



PHILIPPINE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS



**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION INSTITUTE
INFORMATION RESOURCES AND ANALYSIS DIVISION**

**Department of Science and Technology
Bicutan, Taguig City, Metro Manila
Philippines**

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**Information Resources and Analysis Division
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PHILIPPINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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0001

Advances in modern mining techniques: automation and process control increase efficiency and safety

Modern techniques which have made important contributions to the efficiency of mining are to be demonstrated at the International Mining Machinery Exhibition taking place in London from 8-17 July this year during the International Mining Congress sponsored by the National Coal Board. Some of the techniques are as follows; supervision and control by computer, electronic developments, remote checks on fire damp, pneumatically operated controls, drives and control equipment, and power supply equipment.

Keywords: *Mining, Machinery and supplies, Mining techniques*

Philippine Mining Journal, Volume No. VII Issue No. 11, pages 48-49
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TN1 P5 7/11 1965

0002

Ceramic fibre helps maintain die--casting production

A ceramic fibre with the appearance of cotton wool but able to withstand 1260 C is helping to maintain high production rates from 19 automatic die-casting machines at the liverpool, England, works of AC Delco Ltd. The fibre, Triton Kaowool, is used as a lining for a 175ft (53cm) launder system feeding molten zinc to a 19 die-casting machines at a rate of 2-2 1/2 tons an hour.

Keywords: *Ceramic products, Mining, Ceramic fibre*

Philippine Mining Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, pages 36-37
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TN1 P5 13/12 1971

0003

The clinical use of radiation sterilized bone grafts

Agcaoili, Norberto R.

The clinical use of bone grafts is an accepted fact in modern orthopedics. In our country, experience on this field has been confined to autogenous bone. This practice has several built in disadvantages.

Keywords: *Radiology, Orthopedics, Bone graft*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 11-15
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0004

Control downy mildew of sugarcane

Rivera, Jaci

Downey mildew of sugarcane has been reported from Australia, Fiji, Formosa, and New Guinea. The disease was first noted in Formosa in 1909 and Miyake for the first time in 1911 identified the causal organism as *Sclerospora sacchari*

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Food processing and manufacture, Sugar industry*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. VI Issue No. 2, pages 66-71
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 6/2 1960

0005

Coordinated research program on the quantitative evaluation of nuclear medicine imaging procedures for the diagnosis of liver diseases

Torres, Juan F., Jr.

This paper presents in capsule form the objectives, work plan, country trends and some problems of the coordinated research program on the quantitative evaluation of nuclear medicine imaging procedures for the diagnosis of liver diseases.

Keywords: *Nuclear medicine, Radiology, Liver diseases*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 18-20
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0006

Dietary usage factors for ingestion dose calculations

Marasigan, C. J., dela Paz, L. R., Estacio, J. F. L., Palattao, Ma. V. B., Anden,

Usage factors for various food stuff commonly consumed within the Plume Exposure Pathway, EPZ of the PNPP-1 are presented. Comparison with Reg. Guide 1,109 values are given.

Keywords: *Radiology, Food consumption, Dietary habits*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 62-76
2012,

0007

Effect of γ -radiation on the saccharification of cellulose
Dela Rosa, A.M., Banzon, R.B., Abad, L.V., Simbul-Nuguid, Z.F., Dela Mines-Bulos

The effect of gamma radiation on the acid and enzymatic saccharification of agricultural cellulosic wastes was investigated. Radiation doses of 200 Kgy and higher significantly increase the saccharification of rice straw, rice hull, and corn husk. The observed radiation effects varied with the cellulosic material. Rice straw exhibited the greatest radiosensitivity while rice hull showed the least susceptibility to gamma radiation. Possible mechanisms for the radiation-induced degradation of cellulose and agricultural cellulosic wastes are discussed.

Keywords: *Biofuels, Cellulosic wastes, Radiology*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 1-10
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0008

Electronic data processing: its capabilities and limitations
Vital, Trini

Philippine business, industrial, and government communities are waging a revolution--an electronic computer revolution. The mad scramble in the switch from conventional systems to automated data processing may be traced to the confirmed effectiveness of computers as powerful management tools for executive decision-making.

Keywords: *Business, Electronic data processing*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 4, pages 125-128
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/4 1966

0009

Further notes on chlorotic disease of sugarcane in the Philippines
Rivera, J.R., Cano,

Chlorotic streak disease is one of the newly recorded and least known diseases of sugarcane in the Philippines. It is prevalent and severe in low-lying poorly drained areas. If proper precautions are not taken to prevent its multiplication in a locality and dissemination to other places, it may become a serious problem to sugarcane culture in all low-lying

areas. The disease was first observed in low-lying fields of Hda. San Jose, La Castellana Negros Occidental on October 28, 1964 by Wismer and Rivera *1964) and there is very little doubt that the malady occurs in low-lying areas of other haciendas in La Castellana district as well

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Sugar industry, Sugar*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 4, pages 121-124
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/4 1966

0010

Influence of planting density and furrow distance on the yield of cane and sugar

Urgel, G. V., Lumanlan, C. A., Mora,

Experiments on rate of planting by furrow spacing were laid out to determine the effect on the yields of early planted Co 421, medium planted Phil 53-33 and later planted Co 527 in Hacienda Luisita, San Miguel, Tarlac. On early planting, significance was reflected on piculs sugar per ton cane and piculs sugar per hectare when varying the furrow distance. Highest tonnage and sugar yield per hectare were obtained from furrow set at 1.0 meter apart. Interaction between rate of planting and furrow distance was significant on piculs sugar per ton cane only. On medium planting, furrow distance and rate of planting significantly affected the yield of cane and sugar per hectare. Furrow set at 0.8 meter apart obtained the highest yield in tons cane and piculs sugar per hectare. Consistent decline in yield was noted when either furrow spacing was widened or planting rate was decreased. A declining yield trend was observed when either furrow spacing was widened or rate of planting was decreased on late planting. Likewise, there was no interaction between these two variables that significantly affected yield.

Keywords: *Food processing and manufacture, Furrow irrigation, Sugar*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 1, pages 19-24
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/1 1966

0011

Internal revenue rulings

A rock clay brick produced from rock clay which is subjected to such treatment processes as calcination, grinding, soddification and baking, resulting in almost 100% of the same rock clay similar in all appearance to the rock clay in its crude form, is a mineral product as defined in Section 246 of the Tax Code (BIR Ruling No. 64-047)

Keywords: *Mining tax, BIR Ruling No. 64-047, Mining*

Philippine Mining Journal, Volume No. VII Issue No. 11, pages 51-52
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TN1 P5 7/11 1965

Monthly irrigation requirements for sugarcane

Hargreaves, Geo

Irrigation of sugarcane is practiced in the Philippines both for the insurance of a good stand of cane at planting time and for increasing yields by supplying much needed moisture during dry periods. Both in the Philippines and elsewhere irrigation frequently, under favorable conditions, more than double yields of cane. Irrigation is also in many cases a prerequisite to effective use of improved cultural practices.

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Sugar industry, Food processing and manufacture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. VI Issue No. 1, pages 10-15
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 6/1 1960

Three newly recorded diseases of sugar-cane in Negros Island, Philippines

Rivera, Jacinto R., Cano, Igna

Three new or unrecorded diseases of sugarcane in this country were found in various places in Negros Occidental in 1964. These are leaf blight, red lead spot or purple spot and chlorotic streak. Leaf blight, *Leptosphaeria taiwanensis* Yen et Chi found often associated with yellow spot, was common on POJ 3016, Phil 52-42, B37-172 and H37-1933 during August to December. The symptom is first manifested by small, narrow, elliptical or elongated yellowish spots which later dotted with reddish tint and developed into elongated reddish streaks; then coalesced into bands separated by narrow green portion of the leaf. In advanced stage, affected leaves die and become dried so that severely infected plants have a reddish-brown appearance when viewed from a distance.

Red leaf spot or purple spot, *Dimeriella sacchari* (B. de Haan) Hansford was found affecting POJ 3016, NCo 310, Co 440, Phil 54-60, Phil 53-33 and Alunan. It is characterized by red or purplish-red spots which appear on both sides of the leaf. The spots are either round, elliptical or irregular in shape when two or more spots coalesced. Perithecia are observed on mature spots. Chlorotic streak, assumed to be caused by a virus, was observed on H38-2915, b43-62, POJ 3016 and Alunan in low-lying poorly-drained fields of Hda. San Jose, La Castellana, Negros Occidental. The symptoms appearing on both surfaces of the leaf is characterized by long yellowish to whitish streaks with irregular margins. Reddened vascular bundles at the nodes were noted in some infected stalks. Affected ratoon crops were poor or stunted in growth.

Keywords: *Sugar cane, Sugar, Food processing and manufacture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 2, pages 33-38
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/2 1966

Nuclear power issues in selected Philippine newspapers 1984-1985

Savellano, Remedios A., Leonin, Rhod

Content analysis of media coverage of nuclear news provides an estimate of public awareness of nuclear power necessary for decision making. Issues raised suggest the extent of public perception and concern that may influence formation of attitudes towards the use of nuclear energy for power generation. A standard procedure for media content analysis developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency is utilized in this study. Releases on nuclear power from four major Philippine newspaper were analyzed. The article prominence, amount or reported dissent and consent relative to nuclear power, the tendency of each news item to influence positive or negative public attitude towards nuclear power and the nuclear issues mentioned in the articles were determined and statistically analyzed. Results provide insights into the importance of the role of mass media in disseminating technical and scientific information primarily towards generating general impressions, and ultimately leading to attitude formation.

Keywords: *Radiology, Nuclear power plant, International Atomic Energy Agency*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 105-111
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

The nutrition of *Fusarium Roseum* (link) Snyder and Hansen

Lopez, Melen

The form genus *Fusarium* to which *Fusarium roseum* (Link) Snyder and Hansen belongs, contains a group of organisms with an extremely wide suspect and geographical range. A number of these fungi are highly parasitic and are, therefore, destructive to economic crops particularly to the Gramineae. Diseases caused by these pathogens are not strictly confined to members of the grass family. They also damage various plants including grains, fruits, vegetables and flowers. These organisms are so widespread that species of *Fusarium* have been isolated from the soil and even from man.

Keywords: *Fungi, Sugar, Food processing and manufacture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 2, pages 39-58
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/2 1966

Performance of some foreign and local varieties at the Luzon experiment station

Galvez, A.M., Jimenez, I.L., Tetangco, M. A., Provido,

Sixteen foreign and local varieties were tested at the Luzon Experiment Station during the crop year 1968-1969. Results confirm the high yielding capacity of Phil 56226. It outranked very significantly Phil 5333 and Phil 5460 in sugar production.

Keywords: *Sugarcane varieties, Sugar industry*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 15-19
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 18/1 1972

0017

Plant parasitic nematodes with special emphasis on those attacking sugarcane *Madamba,*

Nematodes are worm-like animals often called eelworms or roundworms. They vary widely in morphology, food habits and various other characteristics. Some parasitize crops, plants and weeds, others cause diseases of man and domesticated animals, and still others live free, either in the soil or in fresh and marine water habitats, and feed on organic matter, bacteria and other organisms. It has been estimated that there are over 10,000 described species of nematodes, of which approximately 132 species are known to attack plants. These plant parasitic forms infest almost every inch of the earth, and are often the cause of unexplained losses in crop yields. As destructive underground saboteurs, they rank high among the enemies of crop production. Name a crop and most likely there is a nematode with special preference for it.

Keywords: *Nematodes, Sugar cane, Parasites*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 4, pages 129-133
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/4 1966

0018

Population parameters for dose calculations; initial estimates of municipal, city and provincial age group population within 20, 50 and 80 kilometers of PNPP-I *Ramirez, Ra*

The study attempts to determine the total population and population growth rates of four age groups per municipality/city within twenty, fifty and eighty kilometers from the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP-I). The population estimates were done at five year intervals covering the next fifty years. The latest National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) population projections at the provincial level under the assumption of moderate fertility and moderate mentality decline (Series No. 2) were used to derive the estimates of the total population and population growth rates at the municipality/city levels. Bureau of coastal and geodetic survey and NCSO maps served as the bases for delineating the geographic and political boundaries covered by the study. The results will complement the findings of the PAEC Project on agricultural parameters for radiation dose calculations and useful for related environmental studies.

