes.

Keywords: Giant cell tumor, GCT, mandible, bilateral mandible, hemimandibulectomy, histopathology

018. Spontaneous Rupture of Bladder After Vaginal Delivery with Large Fetal: A Case Report

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Introduction. Spontaneous bladder rupture is usually found in a diseased bladder. However, spontaneous bladder rupture after vaginal delivery is an uncommon condition. We reported a case of bladder rupture after vaginal delivery with a large fetus.

Case Presentation
A 23-year-old nulliparous with abdominal pain and urinary retention after normal vaginal delivery seven days before. She also complained of abdominal distension and nausea. No history of trauma. A single baby boy of 4100 grams was born by vaginal delivery with no complications. No anal fistula was found in further exams. A simple blood test showed mild anemia with a hemoglobin content of 9.7 mg/dL and a leukocytosis of 25.530 µl/mm³, indicating an infection. However, the source of the infection remains unknown yet. A plain abdominal x-ray showed ileus obstruction with peritonitis. After that, the investigation continued with abdomen ultrasonography revealed free fluid in the peritoneal cavity. She underwent exploratory laparotomy. The dome of the bladder was found ruptured. The repair proceeded was successful. After five days, the patient was discharged with the Foley catheter remaining in place. Despite uncommon conditions, we have to be aware of this case. Early diagnostic and prompt treatment was required to prevent serious complications.

Keywords: spontaneous bladder rupture, vaginal delivery, large fetal

019. MRSA Abscess Complication after Endovenous Laser Ablation: A Case Report

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Introduction. Endovenous Laser Ablation (EVLA) for venous insufficiency treatment in lower extremities was introduced to reduce post-operative morbidity compared with conventional methods. Previous studies reported that the overall results of this procedure were promising. However, complications may occur even in routine procedures and lead to surgical revision.

Case Presentation
A morbidity obese 60-year-old woman (BMI 46kg/m², without Diabetes Mellitus) was admitted with a painful and diffuse phlegmonous infection of the right leg. She was scheduled for EVLA and debridement three weeks before admission due to insufficiency of the right SFJ (duplex ultrasound scanning showed GSV diameter 9.4mm, slow blood flow motion, and 4380 ms reflux on Valsalva test) and concomitant venous ulcer (CEAP classification 6) over her medial ankle. An extensive debridement and surgical drainage proceeded. The culture of the specimen revealed Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) infection, and an intravenous antibiotic (vancomycin) regimen was administered. After resolving the symptoms and pus, she was discharged and followed with homecare therapy.
Conclusion. EVLA, as an effective treatment, has equal risk, similar to any other surgical intervention. Even though abscess formation is an uncommon complication, a higher possibility may occur in patients with untreated morbidity, as obesity has become an independent risk factor for infection. As the principal route of infection, in this case, was through the laser fiber introduction site, precautions such as preoperative antibiotics, better coverage, and a disinfection process on the operating field also should be taken to minimize the risk of surgical site infection.

Keywords: EVLA, surgical site infection, MRSA, CVI

020. Correlation Between Age, Initial Body Mass Index (BMI) with Excessive Weight Loss on Very Early Period After Surgery Based on Multicenter Bariatric Surgery Experiences in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Introduction. Weight loss, as a major outcome of bariatric surgery, can be affected by many factors such as sociodemographic, behavioral problems, genetics, patient status, and the surgical technique. However, limited data were the issue. Therefore, the study aimed to find out the correlation between age and BMI with excessive weight loss after bariatric surgery.

Method. Cross-sectional study design from two bariatric centers in Jakarta.

Results. A total of 87 participants enrolled with male: female ratio = 1:4. Age ranged from 14-62 years (median 39 years). Type 1 Obesity, type 2 and 3 obesity were 37.9%, 20.6%, and 28.7%, respectively. Bariatric surgeries include gastric balloon (10.3%), endoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (ESG) (8%), laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) (41.3%), sleeve gastrectomy with duodenoejunal bypass (1.1%), Roux en Y gastric bypass (RYGB) (31%), single anastomosis duodeno-ileal bypass (SADI) (8%). In the third month of observation, it was found that 29.8% of participants with %excessive weight loss (EWL) ≥50%: mean %EWL LSG 46.7% (41.6-51.9%), mean %EWL RYGB 45.5% (40.5-50.7%). From the correlation test, in total, we found a reverse correlation between age and BMI with excessive weight loss after bariatric surgery.

Conclusion. In the third month's observation, it was found that the higher BMI, the lower %EWL. Age barely correlates with weight loss. Bariatric surgery should be performed as early as possible.

Keywords: Bariatric surgery, weight loss, body mass index, age

021. Breast Cancer Incidence After Prophylactic Mastectomy: A Systematic Review

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Introduction. Nowadays, many women in the world are living in fear of encountering breast cancer (BC). In 2020, WHO stated that BC is the most common cancer in the world and the fifth most common leading cause of cancer-related death. The progress made in medical science has made it possible for women to undergo prophylactic mastectomy (PM), which lowers their chances of developing BC. This article will discuss the incidence of BC after PM in women with no prior history of BC in one or both breast tissue.