Keywords: Radiology, Dosimetry, Population

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 84-104
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0019

Potential biological indicators of radiation effects

Medina, III, Florencio-Isagani S.,

Aspects of the relevance and reliability of chromosome aberrations as a method for the detection of possible damage by an environmental agent are discussed in this paper. Criteria for the selection of potential biological indicators of radiation effects are presented. Highlights of the different monitoring schemes are outlined with the advantages and shortcomings of the techniques. Potential biological indicator organisms were used as examples in the schematic diagrammes of the methodologies in the monitoring systems.

Keywords: Radiology, Chromosome aberrations, Radioactivity

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 77-83
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0020

Predatory lady bird beetles associated with lanzones mussel scale, *Unaspis mabilis* lit & barbecho (hemiptera: diaspididae)

Adorada, Jessamvn R. , Adorada, Joel L. , Recuenco, Monalisa O. , Madala, Ma. Anna , Gregorio, April Kim Ma

Nine ladybird beetle species found associated with lanzones mussel scales (*Unaspis mabilis* Lit & Barbecho) were collected and identified. The beetles were verified to be *Acarinus philippinensis* Kapur, *Chilocorus circumdatus* (Gyllenhal), *C. nigrita* (Fabr.), *Scymnus (Neopullus) hoffmani* Weise, *Nephus phosphorus* Lewis, *Microweiseinae* sp., *Pseudoscymnus* sp., *Scymnus (Pullus)* sp., and *Telsimia nitida* Chapin. Among these, only four are currently being reared by DA-BPI, RCPC and PCA. Hence, the other potentially more effective predators' remains to be studied and further evaluated. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords:

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 16
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

A preliminary report of early schistosomiasis japonica cases treated with sodium antimony dimethylcysteine tartrate (NaP)

Santos, Alfredo T., Jr., M.D., D.P.H, Blas, Bayani L, M.D., M.P.H., F.P.S.P., Eugenio, Lamberto E., M.D., Portillo, Gerundio

A total of 10 adult patients suffering from early schistosomiasis japonica were treated at the Bethany Hospital, Tacloban City with daily injections of Sodium Antimony Dimethylcysteine Tartrate (NaP) for 5 days at 400 mgs./day. Two had severe reactions consisting of nausea, vomiting and body weakness. Cardiac toxicity was observed in nine cases which developed reversible myocardial ischemic injury. A 100% cure rate from one to six months of stool follow-up after treatment however, will depend on further evaluation of its toxicity and efficacy with a difference dosage and/or schedule between injections.

Keywords: *Drugs trial, Schistosomiasis*

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 46 Issue No. 5, pages 254-258
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 46/5 1970

Recent advances in high dose metrology

Valdezco, Euli

Interest in the application of radiation in industry is being shown world wide as it offers potential technological advantages as well as safety and economy in the field of radiation sterilization, food irradiation and processing of a variety of products widely used today. High accuracy dose measurement requires a reliable dosimetry method and established traceability of measurement to national standards by means of reference dosimetry besides the routine dosimetry. This paper reviews the recent advances in radiation dosimetry measurements at high doses. The most recently evaluated physical and dosimetric properties of a various dosimetry systems are presented. The current activities relative to the provision of an international dose assurance service to irradiation facilities all over the world are outlined.

Keywords: *Radiology, Dosimetry, Dosages*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 53-61
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

Residence time distribution studies in process vessels

Leopando, L.L., Abaya, S. L., Barz, J.S., Santos, R.L., Borrás

This paper deals with the residence time distribution of fluid in process units from an impulse injection of radiotracer. It computes for the mean residence time spent by a fluid when passing through a process unit. It also shows techniques to select a flow model that represents the experimental data obtained.

Keywords: *Radiology, Radiotracer, Flow behavior*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 48-52
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0024

The role of computers in nuclear medicine *Villacorta, Edmundo V., M.D., Sarenas, Carolina*

The increased utilization of computers in all aspects of our lives has brought about the boom in computer manufacture and technology.

Keywords: *Radiology, Nuclear medicine, Nuclear computer*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 23-31
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0025

Sugarcane breeding project at the La Granja PHILSUGIN Experiment Station *Aala, Fel*

Sugarcane breeding in the Visayas has been in operation for at least 13 years at the La Granja Philsugin Experiment Station in La Carlota City. Of the 3,024,786 seedlings 10 varieties have been released for large-scale planting. Two of these are popularly known as Phil 53-33 and the Phil 54-60.

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Sugar industry*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 4, pages 134-139
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/4 1966

0026

Transaxial spect exercise stress myocardial imaging in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease

Go, Raymundo T.

Full text article is not available.

Keywords: *Myocardium, Radiology, SPECT*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, page 16
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0027

A university's comprehensive safety program

Lambert

The safety program of a major university in central USA is discussed. The radiation safety program involves around 230 individuals who are monitored for occupational radiation exposures in a TRIGA Research Reactor, a 12 MeV Van de Graaf Tandem Accelerator, a 5000 Ci Co-60 source and various X-ray units and X-ray generators. A central file and license saves time for the researcher and allows for a more efficient control of exposure and inventory of radioactive materials.

Keywords: *Radiation Safety Program, Radiology, X-ray generators*

The Nucleus, Volume No. XXIII Issue No. 1, pages 32-36
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QC173 N88 23/1 1985

0028

Weed flora of the PHILSUGIN La Granja experiment station

Aala, Fel

One hundred six weed pieces belongin to 32 families were observed in La Granja Sugarcane Experiment Station where the elevation is 350 feet and where distinct dry and rainy season occur. Graminae was represented by the most number of species. It was followed by Leguminosae, Compositae and Cyperaceae. The most common weeds found among young cane plants were: Portulaca oleracea, Amaranthus spinosus, Cyperus rotundus, Euphorbia hirta, Calopogonium muconoides, Eleusine indica, Echinochloa colunum, Digitaria spp., and Dactyloctenium aegyptium. Those found among more developed canes were: Althenanthera sesiles, Ageratum conyzoides, Synedrella nodiflora, Hedyotis corymbosa, Cyperus rotundus, Digitaria sanguinalis, Piperomia pellucida, Eleusine indica, and dactyloctenium aegyptium. Weeds found in abundance along field divisions and roadsides were: Sida rombifolia, desmodium gungiticum, urena lobata, andropogon aciculatus, sporobolus diander, cyperus spp., and malbastrum coromadilium.

Keywords: *Weeds, Weed species*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 3, pages 73-83
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/6 1966

0029

Three years survey of corneal diseases at the U.S.T. out-patient department (1959-1961)

Yatco, Ismael A.,

The cornea forms the anterior one-fifth of the fibrous tunic of the eyeball, and although composed of bundles of connective tissue it is transparent. It forms the first transparent media of the eye. The junction of the cornea with the sclera is known as the limbus. The four most common corneal diseases seen in the out-patient department, U.S.T. during the three years survey according to their frequency

Keywords: *Cornea, Eyes*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 353-358
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

AGRICULTURE

0030

10 tips for good milking

If you are milking your cows by machine, here are 10 good tips that you should observe carefully. If you are milking by hand, read them because you will learn a lot from these tips. Here is for good milking and for happier cows and, of course, more milk and bigger profits.

Keywords: *Cow milk, Cow, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2, pages 18, 20-21
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/2 1967

0031

150 years of the poultry industry

Skinner

Mr. Hanke regrets that he could not be here. He has been so much a part of so many things that have happened in the poultry industry of America that it is a shame that he is not the person who recounts some of them from you. The U.S. commercial poultry industry is a recent development. Its evolution is a complex blending of art, science and economics.

Keywords: *Poultry industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 11, pages 20-23
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/11 1975

0032

1974 Australasian Poultry Science Convention

The Australian Branch, World's Poultry Science Association, conducted a convention at Hombart, Tasmania, from 4th to 8th February 1974. Four very successful symposia sessions were held and a total of 62 technical papers were presented in scientific sessions. The following is a review of some of these technical papers.

Keywords: *1974 Australasian Poultry Science Convention, Poultry Science, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 5, pages 17-18, 35-36
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/5 1975

0033

Adaptation of mini rice combine for wetland rice fields

Schmidley, Alfred Andrew , Hieu Hien, Phan , Bautista, Eul

A minicombine to harvest, thresh and bag rice was adapted from a Chinese model to improve production efficiency, reduce costs, and minimize losses. Improvements were incorporated for better output purity, use of paddy bags, better ability on wet fields, and comfortable operation. Tests proved the suitability of the improved minicombine at 0.5-1.0 ha/d with grain loss of 1-3% and its reliability under actual conditions. Based on economic analysis with initial adoptors, it is more beneficial to use compared with prevailing practices. Further improvements are on-going to improve its suitability for wet conditions while commercialization has started in the Philippines and Vietnam. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Rice, Harvesting, Combine, Adaptation, Performance test, Durability, Economic analysis, Commercialization, Agriculture*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 1, 36-
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Adequate water is important

In this presentation, Dr. Sunde told of experience with and research on depriving chicks, layers and turkeys of water for varying periods. The subject was discussed because of possible effects of water failures in automated poultry operations and the need to know how to handle the failures and return water.

Keywords: *Chicken, Poultry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, pages 21-22
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

New and re-emerging phytoplasma diseases: potential threat to crop production in the Philippines

Retuta, Yron M. , Dolores, Lol

Phytoplasma is a wall-less phytopathogenic bacteria which are transmitted by insects and via infected seedlings, capable of causing numerous diseases and devastating yield losses in economically important crops. Owing to its being unculturable, phytoplasma diseases are difficult to identify and have not been fully recognized or studied in the early years. Disease identification has just relied on symptoms and microscopic examinations which were not always sensitive to detect bacterium in low titer plants. The most recently detected phytoplasma disease is the cassava witches broom (CWB) that plagued the cassava production in the Eastern Visayas and some areas of Mindanao. Infected cassava plants were stunted and showed excessive proliferation of branches. The CBW was efficiently detected using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and the nested PCR techniques. Universal primers that amplified the 16S rDNA, and part of 23S rDNA were synthesized and used in this test. With PCR, other phytoplasma diseases including the re-emerging ampalaya little leaf, and newly detected patola little leaf, malunggay little leaf and the "die back" of papaya have also been detected and identified. Today, more diseases exhibiting the typical symptoms suspected of phytoplasma infection are being observed and yet to be identified. The discovery of these new phytoplasma hosts, increases diversity of the potential reservoir of these diseases and poses considerable risk in the disease epidemiology. Hence, early detection of the disease is needed for a sound and practical management approach. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Phytoplasma, Cassava witches broom, PCR, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 13
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Animal feeds of tropical origin

Production of fish meal might improve in the future, but as in many countries domestic consumption is increasing, so there might be only a little available for export.

Keywords: *Animal feeds, Fish meal, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 3, pages 44-49
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/3 1974

0037

Another look at the cholesterol question

Branen, A.

It is estimated that one out of every five men suffers a heart attack before the age of 60, often resulting in a sudden unexpected death. Because of this high frequency of death by heart attack, coronary heart disease has become one of the most feared diseases of this century. It has led researches to make many frantic attempts to discover one factor or group of factors to blame for this disease.

Keywords: *Cholesterol level , Cholesterol, Hear attack, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 10, pages 24-26
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/10 1980

0038

Asexual and sexual propagation of elephant foot yam

Apiag, Cle

Elephant foot yam (EFY) is one of the underutilized crops in the country but cultivated as food crop in Surigao. Its germplasm are valuable for crop improvement which requires sufficient seed for evaluation. This study aimed generally to propagate different EFY accessions and specifically to develop propagation techniques and evaluate the seed yield from sexual and asexual propagation . True seeds were used for sexual propagation and corm sett for the asexual propagation. Three sett sizes, 100g, 200g, and 300g depending on the accession's corm size were studied at CMU-AES from May 2015 to September 2016. Direct seeding in furrows was adopted for sexual propagation while vertical planting of sett in furrows was done among three sett sizes for asexual propagation. The accessions were arranged systematically in separated block for each sett size. Descriptive statistical tool was used. Results revealed that using different accessions propagated by corm division, the highest percent survival and average number of cormels were obtained from 300g sett size while the 100g sett size gave the highest seed yield and heaviest corm weight. The 200g sett size gave an intermediate result. However, using similar accessions across three sizes, the 200g sett size exhibited a slight variation on seed corm size and percent survival. Sexual propagation thru direct seeding gave poor results as affected by adverse drought condition. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Elephant foot yam, Propagation, Technique, Agriculture*

0039

Assessment of the effectiveness of organic-based amendments against diseases of sweet pepper

Alovera, Reveli

Organic amendments such as animal manures and composts are used in agricultural systems to recycle nutrients and improve the soil conditions for the growth of the plants. The application of organic fertilizers provides a slow release of nutrients as microorganisms break the soil materials into organic forms. A study arranged in Randomized Complete Block Design with three replications was conducted to evaluate the diseases and determine the yield advantage of sweet pepper applied with organic-based amendments. The following treatments were used: T1- (Control -No inorganic fertilizers), T2- Inorganic fertilizer (60-40-150), T3- Vermicompost at 2 tons/ha, T4- Chicken dung at 2 tons/ha and T5- Vermicompost at 1 ton /ha + chicken dung at 1 ton/ha.

There were two diseases assessed, namely; anthracnose leaf spot which was caused by *Colletotrichum capsici* and Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV), a virus infection. The percent severity of anthracnose leaf spot was very low throughout the duration of the study and was initially observed at 45 days after transplanting (DAT). However, significant differences were observed among the treatments. At 60 and 75 DAT, T1(Control-No inorganic fertilizers) showed the highest percent severity of 5.08 and 7.30, respectively. Plant height was significantly affected by the application of the different treatments. Tallest plants were observed on T4 (Chicken dung at 2tons/ha) while the shortest plants were exhibited on T1 (Control-No inorganic fertilizers). In terms of yield, application of chicken dung at the rate of 2 tons/ha (T4) had an advantage of 142% while the combination of chicken dung at 1 ton/ha and vermicompost at 1 ton/ha (T5) had 56.52%.

The findings suggest that the application of chicken dung and its combination with vermicompost produced higher yield and low disease severity which may encourage farmers to consider organic farming. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Severity, Organic amendments,, Compost, Yield advantage, Agriculture*

0040

The association of plant parasitic nematodes with the citrus decline in the Philippines

Davide, R.G., Dela Rosa

A nation-wide survey, from Aparri to Basilan, was conducted from May, 1970 to May 1971 to determine the occurrence, distribution and population and population density of different plant parasitic nematodes associated with the citrus decline in the Philippines. A total of 527 soil samples were collected from various citrus plantations in the

provinces of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. In this survey the citrus plantations in Batangas were excluded because they had been surveyed already in 1968. Results of the survey showed that 12 genera of plant parasitic nematodes with a number of species were associated with the citrus decline. These were *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*, *Helicotylenchus* spp., *Xiphinema* spp., *Paratylenchus* spp., *Criconeimoides morgense*, *Tylechorhynchus* spp., *Hemicycliophora gracilis*, *Longidorus* sp., *scutellonema* sp., *Diphtherophora* sp. *Tylenchulus semipenetrans* was the most abundant and widely distributed throughout the country. It constituted 94% of the total nematode population and occurred in 58.25% of the total soil samples collected. It was found in all the provinces surveyed. There is evidence that the distribution of the different genera of plant parasitic nematodes in the different regions varied considerably. In the Bicol, Northern Luzon, Eastern Visayas, and Western Mindanao regions, *T. semipenetrans* obtained the highest percentage distribution whereas in the oriental mindoro and eastern Mindanao regions, *Helicotylenchus* obtained the highest percentage distribution. The lowest percentage distribution of *T. semipenetrans* was obtained in Eastern Mindanao. The other genera occurred occasionally in some regions. The population density of *T. semipenetrans* was correlated with the stage of decline of the citrus plants. The nematode population was relatively higher at the early stage of the decline than at the advanced stage. At the advanced stage of the decline most of the feeder roots were already badly damaged and could no longer support the growth of the nematodes

Keywords: *Nematodes, T. Semipenetrans, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, 26-66
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

0041

Backyard dairy-beef production in Thailand

Chantalakhana, Char

Agriculture constitutes the largest source of income, employment, and export earning in Thailand, where approximately 85 per cent of the total population live in the rural areas. Crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry are the four major components of agriculture which constituted between 28 to 38 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) during 1960-1972.

Keywords: *Cattle, Buffalo population, Beef production, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 10, pages 46-50
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/10 1980

0042

The beef industry of the Philippines--Present and potential

Madamba, Joseph C

Many are alarmed that exploding world population may cause man not to eat meat since livestock eat the same grains used as food by man. Also, livestock devour more protein in the form of plant food than they can convert into meat. Thus, man finds it necessary to get all his protein directly from plants instead of producing it through such as wasteful intermediary as the meat animal.

Keywords: *Meat livestock, Beef industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 18-23
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/7 1975

0043

Beef production on mixed napier--centrosema pastures

This study shows that much higher returns per hectare were obtained at the higher stocking rates.

Keywords: *Napier grass, Soil type, Herbage production, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 3, pages 22-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/3 1974

0044

Benefits of controlled maturity *Macindoe,*

Control is the essence of management. The farmer should aim to have all aspects of the production process under his control in order that he can regulate them to achieve maximum profits. The age at which layer strain pullets reach sexual maturity is one of the variables that affects profits from egg production. It is, therefore, important for the farmer to control this variable to his advantage.

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 6, pages 37-39
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/6 1974

0045

Better nutrition and improved management accelerate animal production *Castillo, Leopoldo S*

Success in animal production businesses is influenced by a number of factors. The most important of these factors are: the use of animals of good genetic composition for a specific purpose, giving the animals adequate and better nutrition, utilizing improved management in their care and providing them adequate veterinary attention.

Keywords: *Animal production, Animal nutrition, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 22-29
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/10 1975

0046

The broiler industry in the United States
Pfost, Har

A chicken was a chicken and the price the deciding factor: marketing thus played a stronger role in the U.S. broiler industry

Keywords: *Chicken farming, Broiler industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 9, pages 36-40
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/9 1980

0047

Cage brooding followed by floor grow-out: a technique for rearing broilers
Thaxton, Paul, Morgan, G. Wallace, Brake

One particular concern of broiler producers at present is to reduce the expenditure of fossil fuels for brooding broiler chicks. Although several new techniques have been developed, including new low brooding, limited space brooding and cage rearing, additional technology is needed. The intent of the present research was to determine the potential of cage brooding followed by floor grow out as an alternate technique for rearing broilers

Keywords: *Broiler chicken, Chicken, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 11, pages 21-24
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/11 1980

0048

Cannibalism in laying flocks
Douglas,

In the face of rising production costs, the control of cannibalism becomes more urgent. In this article, cannibalism in poultry flocks were discussed. The inflicting factors that affects the industry which include overcrowding was present in the study.

Keywords: *Poultry flocks, Cannibalism, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 4, pages 14, 46-48
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/4 1973

0049

The changing trends in poultry feeding

Couch, J. R

The use of vitamins, antibiotics and coccidiostats is revolutionizing the commercial production of poultry

Keywords: *Poultry, Feeds, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 12-16, 18
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/3 1967

0050

Chemical control of nematodes on cabbage in Atok, Benguet

Davide, R.G., Comed

The treatments with Temik 10G, Mocap 10G, Nemagon 20G, and Vapam provided a significant control of nematodes, *Pratylenchus* spp. and *Trichodorus christiei*, that attack cabbage in Atok, Benguet. Consequently, yield of cabbage significantly increased. Plants treated with Temik 10G gave 50.8% increase in yield, while those treated with Mocap 10G, Vapam, and Nemagon 20g gave 38.0%, 29.2%, and 16.2% increase, respectively

Keywords: *Cabbage, Chemicals in plants, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 7-8, pages 282-288
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

0051

Chilling response of germinating cotton seeds with emphasis on proteins and isoenzymes

Quimio, Tricita, H., Noggle

Two hours of chilling exposure at 5C did not significantly affect the uptake of water and the amount of proteins and amino acids of the whole cotton seeds, if determined immediately after chilling. When the chilled seeds were allowed to germinate at 30C for three days more after two hours of chilling, significant differences between the controls (unchilled) and chilled seeds were observed in the rate of water uptake and the amount of proteins and amino acids. This observation shows that the effect of two hours of chilling exposure. Longer chilling treatments immediately slowed down the dry and fresh weight changes. Less proteins and more amino acids in the chilled seeds suggest protein breakdown and/or retarded synthesis due to the treatment. The longer the seeds were exposed to the chilling temperature, the more the number of nub seedlings produced. Results in interrupted chilling tests confirmed and supported the view that germination is a series of interrelated processes, some of which are more susceptible to low temperature injury than the others. Two hours, of chilling immediately showed only slight alteration in the isozymic patterns of the total protein, glutamic, glucose-6-P, lactic and malic dehydrogenases. Based on the results of the delayed effect of chilling on total proteins, it is possible that significant alteration or isozymic bands might show if the seeds are allowed to germinate at 30C for a greater period of time after the chilling treatment. The following preconditioning treatments were effective in reducing the injury of chilling to cotton seedlings: three minutes hot water submersion, four hours presoaking, and eight hours pre-imbition at 30C. They should all be followed by 48 hours of drying before chilling at 50C.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Cotton seeds, Proteins, Cotton seeds*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, pages 11-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

0052

Common diseases of pregnant sows and piglets

Peneyra, Rodolfo S., D.

It was once remarked that either one learns to live with swine diseases or never go into swine production at all. Diseases are expected to occur in any livestock enterprise whether we like it or not. In a standard swine operation they usually constitute 10% to 20% of management expenses in prevention and treatment. In the presence of actual disease process these figures increase.

Keywords: *Swine, Piglets, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 5, pages 38-40, 42-43
2008,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/5 1968

0053

Common diseases of young calves

Riley, G., B.

About 50 per cent of all calf deaths occurring up to the age of six months are in the first week after birth.

Keywords: *Calves, Calf industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 45-46, 48-52
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/3 1967

0054

Comparison of chemical properties of a climbing bamboo [*Dinochloa sp.*] and a solid bamboo [*Dendrocalamus strictus*]

Zamora, Alfinetta B. , Habon, Aimee Beatrix R. , Moran, Maria Sal

The chemical properties (ash, starch, 1% NaOH solubles, ethanol-benzene solubles and hot water solubles) of two lesser used bamboo species were analyzed to determine their end-use potential and compare them with other species.

Bikal (*Dinochloa sp.*), a climbing bamboo was collected from San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro Province while *Dendrocalamus strictus*, an erect and tissue culture-derived solid bamboo, was collected from the Institute of Plant Breeding, College, Laguna.

Sampling at three height levels was done after four internodes. The samples were analyzed using TAPPI Standard Method of Analysis, and the internodes and nodes were analyzed separately.

Results showed significant variations in chemical composition within (at different culm heights, between culms, and between internodal and nodal portions of the culm) and between species. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Climbing bamboo, Dinochloa sp., Dendrocalamus strictus, Chemical properties, Agriculture*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 37-45
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0055

Comparison of spatial Interpolation methods for lithologic characterization of shallow aquifer systems

David, Wilfredo P. , Aguilar, Jonat

A major constraint to accelerated shallow tubewell (STW) irrigation development is the lack of information on shallow aquifer systems. Such information is vital to the proper planning and development of STWs. Geographic Information System (GIS) is a useful tool for delineating shallow aquifer areas or systems. Meanwhile, selecting the interpolation method best suited to a given dataset is an important first step in delineating aquifer systems. The dataset in the study consists of the well logs for Cagayan and Isabela as compiled by the Regional Field Unit 2 of the Department of Agriculture; Three GIS spatial interpolation methods such as (IDW, Kriging, and Spline) were applied to the dataset. Maps of lithologic properties classifying different strata were generated. The results showed that all

three interpolation methods are applicable. For simplicity and practicality, it is recommended that IDW interpolation method be used for this type of dataset. However, caution must be exercised in using the IDW interpolation method for other datasets in other areas. Preliminary investigation on the adequacy and reliability of data points should be first carried out before a judicious choice of interpolation method can be made. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Shallow aquifer systems, Spatial interpolation methods, Geographic information systems, Agriculture*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1,
2008,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0056

Controlled environment poultry housing--how they do it in California

Its operation requires a closer attention to details, the potential savings and improvement in performance appear to justify it.

Keywords: *Poultry, Controlled environment, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 17-20
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/4 1967

0057

The corn and sorghum production seminar '76 *Gonzales, Lour*

In line with the massive food production campaign launched by the government particularly under General Order No. 47, Better Poultry, Inc. held its first seminar on Corn and Sorghum Production, feed-grains vital to our poultry and livestock industries. Scheduled on October 14, 15, and 16, 1976, the seminar was held at the Max Restaurant, Greenbelt, Makati.