Methods. A systematic literature search proceeded in some databases namely ProQuest, EBSCO, and PubMed with a total of 380 articles. After a thorough screening, eight articles that met the criteria were enrolled. In addition, hand searching was carried out in google scholar. Of those articles, the risk of bias proceeded using the risk of bias tools from CLARITY.

Results. All articles suggested that most patients are middle-aged women, mostly around 45 years old. The surgical technique used in most cases is nipple-sparing mastectomy (NSM) due to its cosmetic advantage. Moreover, mutations in the BRCA gene were found to be positive in PM patients. The incidence of BC is substantially reduced after PM, reducing it to approximately 90%. The rest of it still has a chance to develop BC.

Conclusion. Prophylactic mastectomy may reduce the incidence of breast cancer. However, further research, specifically on prophylactic mastectomy, is required to find out the long-term effect and efficacy.

Keywords: prophylactic mastectomy, breast cancer, incidence

022. Efficacy of Minimally Invasive Thermal Ablation Therapy as an Alternative Treatment in Early Breast Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Introduction. Breast-conserving surgery (BCS) is accepted as standard local therapy for early-stage breast cancer. In addition, minimally invasive ablative therapies have been used to treat early-stage breast cancer. This study assessed thermal ablation's effectiveness as an alternative therapy in early-stage breast cancer.

Method. According to PICOS, a systematic search for eligible studies was searched across several databases of PubMed, Web of Science, Science Direct, and Cochrane Library in March 2023 with relevant MESH terms. Each included study was evaluated with MINORS criteria for non-RCTs and JBI score for RCTs. All extracted data were presented as means (SD) or median (range) and proportions. The Wilson 95% binomial proportion confidence intervals (CIs) were used to pool full ablation proportions from all trials and each procedure.

Results. Of 80 studies, 65 studies had complete thermal ablation pooled rate of 83% (95% CI, 78%-87%). RFA achieved the highest complete ablation rate (94%, 95% CI 91%-97%), while laser ablation achieved the lowest (64%, 95% CI 40%-84%). Furthermore, studies with tumor sizes less than 2 cm had a higher complete ablation rate (86%) than those with 2-5 cm (72%). Cryoablation had the highest rate
of local recurrence (11%, 95% CI 7%–15%). Skin burn is the most prominent complication among all thermal ablation techniques.

**Conclusion.** Minimally invasive ablative techniques could induce coagulative necrosis in breast cancer with a low incidence of side effects. Thus, it may be considered an alternative early breast cancer treatment therapy.

**Keywords**: radiofrequency ablation, cryoablation, laser ablation, microwave ablation, high intensity focused ultrasound, breast cancer

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023. Factors Influencing Ulcer Healing in Chronic Limb Threatening Ischemia after Endovascular Angioplasty in DR. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital

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**Introduction.** Chronic limb-threatening ischemia (CLTI) can cause rest pain in the lower extremities and the formation of ulcers or gangrene. Revascularization, which can be done using open surgery or endovascular procedures, is the first line of treatment in CLTI management. However, CLTI patients at RSCM usually had advanced conditions and high re-amputation rates even after revascularization. This study aimed to determine factors associated with the outcome of endovascular angioplasty, especially ulcer healing.

**Method.** A cross-sectional study was conducted at RSCM involving CLTI patients with Rutherford grades 5 and 6 that underwent angioplasty. Age, gender, history of smoking, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, heart failure, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and diabetes mellitus were the independent variables studied in this study. The dependent variable was ulcer healing, a clinical assessment after angioplasty that was assessed as complete ulcer epithelialization within four months after the procedure.

**Results.** Of the 133 subjects enrolled, it was found that 60.9% of subjects underwent complete epithelialization. Factors that affect ulcer healing in CLTI include gender, history of depression, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, heart failure, chronic kidney disease, and diabetes mellitus. The factor with the highest association with ulcer healing after endovascular angioplasty based on the logistic regression was diabetes mellitus.

**Conclusion.** Factors significantly related to ulcer healing in patients with CLTI include gender, smoking, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, heart failure, CKD, and diabetes. The factor that was considered to have the highest association was diabetes mellitus.

**Keywords**: ulcer, chronic limb threatening ischemia, endovascular, angioplasty

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025. HbA1c Level and Risk of Major Adverse Limb Event (Male) After Revascularization in Diabetic Patient: A systematic Review

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**Introduction.** The relationship between glycemic control in Peripheral Artery Disease (PAD) patients before revascularization therapy and the risk of adverse limb events still needs to be better understood. This systematic review aims to review whether HbA1c is associated with Major Adverse Limb Events (MALE) after revascularization therapy in diabetic patients.