Keywords: *Feed grains, Corn industry, Sorghum industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 2, pages 30-34
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/2 1976

0058

Dairy farming: a big aid to development in Australia

Wallace, S

Dairy farming in Australia is not only important in itself; it also has made a major contribution to the country's development. An artificial insemination scheme for the improvement of dairy herds in the Australian Capital Territory was established early in 1958. One of the first cows treated was Rainbow, an Ayshire Cross, on Goldenholm at Frynhwick

Keywords: Dairy products, Dairy farming, Agriculture

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 3, pages 8-10
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/3 1974

0059

DArT marker-based genetic diversity analysis of selected sugarcane varieties

Lalusin, Antonio G. , Dela Cueva, Fe M. , Sendon, Pamella Marie D. , Rasco, Jhun Laurence S. , Bello, Erin B.,
Laurena, Antoni

Sugarcane is an economically important crop grown for sugar and bioethanol. Commercial varieties are hybrids of the noble cane *Saccharum officinarum* and its wild relative *S. spontaneum*. Sugarcane breeding in the Philippines is focused on the development of new varieties with higher sucrose content and resistance to major fungal diseases. Evaluation of parents for crossing depends on the knowledge of the genetic diversity of available sugarcane germplasm. In this study, the forty-eight sugarcane varieties selected by breeders from Philippine Sugar Research Institute

(PHILSURIN) and Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) were analysed thru genotyping-by-sequencing using Diversity Arrays Technology (DArT). Varieties were selected based on their sucrose content and resistance to downy mildew and smut diseases. Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) and Silico-DArT (presence/absence) dominant markers were developed using DArT-Seq. DArT-Seq employs genome complexity reduction method using methylation-sensitive restriction enzymes and Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS). Two dendrograms were constructed based on the SNP and Silico-DArT marker scoring data. Both dendrograms showed nine low-sucrose varieties grouping separately from commercial hybrids developed in the Philippines. High-throughput genotyping by DArT-Seq can be used in the genetic diversity analysis of available germplasm for breeding of more superior sugarcane varieties. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Sugarcane, Single nucleotide polymorphisms, Silico-DArT, Diversity Arrays Technology, Genotyping-by-sequencing, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 24
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0060

Decision making of female rice workers in selected barangays of Malaybalay City, Bukidnon, Philippines

Abao, Gretchen G. , Salarda, Chzarlicet

The study generally evaluates the decision making of female rice workers in three selected barangays of Malaybalay City, Bukidnon. Specifically, the study determines why women engage in rice production, to identify farm activities where they are mostly involved in decision making, to determine factors affecting their decision making and identify problems encountered by female rice workers in decision making.

A structured questionnaire was used to gather the data. The data collected include the socio-economic profile of the respondents, involvement in the farm decision making and problems usually meet in decision making. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression were employed to analyze the data.

Results showed that women engaged in rice production primarily to provide for the basic needs to the family such as food and clothing. Secondly is to lessen labor cost of working in their own farm. Female respondents were found to do the decision making on areas in land preparation, planting, nutrient management, pest management, weed management and other activities like number of laborers needed and their wages, time of harvest, manner and venue of product disposal. In the logistic regression analysis, age and family size were found to significantly affect farm decision making of women at five percent and ten percent levels of significance, respectively. Furthermore, this means that younger women and those who belong to bigger families have higher probabilities of getting involved in farm decision making. However, problems such as :financial constraints in farm production would likely influence their decision making. Most of them claimed that working in the farm is dangerous, do not have safety equipment to do different farm activities, and finally lack of marketing facilities and marketing outlets. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Socio-economic, Production, Decision making, Worker , Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 28
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0061

Developing a meat index for beef cattle

Rollins,

The meat index is designed to rate beef calves at weaning for the meatiness of the carcasses they will produce later.

Keywords: *Cattle, Cattle, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 5, pages 10, 54
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/5 1968

0062

Developing the goat industry for milk and meat

Clamohoy,

The goat must have its own place in the livestock economy of the country. In a nation like ours badly in need of meat and milk there is no livestock that can fill that need of an average Filipino family except dairy goat.

Keywords: *Goat industry, Goat milk, Goat meat, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, pages 12-14, 16-18, 20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

0063

Development of a waste aluminum and tin can pressing machine for village-level application

Resurreccion, Arsenio N. , Acda, Reynaldo I. , Pangan, Ro

A pressing machine for both waste aluminum and tin cans was developed to answer the need of local junk-shop operators to increase the volume of materials that can be accommodated in their limited storage areas as well as to load more materials during shipment to bulk buying centers. The developed machine is simple, easy to fabricate and made from locally available materials which can be used for village-level application. The machine can press an average of 17.55 kg of aluminum cans per hour and 27.37 kg/hr of steel cans with a volume reduction of 78%. Evaluating the machine in terms of its profitability resulted to a positive incremental net benefit because of the considerable savings both in fuel and labor costs due to the reduced number of trips per month but having a much heavier load of materials. Using a 12% discount factor, the project's profitability was further substantiated because the benefit cost ratio (BCR) is 1.45, a positive net present value (NPV) of P22,846.20 and an internal rate of return (IRR) of 19.34%. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Aluminum, Pressing machine, Tin can, Junkshop, Agriculture*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 1, 16-
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0064

Development of embryos produced in vitro from high and low fertile bulls classified by fourier harmonic analysis

Duran, Peregrino G. , Laruan, Leo S. , Raterta, Romel , Daag, Herren Donna Miguel, Hufana-Duran, Dan

Fourier Harmonic Analysis or FHA is a computer-based analysis found effective in predicting bull fertility through in vitro fertilization assay assessed by male and female pronuclear formation. To assess the viability of fertilization and prove the in vitro embryo production potentials of bull sclassified as High-fertile by FHA, in vitro matured water buffalo oocytes were in vitro fertilized with frozen-thawed semen from High- and Low-Fertile bulls classified by FHA. The in vitro fertilized eggs were further cultured in vitro for embryo development and cleavage, blastocysts development and hatching rates were determined on Day-2 and Day-7 of in vitro culture with Day-0 as the day of in vitro fertilization, respectively. Results showed significantly higher ($P<0.01$) cleavage (73.5 ± 0.8 vs. 60.1 ± 2.7), blastocysts development (27.4 ± 0.7 vs. 18.5 ± 1.6) and hatching rates (38.3 ± 1.2 vs. 28.7 ± 2.7) from using High-Fertile than in Low-Fertile bulls. The results demonstrate that High-Fertile bulls classified by FHA produced more embryos in vitro than the bulls that were classified as Low-Fertile. The result suggests that FHA is a potential tool in predicting bull fertility in buffalo species. Efficiency assessment by artificial insemination is warranted. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Bull fertility, DNA defects, FHA, Spermatozoa, Water buffalo, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 4
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0065

Development of loop mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) for the detection of caprine arthritis encephalitis virus (CAEV)

Balbin, Michelle M. , Gautane, Joram J. , Dela Cruz, Daryl G., Mingala, Clar

Belonging to the family of Retroviridae, Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis virus (CAEV) is a multi-organ disease of goats which is characterized by long incubation period and persistent infection. The presence of this virus in the herd may cause great loss in animal production. Detection of this virus can be done through serological tests such as enzyme-linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA) and recently, molecular tests such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR). However these techniques are laborious and require expensive equipment that may not be present in some laboratories thus, may not be suitable in resource-limited areas or in field settings. We developed a simple dry format loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) assay to detect CAEV. The dried format LAMP can detect CAEV in clinical samples through amplification of the CAEV proviral DNA at an isothermal temperature of 60°C for 15 minutes to 1 hour in a heat block or water bath. The dry format LAMP is stable at room temperature, 4°C and -20°C hence, this permits conduct or use of the technique even in resource-limited areas. This simple and rapid test is also sensitive and specific and offers a lower cost molecular-based test for the detection of CAEV. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Dry format, CAEV, Proviral DNA, LAMP, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 3
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0067

Different protein levels and egg production

Fernandez

Many controversial results have been published recently on the protein requirements of laying hens for maximum egg production. It has been reported that 18% protein was superior to 14 or 16% protein and 14% was found to as effective as the higher levels when fed to pullets rather than old hens.

Keywords: *Egg production, Egg, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 11, pages 33-36
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/11 1974

0068

***Dillenia philippinensis* R. (KATMON): harnessing its potential for food**
Omafta, Michelle E. , Tamisin, Jr., Leonardo L. , Artes, Leonisa , Wagan, Amparo M. , Ombico, Mar

Dillenia philippinensis R. is one the endemic yet underutilized tree species that abound in the country. It is wild-crafted and can be seen naturally-growing in Philippine forests or along river banks in some distant municipalities of Quezon province thus unknown to many is the nutritional value of its fruits for food and even for livelihood. This paper aims to highlight the products that can be made from Kattnon fruits, their nutritional content and consumer acceptability among urban consumers. Product development was carried out through a hands-on training of rural women's

groups from three municipalities of Quezon province, on processing Kattnon fruits using UPLB-developed procedures. Nutrient content of the products were analyzed. Consumer acceptability of the products was done through a sensory evaluation of at least 50 potential urban consumers per product. Products that can be developed from Katmon fruits include among others juice, jam, jelly, pickles, candy roll and dried powder for soursoup. Fresh katmon fruits contain 4mg vitamin C per 100 grams edible portion while every 250ml bottle of processed katmon juice contains 5 mg of Vitamin C. Sensory evaluation by potential urban consumers showed very high acceptability of 56% for kattnon juice, 67% for Katmon jelly and 60% Kannan candy roll. In conclusion, kattnon fruits can be developed into a variety of nutritious and potentially-sellable food products. The nutritional and economic benefits that maybe gained from developing Katmon food products should be harnessed to its full potential especially in areas where the fruits abound yet remain a wasted resource. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Dillenia philippinensis Rolfe, Katmon, Consumer acceptability, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 29
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0069

Disease control--how can you improve it
Ferguson, A. E., B.S.A.,

Lab exams can be properly interpreted only when a good history and knowledge of the general condition of the flock is coupled with it

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry diseases, Agriculture*

0070

Don't be a disease carrier *Zandt, John Van, D*

Are you a disease carrier? What precautions do you take to prevent carrying disease from flock to flock? By observing a proper disease security methods, you can prevent diseases from striking your flock.

Keywords: *Disease security methods, Diseases, Agriculture*

0071

Don't slice your profits when you cut off beaks

To reduce stress to a minimum, debeak during the coolest part of the day. Make sure the birds have plenty of water and feed available

Keywords: *Poultry management, Pullets, Agriculture*

0072

Dried Poultry Waste (DPW) as replacement for rice bran in poultry diets *Coligado, E, Genciana, F. Y. , Palis,*

There are 19 things to consider in this article;
1. Generally, the diets with DPW influenced higher feed intake for the chicks. A significantly higher feed intake was observed among chicks fed with the diet containing 10 and 15 per cent levels of DPW as compared to those fed with the rice bran diets.
2. All treatments with DPW in the diets regardless of the level of incorporation, had lower body weight averages as

compared to the rice bran diets all throughout the 8-week period. However, no significant differences among treatment means were observed in gain in body weight for 8 weeks. 3. Average feed efficiency from zero to eight weeks showed that incorporating DPW in the diet as a substitute for rice bran caused significantly poorer feed efficiency except for the 5 per cent level which was non-significant as compared to the rice counterpart. As the level of DPW was increased in the diet, the feed efficiency ratio became significantly poorer.

For the continuation of this abstract, please view the full text.

Keywords: *Poultry animals, Poultry diets, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 7, pages 18-22
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/7 1980

0073

Duck raising along Laguna de bay *Coligado, Elpidio C*

Duck raising along the lakeshore of Laguna de Bay is a very old industry. No one has recorded when and how the industry started. The old people recall that it was a good backyard occupation during the olden days but now the people who raise ducks on a commercial scale are beset with many problems. Currently, the number of ducks raised and the system of raising them vary very widely. Some duck raisers keep just a few (about 30 head) in the backyards while others raise thousands.

The continuation is at volume 18 no. 2 pages 25-29

Keywords: *Duck industry, Balut industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 23-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/1 1976

0074

Duration of weed control and weed competition and the effect on yield. I. Mung Bean *(Phaseolus aureus L.)* *Madrid, M.T. , Jr., Vega,*

The effect if the duration of weed control and weed competition on the yield bean was studied for two successive seasons. Optimum yield was obtained when mung bean fields were kept weed free during the wet season for a period of 5 weeks from planting and 3 weeks during the dry season. Allowing weeds to compete with the crop for 3 weeks from planting caused considerable yield reduction particularly in the wet season planting. The dry season crop tolerated 5 weeks of weed competition without significant reduction in yield. This finding emphasizes the need for early season weed control for this crop particularly during the wet season.

Keywords: *Mung bean, Weed control, Agriculture*

0075

Durationn of weed competition and weed control and yield. II. transplanted onions

Paller, E.C., Jr., Guantes, M.M., Soriano, J.M., Vega,

An early season weed control is recommended for transplanted onions. Competition with weeds as short as two weeks after transplanting reduces yield by about 42%. To obtain maximum yield, weed control should be extended up to 7 or 8 weeks after transplanting. Weeding beyond this period tends to reduce yield. The decrease in yield was due mainly to the high percentage of unmarketable bulbs. Mulching reduces weed competition.

Keywords: *Onions, Weed control, Agriculture*

0076

Eat an egg a day

Fronda,

Do you know that by eating an egg a day you will help keep the doctor at bay? Do you know that eggs contain food elements that are essential for the well-being of your body? It is for this reason that eggs have been accepted as an essential human food long ago.

Keywords: *Eggs, Poultry production, Agriculture*

0077

The effect of continuous herbicide treatments on weed population and yield of lowland rice

Vega, M.R. , Paller, E.C., Jr., Lubigan, Rosa

Eight herbicide treatments recommended for lowland rice were applied continuously on the same plot for 3 seasons. Its effects on weed population and on the yield of rice were studied. *S. maritimus* survived all the herbicide treatments used except Propanil. Because of its greater competing ability it became the most predominant weed after three seasons on such treatments. *M. vaginalis* predominated the plot treated with Propanil. Grain yield obtained from all the herbicide treatments was relatively low especially during the last season because of the high population of resistant weed species.

Keywords: Rice, *S. Maritimus*, Agriculture

Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, 204-209
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

0078

Effect of hormone pre-treatments and varying photoperiods in the somatic embryo induction of coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.)

Mojica, Eden Rose , Suriso, Marvim , Hernandez, Horace, Baltazar, Mi

Somatic embryo (SE) induction is one of the most critical stages in the somatic embryo genesis of coffee. The effects of pre-treating coffee leaf explants with the hormones Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and Kinetin and varying photoperiods in the SE induction of *Coffea arabica* var. Typica were investigated. The leaves were sterilized, and then soaked in 0.1 ppm NAA and 0.5 ppm Kinetin solution for two different pre-treatment durations: 12 and 24 hours. Another set of explants remained untreated to serve as control (without hormone pre-treatment). The pre-treated explants were cultured abaxial side up in a direct embryogenesis induction medium. The inoculated explants were subjected to complete darkness, 24 hours continuous light, 12h/1 2h light/dark and 16/8 light/dark photoperiods. Each treatment combination consisted of 30 samples. The experiment was replicated twice and performed according to a split plot design in CRD with two factors. SE induction was observed directly from the edges of the explant after 60 days. The results were analysed using two-way ANOVA and comparison of means was determined using DMRT.

Hormone pre-treatment of 12 hours under complete darkness showed the highest percentage of SE induction (94.6%), while the lowest and the slowest response was obtained in the pre-treatment of 24 hours under continuous light (40.4%). The study revealed SE induction of coffee is affected by photoperiod and plant growth hormone pre-treatment. Soaking the explants at 0.1 ppm NAA and 0.5 ppm kinetin solution for 12 hours subjected to complete darkness can be considered as the best condition in the SE induction of *C. arabica* var. Typica. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: Coffee, Somatic embryo, Induction, Plant growth hormon, Photoperiod, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 31
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0079

The effect on yield of the competition of rice with *Echinochloa Crusgalli* (L.) beauv. and *Monochoria Vaginalis* (Burm. F.) presl.

Lubigan, Rosario T., Vega,

Lowland rice was grown i the field with different densities of *Echinochloa crusgalli* and *Monochoria vaginalis* for different durations at different stages of crop development. *Echinochloa* appears to be more competitive than *Monochoria*, causing higher yield reductions at lower densities. For this species, the duration of its presence is a more important factor for competition. In the case of *Monochoria*, the reduction in yield is only apparent at higher densities regardless of duration. For both species, the plants that may come up 40 days after transplanting do not affect the yield of lowland rice.

Keywords: *Weeds, Rice, Agriculture*

Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, pages 210-215
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

0080

An effective vaccination program for poultry

Topacio, Teodulo, M., D.V.M., M.S.,

A sound vaccination program must be a part of good management with strict sanitation procedures and not a substitute for it

Keywords: *Poultry , Poultry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/2 1967

0081

Effects of debeaking and cage density on egg production

Precision debeaking, this study shows, increased egg production and reduced cannibalism during rearing

Keywords: *Chieken, Poultry, Poultry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 5, pages 24-25
2008,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/5 1968

The effects of feeding high levels of ipil-ipil (*leucaena leucocephala* lam de wit) leaf meal and PMS administration on comb and ovary of ready-to-lay pullets

Mateo, J.P., Labadan

This study was conducted to determine the effects of feeding high levels of ipil-ipil leaf meal and administering pregnant mare serum (PMS) on comb growth and ovary development of ready-to-lay pullets. Feeding a diet containing 30% ipil-ipil leaf meal depressed significantly comb development but not the development of the ovary. Administering PMS hastened the development of comb and ovary of ready to lay pullets. After feeding with the basal diet, pullets injected with 100 I.U. PMS laid eggs after 31.75 days; those injected with 200 I.U. laid eggs after 30.25 days, while the untreated pullets laid eggs after 10.25 days.

Keywords: *Pullets, Ipil-ipil leaf, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, pages 190-196
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/3-4 1971

The effects of nutrient deficiencies of nitrogen, potassium and manganese on the critical phosphorus concentrations in the rice plant (*oryza sativa* L.)

Coronel, Roberto E., Wallihan, El

Sandculture experiments were conducted to investigate the effects of nutrient deficiencies of N, K and Mn on the P content and critical P concentration in the rice plant using as index leaves the blades of the Y leaves sampled at flower emergence. The concentrations of P in the leaves of plants deficient in N, K, and Mn were significantly higher compared to plants adequately supplied with these nutrient elements. Using grain weight as yield index, the critical P concentration in the Y leaves was found to be 0.30% when the supply of other nutrient elements was adequate. Deficiencies of N, K, and Mn decreased this critical P value to 0.14, 0.16 and 0.14%, respectively. It is concluded that the critical concentration of P is not constant but varies with the nutritional status of the plant with respect to other nutrient elements.

Keywords: *Rice, Rice plant, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, pages 83-96
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

Efficiency of fourier harmonic analysis in classifying bulls according to fertility: in vitro fertilization assay

Duran, Peregrino G. , Venturina, Fe , Mamuad, Felomino V. , Venturina, Emma , Peralta, Matt Daniel , Daag, Herren Donna Miguel , Hufana-Duran, Danilda, Venturina, Hernando , Parrish,

High- and Low-fertile bulls were classified by Fourier Harmonic Analysis or FHA. FHA is a mathematical tool developed to analyze the spenn DNA defects using the harmonic amplitudes derived from its head shape. Efficiency of FHA in classifying water buffalo bulls was assessed. Thirty one bulls were classified by FHA and 5 each of the 12 High-fertile and 10 Low-fertile bulls were randomly selected and their semen was used for in vitro fertilization assay using in vitro matured water buffalo oocytes retrieved from slaughter-house derived ovaries. A total of 2067 oocytes were matured in vitro for 22 hours of which 1403 oocytes surrounded by expanded cumulus cells were selected and randomly divided into two groups and subjected to in vitro fertilization using frozen-thawed semen from High- and Low-fertile bulls. Results showed significantly higher (83.5±0.1 vs. 70.1±2.7, P<0.01) male and female pronuclear formation in High- than in Low-Fertile bulls. The results suggest that FHA is efficient in classifying water buffalo bulls according to fertility. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Bull fertility, DNA defects, FHA, Spermatozoa, Water buffalo, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 5
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0085

The efficiency of neomycin, chloramphenicol and dihydrostreptomycin on baby pig scours

Punzalan, Enrico, Eusebio, J

One hundred eighty-five crossbred (DJxLDxYS) baby pigs with an initial age of 4 days, were divided into treatment (with scour) and prevention (without scour) groups. Neomycin, dihydrostreptomycin and chloramphenicol antibiotics dissolved in acacia leaves extract (broth) were administered to both groups. Two control lots T1/P1) for treatment and preventive groups were not provided with antibiotics. The average daily gain in weight of the pigs in the neomycin-treated lot in both groups (T2=86.66 gms and P2=90.83 gms) were highest. All the antibiotics controlled scouring after 1-3 days or oral administration. However, neomycin was the most effective among the three antibiotics. Neomycin obtained the lowest percentage of mortality in both groups. The decrease in body temperature as affected by the antibiotics used in the treatment was within the normal range.

Keywords: Neomycin, Pigs, Agriculture

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, pages 145-152
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/3-4 1971

0086

Efficiency soars in fully automated poultry house

Escuardo, Felicis

In Barrio Damong Mali-it, Novaliches, Quezon City is a poultry farm that is probably the only one of its kind in the Philippines today.

Keywords: Poultry farm, Poultry industry, Agriculture

0087

The egg industry of the United States

Brown, Rob

The Chinese may have different opinions but egg people in the United States say 1960 was the year of the egg. They say this because: That was the year when production marketing and management combined to pull the industry from an era of small flocks to one of bigness. It was the year when the quality of machinery from layer house to processing equipment really began to take off.
The continuation of this article is on volume 21 no 12, pages 16-20

Keywords: *Egg industry, Agriculture*

0088

Egg washing and its effect on egg quality

Sale value increase with washed eggs. Customers are assured that the eggs are free of hazardous contamination.

Keywords: *Poultry industry, Egg washing, Egg quality, Agriculture*

0089

Endemic orchids of Mt. Kiamo, Bukidnon

Buenavista, Dave P. , Fabrigar, John M. , Opiso, Jenni

This study aimed to inventory the endemic orchid species of Mt. Kiamo, Bukidnon and classify its local status. Data gathering were done on the montane forest and an exhaustive sampling (alpha taxonomy) was done from base to

peak of the mountain. Assessment of the endemicity was based on Cootes (2011) and Fernando et al. (2008) while local status was based on Panal et al. (2015). The study recorded 21 endemic orchid species belonging to 12 genera. Among the 12 genera, Bulbophyllum, Ceratostylis, Dendrobium and Mycarathes were the most speciose with 3 species each, followed by Dendrochilum with two species, and the rest were represented only by a single species. Locally, most of the observed species are rare, out of 21 species 15 (71.43%) are rare, 2 (9.52%) species are common and only 4 (19.05%) species are abundant. This result provides an insight for conservation of the orchid flora on this mountain and to the other remaining forested mountains in Bukidnon. It is further recommended to have survey at different seasons of the year, increase sampling effort to catch any as-of-now unidentified species. It is also highly recommended that the results of this study be made known to the community and concerned stakeholders to design strategies to conserve, preserve, protect and manage Mt. Kiamo forest resources particularly the orchids. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Endemic, Orchid, Mt. Kiamo, Bukidnon, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 23
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0090

Environment requirements of livestock *Bruce*

Notation: This article discusses on the environment requirements of livestock. This includes its temperature, ventilation and lightning.

Keywords: *Livestock industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 12, 36-41
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/12 1974

0091

Enzymes: indispensable

A description of the role of enzymes in the metabolism of man, animal and plant is a difficult job. The mechanisms of enzyme action are so numerous and complicated that a simple discussion would provide very general data only. But even these generalities are important enough to justify a discussion of enzymes.