**Method.** A systematic article search proceeded following the PRISMA protocol. The inclusion criteria were: diabetic patients, PAD patients who have undergone revascularization, full-text original articles, English written, and published in the last five years. The Boolean operator was used in the search.

**Results.** Six articles from the publication year 2018 to 2023 were reviewed systematically. The total sample was 98,099 patients with diabetes. Five articles aim to find risk, four using Hazard Ratio (HR), one using Odd Ratio (OR), and one looking at the incidence rate. Five journals found that HbA1c ≥ 8% was significantly associated with the risk of MALE (p < 0.05), whereas for HbA1c <8%, the results were still questionable. One journal from Cha et al. found a difference in the relationship between HbA1c ≥7% with amputation, which is insignificant results, and reintervention, which is significant.

**Conclusion.** PAD patients with high levels of HbA1c have a higher risk of MALE. Based on these results, monitoring HbA1c levels and better management of glycemic control can be used as a reference to reduce the risk of MALE in PAD.

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**Introduction.** An incarcerated hernia mostly leads to gastrointestinal disturbance with clinical signs of ileus—however, an incarcerated hernia accompanied by the undescended testis is infrequent in adults.

**Case Presentation.** A male 53 years old was admitted to the emergency department (ER) of Aisyah Bojonegoro General Hospital with abdominal pain, a lump on his right groin, and redness on his right scrotum. He felt the symptom for two days, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. A distended abdomen, lump on the right inguinal area, and redness on his right scrotum were found on physical examination. A negative Pheren test during physical examination was found. The herniorrhaphy and hemioplasty proceeded in the next 4 hours after ER admission. Intraoperatively, undescended testis was identified despite a dilated ileum. A laparotomy proceeded. Resection of the ileum was completed with orchiectomy. Further assessment for the detection of malignancy is required.

**Conclusion.** An incarcerated hernia accompanied by undescended testis in adults is infrequent. However, such a condition may be a subject of suspicion.

**Keywords**: incarcerated hernia, undescended testis; laparotomy, orchiectomy
**Keywords:** Diabetes, peripheral artery disease, HbA1c, major adverse limb event

026. Diagnosis and Management of Melanotic Neuroectodermal Tumor: A Case Report

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**Introduction.** Oral cavity tumors are one of the crucial tumors that can be associated with serious problems in infants and children. Approximately 3%-10% of head and neck tumors have been reported in all age groups and genders. These tumors may destroy the facial bones by compromising the respiratory and digestive systems and adjacent structures if neglected.

**Case Presentation.** A 2-year-old boy was brought by his parents to the oncology department of Prof. Dr IGNG Ngerah Hospital Denpasar with complaints of a lump on the right cheek area, that enlarged within three months to the size of a ping pong ball. No pain and chewing disorder. This case has been assessed as ameloblastoma. The histomorphological results showed an infiltrative fibroblastic lesion among bone with pigmented epithelial and small round cell components. An infrastructure maxillectomy (Weber Ferguson approach) was performed. An immunohistochemical examination showed a melanotic neuroectodermal tumor.

**Conclusion.** Oral cavity tumors incidence is rare in children and infants, but its detection and treatment are necessary. In addition, radical tumor resection is one of the treatment options for ameloblastoma.

**Keywords:** melanotic neuroectodermal tumor, diagnosis, management, infrastructure maxillectomy

027. Epidemiological Study of Hypospadias in Indonesia: Data From A Single Center

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**Introduction.** Hypospadias is one of the most common congenital anomalies, with the number of cases varying from 0.6-69 cases for every 10,000 births in Asia. Although prioritized for congenital anomaly surveillance in Indonesia, there are currently no national epidemiological data on hypospadias. Yayasan Hipospadia dan Anomali Genitalia Indonesia creates a database of hypospadias patients in Indonesia for charity. This study aims to add insights into hypospadias epidemiology from a single center.

**Method.** Data was taken from a survey by Yayasan Hipospadia dan Anomali Genitalia Indonesia from May 2022 to April 2023. The survey is presented as a link posted on social media or through a contact person of the foundation. All responders were included in the study. Data were sorted and presented into subgroups.

**Results.** There are 142 responses with 128 subjects after duplication removal. The dominant age group of subjects is 1-2 years old (37%), followed by 3-5 years old (30%), and 6-12 years old (23%). Most subjects are located in Java Island (77%), with the predominant distribution of West Java (36%). Only 24 (19%) subjects agreed on further screening for surgery. Those who disagreed were due to economy and transportation issues (24%), loss to follow up (23%), or need to discuss further with family (13%).

**Conclusion.** The epidemiological study of hypospadias is important as it gives insights into patients’ characteristics in Indonesia. Economy and transportation issues are major obstacles to hypospadias treatment and thus need solutions from multiple stakeholders. Further study is needed to obtain an enormous epidemiological database.

**Keywords:** hypospadias, charity, survey, epidemiology