Keywords: *Enzymes, Metabolism, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 26, 34-35
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/4 1967

Evaluation of phenoxy-propanil treatments for the control of *scirpus maritimus* L. in lowland rice

Paller, E.C., Jr., Lubigan, Rosario T., Vega,

The effectiveness of propanil, a phenoxy herbicide such as 2, 4-D and MCPA or their combination in the control of *Scirpus maritimus* was studied. Propanil or a phenoxy herbicide alone provided some degree of control of *S. maritimus*. A combination of the two applied at the same time or one followed by the other increased their effectiveness. The best combinations wherein the yield was almost equal to that of the handweeded were 0.5 kg/ha of a phenoxy and 1.0 or 2.0kg/ha propanil. With MCPA the best control was obtained when the phenoxy was applied at 20 days and propanil at 30 days after transplanting. With 2, 4-D, both herbicides should be applied 20 days after transplanting

Keywords: *Propanil, Phenoxy herbicide, Herbicides, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, 225-231
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

Exploring modes of community-based genebanking for conservation of rice genetic resources in Quirino, Iloilo, Antique and Davao Oriental Provinces

De Chavez, Hidelisa D. , Borromeo, Teresita H. , Altoveros, Nestor C., Sister, Loma

An inventory of rice and rootcrops in six sites, done through community interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) led to the identification of more than 300 traditional rice varieties across focus sites in the provinces of Quirino, Iloilo, Antique and Davao Oriental provinces. Local production, post-harvest, seed storage and conservation practices were assessed with the communities during conservation field schools with rice farmers.

To improve local conservation practices, raise awareness on conservation and to put communities in-charge of the conservation of their own plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, community gene banks were initiated, combining technical recommendations, local practices, traditions and resources. These were designed and managed according to the unique institutional and socio-cultural context of each community. Models of community genebanking for rice were developed, namely Ilongot tribe-inspired structure constructed by farmers and managed by women farmers as curators in barangay Wasid, Nagtipunan, Quirino province; Ifugao-inspired structure constructed and managed by the village local government and farmer leaders in barangay Jose Ancheta, Maddela, Quirino province; and local government-managed community genebanks and duplicate collection held by households, built on the local system of seed exchange in the Central Panay Mountains. (**Authors' abstract**)

Keywords: *Community genebanks, Traditional knowledge, Rice and root crops, Traditional varieties, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 32
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0094

Extremely low dietary calcium and egg production

Douglas, C.R., Harms, R.H., Wilson

Will it be possible that the practice of feeding low calcium for a short period in order to force rest the birds might be substituted for a program of forced molting? Or it will be necessary to force molt the birds if one wishes to change the production pattern of these birds? Forced molting will be discussed further in the article.

Keywords: *Egg industry, Dietary calcium, Birds, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 1, pages 49-52
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/1 1973

0095

Factors influencing and problems in feed formulation

Limcangco-Lopez, Perla D

There is no doubt that ration formulation is an important part of livestock feeding. The translation of feeding standards into ration formula is not entirely straightforward, because in practice, one does not prepare a day's feed for an individual animal. Rather we attempt to devise formulas by which balanced concentrate mixtures can be made in quantity and from which individual animals can satisfactorily be fed by adjusting daily allowances to their energy needs.

Keywords: *Ration formulation, Feed formulation, Feeds, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 12, pages 6-8, 10
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/12 1975

0096

Factors influencing milk composition

Gretebeck, S.

It;s generally accepted that there is as much variation within breeds of dairy cattle as there is among breeds of dairy cattle with respect to potential pounds of milk, SNF and MF production.

Keywords: *Milk, Milk composition, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 1, pages 46-50
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/1 1974

0097

Fascioliasis: a deterrent to food production *Calimlim, Carlito G.,*

Fascioliasis has become the most dreadful parasite disease of cattle and carabaos, hence the need to control it is important

Keywords: *Cattle industry, Poultry, Fascioliasis, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, pages 42-45
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

0098

Feathers: real and make-belief *Shaw,*

In their various uses for comfort and adornment, feathers make life more comfortable and perhaps more beautiful for many of us.

Keywords: *Feathers, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. VI Issue No. 8, pages 34-35, 36-40
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 6/8 1965

0099

Feed and water withdrawal time prior to slaughter of broilers *Wabeck*

Studies show that broilers starved for 24 hours yielded lower eviscerated weights. This article discusses the time must the feed and water be withdrawn from broilers prior to slaughter.

Keywords: *Broilers, Broiler industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 1, pages 40-42
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/1 1973

0100

Feeding the dry dairy cow *Gretebeck, S.*

Increase in input costs in the dairy business dictates that the potential for improvement in dry cow management be critically evaluated

Keywords: *Non-lactating cows, Dairy industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 11, pages 41-43, 50
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/11 1974

0101

The feeding value of napier grass (*pennisetum purpureum schumach*) for cattle and carabaos. I. yield and chemical composition *Robles, A.Y., Ordoveza*

The yield and chemical composition of Napier grass were determined in a series of nine digestability trials conducted during the wet season from July to December 1970. The yield of dry matter increased with advancing maturity. The average yields were 4085 and 7.27 metric ton/ha. at 45 and 60 days regrowth, respectively. The same trend was noted on crude protein, with a yield of 402.55 and 487.09 kg/ha. for 45 and 60 days cutting intervals, respectively. The mean dry matter yield of Napier grass cut at 45 day-interval dropped from 6.03 metric ton/ha. (second growth) to 3.67 metric ton/ha. (fourth regrowth) in spite of adequate rainfall. There was an increase in percent dry matter and crude fiber, while crude protein and ash content decreased with advancing maturity.

Keywords: *Napier grass, Cattle and carabao, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, 178-189
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/3-4 1971

Field performance of mungbean germplasm (*Vigna radiata* (L.) WILCZEK] under organic production system

Maghirang, Rodel G. , Bartolome, Maria Cielo Paola L. , Sabanal, Alvin Qu

The versatility of mungbean in intercropping, crop rotation, and nitrogen fixation can be very valuable in organic production systems. Identifying potential mungbean varieties for organic production system can contribute to the optimization of organic agriculture. Thus, mungbean accessions and Pag-asa check varieties were evaluated under organic condition focusing on yield performance, pest and disease reactions and seed characteristics. "Pag-asa 17" showed consistent high yield (1.7 t/ha) during the dry and wet seasons in comparison with the varieties tested. 27 accessions were selected from a total of 521 germplasm evaluated, Yield performance of these entries ranged from the targeted 1-2 t/ha and an average of 30% yield advantage over the highest yielding check varieties. Reactions to pests were moderately susceptible for aphids, *cercospora* leaf spot, and cutworms. The number of seeds per pod ranged from 11 to 13 with medium to large sizes. Among the top selections adaptable to organic crop production system were 151913, 152412, 152378, 163018, 163012. These selections shall be subjected to further evaluation and hybridization to specifically identify and design an organic mungbean ideotype. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Mungbean, Organic plant breeding, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 40
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Field screening of eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) for waterlogging tolerance

Delfin, Evelyn F. , Valle, Michelle L

Eggplant is highly affected by environmental stress such as drought and waterlogging. To identify possible elite eggplant genotypes with waterlogging tolerance, 23 eggplant accessions were screened for waterlogging response under field condition in Tranca, Bay, Laguna. The plants were subjected to 2 water regime treatments: control and waterlogging. Waterlogging was imposed on six-week old plants for 10 days at a depth of 5cm above soil surface. After the waterlogging treatment, a recovery period of 10 days was imposed by draining the water to determine whether their growth will normalized after the stress is being lifted. Plant samples were processed and measured for different parameters such as biomass partitioning, root length, root volume and plant height. Results of the field trial showed adverse effect of waterlogging on morphological characteristics of eggplant such as biomass partitioning of the leaves, stem and roots as well as on plant height as indicated by significant reductions in the measurement of these characteristics ranging from 2-88%. Eggplant accessions were then ranked based on percent reduction for each plant character measured as well as the correlation coefficient of the character in relation to total shoot dry matter. In the absence of yield, total shoot dry matter was considered as the prime plant character affected by moisture stress. Eighteen (18) eggplant accessions ranked even higher than the commercial variety, 'Dumaguete Long Purple' (DLP). The top five performing eggplant accessions include PHL 1345, PHL 12097, PHL 5764, PHL 1620 and PHL 6388. PHL 9391 ranked the lowest due to higher reduction ranging from 29-79% for most of the morphological characteristics measured. (**Authior's abstract**)

Keywords: *Eggplant, Waterlogging, Waterlogging tolerance, Field screening, Agriculture*

0104

Food (feed) for thought
Warden, W.K.

An immigrant coming to America years ago expecting to see streets of gold did not find such treasure, but found instead a country wealthy beyond imagination. However, the wealth was not gold. Instead it was a land blessed with fertile fields and forests, good dispersion of rainfall for growing crops and a hard-working, ambitious population who had great confidence in themselves.

Keywords: *Feed grains, Animal food, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 30-33
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/10 1975

0105

Forced molted hens will still pay
Bolla,

Many farmers may be disposing of their egg flocks too early. This study presently indicated that forced molting has been profitable in most of the flocks recorded. If the present price structure of the industry continues, there is a good chance that forced molting will continue to be profitable.

Keywords: *Egg flocks, Eggs, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 12, page 28
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/12 1975

0106

Geese: America's fourth fowl, profitable meat from wasteland pasture
Kropp,

Near the turn of the century there were more geese raised by American farmers than turkeys or ducks. In fact, more geese were served by our Pilgrim ancestors on the first Thanksgiving than turkeys because the Pilgrims were accustomed to dining on goose in England.

Keywords: *Geese, Geese, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 7, pages 38-41
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/7 1980

0107

Goose meat production in The U.S.S.R. *Saley*

Geese have always been the second most popular poultry in the USSR after chickens. The adaptability of these birds to different feeding and management conditions, their capacity for consuming great amounts of cheap fodder (greens, roots, low-value concentrates, etc.) their palatable high caloric meat and excellent down have long gained them the general recognition in the country.

Keywords: *Geese, Geese industry, Goose meat, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 2, pages 14-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/2 1976

0108

Grafting technology on cucumber, bitter gourd, sweet pepper and eggplant for year-round production

Alonzo, Ma. Anna M. , Portales, Lilia A. , Rosales, Ni

A project of three components: screening of solanaceous and cucurbits as rootstock for disease resistance, field evaluation of grafted plants and technology promotion was conducted from April 2012 to July 2015 at BPI-LBNCRDPSC.

The disease screening resulted to the identification of, three hot pepper, three eggplant, one wax gourd, four sponge gourd, two squash and two bottle gourd accessions which exhibited varying levels of resistance and were used in grafting.

Field evaluation revealed that tube grafting in Solanaceous and hole insertion method in cucurbits were the recommended techniques in terms of survival in the field and yield performance. Technology verification through on-farm trials in Laguna, Quezon and Cavite plants proved that there were 15 to 20 percent damage losses in using grafted plants in all trial sites while 25 to 35% in non-grafted plants which showed a yield advantage on using grafting technology on cucumber, bitter gourd, sweet pepper and eggplant.

Five batches of training were conducted in Liliw, Tiaong, Alfonso, Los Bafios and Baguio City with a total of 259 participants composed of farmers, technicians and researchers. Hence, IEC materials were developed and distributed to all participants and visitors of the Center for technology promotion.

Therefore, grafting of vegetables is a feasible technology especially during off-season to attain year-round production. Thus, continuous promotion through training and technology transfer activities is necessary. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Grafting technology, Rootstock, Scion, Disease resistance, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 34
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0109

The hawaiian sugar industry: a survey of its resources and history

Moir, W.

The Hawaiian Islands are the summits of a 2,000 mile range of volcanic mountains, with altitudes of almost 14,000 ft above sea level and surrounded by depths of ocean approximately 20,000 ft. So that we may visualize Hawaii's area of 6,400 square miles, it is one-seventh the size of Cuba, slightly smaller than Fiji, two per cent of India, one-half larger than Jamaica, about twice Puerto Rico, nine times Mauritius, about half Formosa; one-eighth Java, one-sixth Natal, and one one-hundredth Queensland. It lies between 19 and 21 North Latitude and 155 and 160 west longitude.

Keywords: *Sugar industry, Irrigation farming, Agriculture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. VI Issue No. 1, pages 34-41
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 6/1 1960

0110

Horticultural diversity of *Solanum lasiocarpum* dunal in Adams, Ilocos Norte

Pascua, Gliceria S. , Gabriel, Maura Luisa S. , Antonio, Menisa A. , Abian, Crisa

Solanum lasiocarpum ("balbalosa") is a wild vegetable growing in the mountainous town of Adams in Ilocos Norte. The fruits are cooked into the Ilocano dish pinakbet, and now gaining popularity as an exotic vegetable dish. No formal characterization is done yet on the species. Hence, this study characterized, assessed variability and identified accessions with outstanding plant characteristics and good eating qualities. Phenotypic diversity was estimated using the standardized Shannon Weaver's diversity index (H') and clustering was done in NTSYS.

Variations in the plant and fruit characteristics were observed. The qualitative and quantitative characters registered a mean H' of 0.47, suggesting moderate variability. The 30

accessions studied are grouped into 11 distinct clusters. Sixteen accessions appeared to be a duplicate of one and/or the other in the dendrogram for qualitative characters.

Four accessions were identified promising for having good eating qualities. These have fruits with smooth peel, 5.5-5.7 °Brix and are yellow green and shiny. These are growing in Purok 3 (Accn 2 and 4), Buwaw (Accn 22) and Cadisan (Accn 29). Two more years of evaluation is required to consider them fit for recommendation as outstanding mother plants for crop improvement. Research results are necessary for subsequent varietal development, conservation and protection initiatives on the species. (**Authors' abstract**)

Keywords: *Solanum lasiocarpum*, *Phenotypic diversity*, *Cluster analysis*, *Eating qualities*, *Morphological characteristics*, *Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 41
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0111

Housewives really don't understand meat *Kenny,*

Why do consumers buy certain kinds of meat and leave the others? In this article you will find out the rationale behind the stated problem

Keywords: *Meat variety*, *Meat*, *Retail butchers*, *Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, pages 17-20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

0112

Hybridity testing of Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) F₁ progenies derived from parentals with varying response to moisture stress using SSR markers *Canama, Alma O. , Maravilla, Ana Mikaela B., Delfin, Evelyn*

In a breeding program aimed at producing eggplant hybrids, it is essential to confirm that the F₁ progenies are indeed products of the cross made between the two selected parents especially since eggplants are self-pollinating. This study focused on the hybridity testing of F₁ progenies derived from drought tolerant eggplant accession PHL 2778 and drought susceptible PHL 1602 in our effort to improve drought tolerance in eggplant. SSR markers were utilized in the determination of true F₁ hybrids. Genomic DNA was extracted from leaf samples; DNA quantity and quality were checked by agarose gel electrophoresis. DNA of the parental lines was amplified in PCR using SSR primers to facilitate polymorphism survey. PCR products were separated using non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel

electrophoresis. SSR markers were considered polymorphic when each of the parents is represented by a distinct allele. These bands from both parents must be present in the progenies in order to be considered as true hybrids. Two hundred fifty SSR markers representing the 12 chromosomes of eggplant were screened, resulting in the selection of 7 markers that were able to discriminate between PHL 1602 and PHL 2789. These markers were used in hybridity testing of 35 F₁ progenies.

Of the 35 progenies tested, 37% were confirmed to be true hybrids, with % hybridity ranging from 71.43 to 100% attributed to the difference of results among markers. The seven polymorphic SSR markers were proven effective in hybrid identification, with efficiency ranging from 42.86 to 100%. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Eggplant, Drought, Hybridity testing, SSR, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0113

The ideas behind genetic selection of pigs *Woog,*

The characteristics that breeder wants to improve in his pigs are those that influence overall profits. These characteristics are: growth rate (liveweight gain), Carcass composition, Reproductive performance, Feed conversion ratio: the number of kilograms of food and pig eats to gain one kilogram of live-weight.

Keywords: *Pig breeding, Swine breeding, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 6, pages 29-30
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/6 1974

0114

Identification of naturally grown Philippine teak (*Tectona philippinensis* Benth. & Hook. f.) based on morphological and anatomical features

Bondad, Elvina O. , Samiano, Florena B. , Domingo, Emmanuel P. , Ella, Arsenio B. , Caringal, Anacle

The study addresses a gap in technical information that could help harness the potential of Philippine teak, one of the country's endemic forest tree species of the family Verbenaceae (APG: Lamiaceae). A heavy and hard wood species with a relative density at 0.710, it is a promising source of structural timber.

Dwarfing is usually observed in Philippine teak along rocky limestone and coral hills. Branching is sympodial, orthotropic and spreading to form a broad crown. Bark flaky, brown to grayish (similar to guava). The species has a high potential to regenerate by coppice method.

Macroscopic observations and other physical attributes showed that the wood of Philippine teak is light yellow, grain is slightly wavy and texture is fine, glossy, hard and heavy. Fibers are medium-sized and thin-walled. Rays are uniseriate and multiseriate and classified as extremely low. Philippine teak wood could be differentiated from teak (*Tectona grandis* L. f.) by its smaller pores and thinner rays. The distinguishing anatomical features of the two *Tectonas* are the presence of whitish deposits and tyloses, ring-porous, growth rings (early wood and latewood).
Keywords: Philippine. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Agriculture, Philippine teak, Tectona, Morphology, Wood anatomy*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 12-21
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0115

III. Virginia Farms, Inc. ***Arganosa, V.G., Penalba,***

The management practices and experiences from an apparently profitable swine enterprises can be used as bases for making recommendations. Whatever shortcomings these enterprises have, should be carefully evaluated and proper adjustments should be immediately instituted. Learning from these shortcomings very often lead to improvement.

Keywords: *Swine enterprises, Swine industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 1, pages 18-20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/1 1974

0116

Imperatives for an integrated crop-livestock-fish farming system ***Madamba, Jos***

A multi-commodity farming system presents more advantages to farmers than a mono-cropping system. However, the commodity mix must fit into the particular farmers capability, resources, and needs as well as the social, economic and environmental forces around him.

Keywords: *Farming system, Tri-commodity farming system, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 11, pages 32-34
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/11 1980

Imperatives for an integrated crop-livestock-fish farming system

Madamba, Jos

The need to utilize more efficiently available farm resources has led to the increased attention towards farming systems that integrate more than one commodity. The tri-commodity (crop-livestock-fish) farming system is the thrust among the integrated farming concepts and holds a great deal of promise for the small Asian farmer.

Keywords: *Fish farming system, Fish industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XXI Issue No. 12, pages 11-14
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/12 1980

Improvement of maize for water logging prone areas in the Philippines

Laude, Tonette , Salazar, Artemio , Paril, Jefferson , Austria, Rovel Emman G. , Heredia, Maria Cristina C. , Sanchez, Ma. Alma , Ocampo, Eureka Ter

Synthetic populations from native maize inbreds with possible adaptation to water stress is one means to develop stress tolerant varieties. In this study, 2 maize synthetics were developed and tested to identify genetic material with water logging tolerance. The first population was formed by inter-mating 10 white S1 native maize lines with water logging tolerance. The second population was developed by inter-mating 5 colored S1 maize lines. Balanced bulk from the ears produced from both populations were planted to produce 214 half-sib populations. Two hundred seven of these half-sibs (or synthetic lines) were screened for water logging tolerance under field conditions in Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Grain yield (at 14% seed moisture), number of plants with adventitious roots, average number of adventitious roots per plant, date to tasseling, stand count after water logging treatment, number of ears, ear length, ear diameter, fresh weight and absolute grain weight significantly differed among the lines. Grain yield ranged from 0 to 3.69 t ha⁻¹. Correlation among the agronomic characters with the yield of the maize synthetics were mostly positively linear. Genetic variation for yield, number of plants with adventitious roots, number of ears, ear weight and grain weight were higher compared to the other characteristics. These differences are expected to be adequate to discriminate the water logging tolerant from the susceptible synthetic lines. Water logging tolerant lines were identified. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Waterlogging tolerance, Synthetic population, Inbred, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 35
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Improvement of Philippine "Carabao" Mango by pairing and clipping method of hybridization with marker-assisted selection

Rosuman, Kristoffer Karel , Ocampo, Eureka Theresa , Valencia, Lolita , Alcasid, Carolyn , Hernandez

'Carabao' mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is one of the most important commodities in the Philippines. It is the country's only export variety, is one of the best varieties in the world. The export potential of this variety is hampered by its short shelf life, susceptibility to pests and diseases and preference of European and Asian countries in mangoes with red-blushed skin. This study was undertaken to produce improved mango varieties with thicker peel and red blush color of skin and resistance to insect pests and diseases through conventional breeding by pairing and clipping method of hybridization with marker-assisted selection method. Potential mango trees were sprayed with calcium nitrate (CaNO_3) to induce flowering of mango tree. Thirty (30) trees were sprayed with a mixture of 5% CaNO_3 , Dithane and Tween 20 using a power sprayer. Flowers/panicles of 'Carabao' mango strains and selections were used mainly as female parents while 'Carabao' mangoes and other mango varieties with the desired characteristics like thick peel, red blush and or resistance to anthracnose and fruit fly were used as male parents. Thirty four (34) F₁ seedlings were produced from 710 crosses, 132 of which were reciprocal crosses. The first batch, comprising of 17 F₁ seedlings, underwent hybridity testing using Min-221 and Min-253 simple sequence repeats (SSR) markers. Four were identified as hybrids and currently being maintained and evaluated at the Fruits Breeding Nursery IPB, UPLB. The improvement or development of hybrids will boost the Philippine mango export industry and consumer acceptability. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Carabao mango, Conventional breeding, Hybrids, Red blush, Agriculture*

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2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0120

Improving the storage and shelf-life of quality protein maize (QPM) thru proper treatment and packaging

Berayon, Eric A. , Tumapon, Amee S. , Ballentes, Myrna G. , Arnper, Carolina D. , Baldo, Nen

QPM is a type of com claimed to be better animal feed than normal com because of its high lysine and tryptophan contents. It is used as component for swine and poultry diet. Com as feeds usually are stored for six months before it will be consumed to have readily available supply when needed. In this case poor storage condition may reduce the shelf-life of QPM into half and may result to earlier deterioration than normal com. There was limited data on prolonging the storage life of QPM when compared to normal com. Hence, this study was conducted to improve the shelf-life of QPM through appropriate treatment and packaging materials popularly used in normal com storage. Specifically the study aimed to 1) assess the extent of insect damage and the incidence and severity of fungal infestation on stored QPM grains; 2) determine the most appropriate treatment and packaging materials for QPM grains. Four QPM hybrid varieties and non-QPM (check) varieties were used as tests crops. The study was arranged in 5 x 3 factorial in RCBD replicated three times Result revealed that SMQ 5050 incurred highest weight and viability loss under inoculated condition become tolerant under normal storage condition and slowly lost its viability compared to USM Var. 5 (non-QPM). Application of non-toxic seed treatment pirimiphos-methyl (Actellic®) and Diatomaceous Earth were successful in minimizing the occurrence of storage insects and aflatxin level. SMQ 5007 and SMQ 5050 were less contaminated by aflatxin while in storage under untreated condition. Laminated sack and plastic drum where found effective in lengthening the shelf-life of QPM and non-QPM seeds in storage. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *QPM, Storage, Diatomaceous Earth, Pirimiphos-methyl, Seed treatment, Agriculture*

0121

To increase profits from beef cattle

A study of 10 mixed farms in the Hamilton Area of the State of Victoria, Australia, last year showed a big range of difference in performance of beef herds. The average gross returns from cattle was A\$46 per hectare. The highest figure was A\$108, and the lowest was A\$28 per hectare. A\$1.00 = Php10.31 on August 9, 1974.

Keywords: *Beef cattle, Beef cattle, Agriculture*

0122

Increase profits through culling and selection

Labadan, Ma

As an egg farmer, you should know how much money you can lose by feeding chickens that do not lay eggs. Sometimes pullets die before they can lay eggs to at least repay you for costing or raising them. You may also be keeping healthy birds that have stopped laying for a long time. You can eliminate these causes for losses in the egg business through proper and regular culling and selection. Culling is the removal from the flock of unprofitable or undesirable birds, while selection is the picking of the best birds

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry industry, Agriculture*

0123

Increasing the reproductive capabilities of sows

Speer, V. C

Notation: This article is a summary of 24 reports that relate to the feasibility of increasing the reproductive capabilities of the sow by reducing the normal lactation length and mating on the first estrus after weaning.

Keywords: *Sows, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 12, pages 12-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/12 1974

0124

Influence of rate and time of planting on ratoons of four sugarcane varieties

Mora, C. R., Urgel,

The ratooning capacities of Co 683, Co 421. Co527, and POJ 3016 as affected by rate and time of planting were studied in Hacienda Luisita, San Miguel, Tarlac. It was observed that all Coimbatore varieties out-yielded POJ 3016 both in cane and sugar with Co 683 giving the highest sugar yield despite significantly lower sugar recovery. Highest sugar recovery was obtained from the February ratoon. At 60,000 points per hectare, highest sugar recovery per ton cane and sugar yield per hectare was attained

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Ratoons, Agriculture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 1, pages 2-6
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/1 1966

0125

The influence of sequence of birth and birth weight on pig performance

Arganosa, V.G., Penalba

Seven hundred and fifty-six pigs born alive to 76 sows were studied to find out the influence of the sequence of birth on birth weaning weights and survival rate. The influence of birth weight on weaning weight and survival rate was also studied. The sequence of birth had significant effect on birth weight. The first born pigs were significantly heavier at birth than the other pigs except the seventh. The 11th and 12th born pigs were significantly smaller at birth than the other pigs born ahead of them. Sequence of birth had no significant effect on weaning weight. The 12th born pigs had the lowest survival rate up to weaning. The bigger pigs at birth had higher weaning weight and survival rate.

Keywords: *Pig, Pig, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, pages 119-124
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

Influence of soil amendments and biospark trichoderma on the control of *Sclerotium rolfsii* sacc. on peanut

Soria, Sheryl Mae A. , Marin, Mellpr

Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc., is a fungal organism causing stem and root rot, damping off and wilting on peanut and incurring yield losses on the crop .A complementary approach for managing *S. rolfsii* is through biological control. Hence, a study using Completely Randomized Design was laid out with eight treatments and three replications to evaluate the influence of soil amendments and Biospark Trichoderma on the control of *S. rolfsii* as well as to evaluate the agronomic and yield performance of peanut. The treatments were: Control (T₁), Banguard Fungicide (T₂), Malunggay + Biospark (T₃), Madre de Cacao + Biospark (T₄), Malunggay + Madre de Cacao+ Biospark (T₅), Malunggay alone (T₆), Madre de Cacao alone (T₇) and Inorganic Fertilizer: 16 - 20 - 0 and 0 - 0 - 60 (T₈).

On disease incidence, *Sclerotium wilt* was observed to have the highest mean of 60.00% in plants applied with Madre de Cacao alone (T₇). On the contrary, the disease was not observed in treatments T₂ (Fungicide), T₃ (Malunggay + Biospark), T₅ (Malunggay + Madre de Cacao+ Biospark) and T₆ (Malunggay alone). It is evident that the application of Malunggay alone or in combination with Biospark and Madre de Cacao showed no incidence of *Sclerotium wilt*.

On yield parameters, significant differences were observed on pod yield, weight of seeds and adjusted grain yield. However, adjusted grain yield on plants applied with Fungicide Banguard (T₂) obtained the highest mean of 12.97 kg/ha but had comparable means with Malunggay alone (T₆) and Malunggay + Madre de Cacao + Biospark (T₅) with 11.78 kg/ha and 11.52 kg/ha, respectively. The lowest was noted in Madre de cacao alone (T₇) with a mean of 5.58 kg/ha. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Agriculture, S. rolfsii, In vitro, Biospark Trichoderma,, Soil amendments*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 19
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

The international demand for Philippine coconut products: a regional analysis

Recto-Librero

This study analyzes the demand for Philippine exports of coconut oil, copra, and dessicated coconut in different regions of the world. In the United States the demand for coconut oil exports of the Philippines was highly price inelastic but quite elastic with respect to income. The demand for copra exports showed a wide range of price elasticities: -.3 to -.6 for the US, -.4 to -1.0 for the European Common Market, -1.6 to -2.0 for Canada and other Western Europe, -1.7 for Latin America, and -0.9 for other countries. Important substitute products were palm kernel, soybean, cottonseed, and sunflower seed oils. The growth in livestock population in the European Economic Community also significantly influenced the demand for copra. The demand for desiccated coconut in the U.S. was not responsive to price but it was affected by the price of bakery products and confectionery sales. Philippine exports to other countries face competition with exports of the same product from Ceylon.

Keywords: *Coconut products, Export products, Agriculture*

Intravarietal variability assessment of *Cosmos sulphureus* in region IVA
Alcasid, Carolvn, Valencia, Lo

Cosmos sulphureus, also known as "Sulfur Cosmos or Yellow Cosmos", is an annual half-hardy herb belonging to the family *Asteraceae* which usually bears yellow, pink, or orange ray florets. The richness in the antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of this plant can be a potential source for antioxidant drugs and cure to some infectious and chronic diseases. Aside from its biopesticidal properties to control different pathogen strains and insect pests, this plant can be used as borders or potted plants in landscaping. The aesthetic value of this crop has not been fully explored in the Philippines therefore there is a need to characterize *C. sulphureus* accessions. Seven selected cosmos accessions collected in Region IVA were evaluated on the basis of 27 morphological traits, 16 of which are qualitative traits. Most cosmos accessions had medium stem pubescence and leaf color intensity, upwards head attitude, daisy disc type, ligulate and weakly incurved ray floret with medium apex incision. The plant height ranged from 70.47 to 111.66mm with accession 5 being the tallest. Only accession 1 collected from Laguna exhibited an upright growth habit and had collar segments in their flower head. Moreover, its yellow ray florets were curved along its entire length with deep incision in the apex. The height of this accession makes it more desirable for use as bush type plants in landscaping. Two collections from Tagaytay City, Cavite were observed to have longer peduncle length and wider floral diameter as compared to those accessions collected from Laguna. Assessment of variability will be very useful in enriching the cosmos germplasm and utilizing these valuable accessions for beautification and creation of diversity. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Aesthetic, Accessions, Cosmos sulphureus, Variability, Agriculture*

Kinds and properties of Newcastle disease vaccines
Arambulo, Primo V., III. D.V.M.,

The use of vaccines in the prevention of Newcastle Disease in chickens has been a major factor in minimizing the prevalence of the disease in this country.

Keywords: *Newcastle, Chicken, Agriculture*

The layer and her environment

The commercial layer of today has come a long way from her wild ancestor. But the changes in the bird are not as great as the changes in the environment in which she lives. The free roaming bird of the scrub has been confined in a small space, exposed to an artificially lengthened day, and fed a uniform formulated diet in a place of opportunist pickings of a day's scavenging.

Keywords: *Bird environment, Poultry environment, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 35-38
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/1 1976

Laying hen nutrition

Reid, B. L

The nutritional requirements of the laying hen have been quite elusive to research investigations through the years. For example, there are reports of the protein requirements of laying hens ranging from a low of 12% to a high of 18% to 19%. This is probably one of the best examples of the variable results which have been reported.

Keywords: *Chicken, Laying hen, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, pages 24-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

Livestock distribution

Reduce grazing pressure on other parts of the range by letting your livestock graze in areas that were previously lightly grazed or unused.

Keywords: *Salting process, Livestock, Livestock, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 36-37
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

0133

Local production of buffalo fetal calf serum and its efficiency in the production of cattle embryos in vitro

Hufana-Duran, Danilda , Duran, Peregrino G. , Raterta, Romel , Daag, Herren Donna Miguel , Laruan,

Fetal Calf Serum or FCS is a good source of micro nutrients that supports cell cultures with applications not only in the field of clinical diagnostics but also in research. It is imported thus costly with considerable handling requirements. With the incidence of slaughtering pregnant cows at local abattoirs, utilization of the fetuses in the production of local FCS for embryo in vitro production was examined. Fetal blood was collected direct from the fetal heart and processed to produce serum. Resultant serum was used as supplement in the in vitro culture medium for cattle in vitro embryo production. Medium supplemented with commercially purchased FCS was used as control. Of the 371 oocytes randomly divided into Locally-produced and Imported FCS-supplemented in vitro cultures, no significant difference were observed both on the cleavage and blastocysts development rates after in vitro maturation and fertilization demonstrating potential production of FCS locally and use of healthy fetuses recovered from abattoir for FCS production. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Fetal serum, Oocytes, Embryos, In vitro, Water buffalo, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 6
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0134

High lysine corn in meat and egg production

Gretebeck

Notation: This article is a reprint from Dawe's Frontiers in Nutrition Supplement. The potential of reduced feed cost and/or improved performance from the technological advancement of high lysine corn may or may not be utilized by the producer of meat and eggs. The degree to which the potential will be realized will determined by some factors .

Keywords: *Corn, Lysine, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 12, pages 46-49
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil. SF481:B46

0135

Maintain buoyancy of production: a high rate of lay is the number one factor responsible for profitable egg production

Bruyn,

If your birds maintain their lay, then they will pay their way. A high rate of lay is the number one factor responsible for profitable egg production. Unfortunately this is not always easily achieved or maintained. Let us examine some of the causes of low egg production.

Keywords: *Egg production, Chicken, Agriculture*

, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 2, pages 20-22
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/2 1974

0136

Managing the future beef cow herd

Cross breeding not only increases fertility but could also increase the calf crop

Keywords: *Cow herd, Cow, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 29-31
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/1 1976

0137

Mangroves extraction in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte using LiDAR dataset

Alibuyog, Nathaniel , Salvador, Mark Darrel , Sanchez, Sha

Mangroves help in the stabilization of coastal lines, habitat for animals and as alternative resource. Due to this, restoration and rehabilitation are usually being conducted in the areas they are planted. Due to availability of LiDAR data, the inventory of this resource could be produced to high resolution maps. Therefore, the objective of the study is to extract mangroves using LiDAR dataset in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte. The derivatives used for the map extraction were Digital Surface Model (DSM), Digital Terrain Model (DTM), Canopy Height Model (CHM), canny edge, slope, slope of slope, number of returns, hillshade and intensity. The data was processed in the eCognition software for object based image analysis. Segmentation was used first to separate the objects in order to have easier classification. Then training points for prospect mangrove objects were done in GIS. After that, support vector machine (SVM) was done to classify the image layers. This machine as a linear classifier utilizes the maximum factor to separate objects. The layer derivatives applied in SVM were values of mean, standard deviation, mode and texture values. The basis for validation points used for accuracy assessment of the extracted mangroves was the actual field structures. The structures were tracked using a Global Positioning Device. The overall accuracy using Error Based matrix based on Test Training Mask is 0.991 and Kappa Index of Agreement is 0.9751607 respectively. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Lidar, Mangroves extraction, Support vector machine, Object based image analysis, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 45
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0138

A Marek's disease vaccination trial

Barr, W. K., Lancaster, J.E., Bartlett,

Will Marek's disease vaccination pay? This is a question that should be answered for the poultry raisers of this country. The following article may provide a possible help. Poultry raisers should read it and satisfy themselves

Keywords: *Marek's Disease, Chicken Diseases, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 11, pages 20-22
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/11 1974

0139

Meat animal and carcass evaluation: III. intercorrelations of weights of wholesale cuts of pork and selected carcass measurements

Arganosa, V.G., Ibarra

Twenty-eight barrows and 54 gilts averaging 88.06 ± 0.13 kg. slaughter weight were used in this study. Zero and first order partial correlations within sex were computed to find out the relationships of weights of wholesale cuts of pork and selected carcass measurements. Small coefficients of variation were associated with the four major wholesale cuts of pork. The neck bones exhibited the greatest degree of variability (48.48%). Slaughter and chilled carcass weights failed to show significant correlations with all measures of meatiness including the loin eye area. The lean cuts were highly and positively correlated to each other; while all the lean cuts were negatively correlated with all fat cuts. Carcass length did not show any significant correlation with all traits studied except lean trimmings. Backfat thickness was positively correlated with all fat cuts and negatively correlated with the lean cuts and loin eye area. Loin eye area was significantly correlated with the weights of ham and loin but not with the shoulder. Spare ribs showed positive correlations with all lean cuts and negative correlations with all fat cuts. Leaf fat was found to be negatively correlated with the lean cuts and positively correlated with the fat cuts. The first order partial correlations were computed with backfat thickness held constant. Many of the correlations between two parameters became smaller and insignificant compared with the zero order correlations. Most of the correlations involving the fat trimmings and leaf fat were changed drastically in the first order partial correlations.

Keywords: *Meat industry, Carcass measurements, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, pages 161-169
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Meat animal and carcass evaluation : IV. carcass and lean cut yields based on actual slaughter weight and weight adjusted for fill of gut

Arganosa, V.G., De Ramos, M.B., Alcantara

Sixty-eight barrows and 111 gilts weighing 70.0 to 102.0 kg were used in this study to compute for an adjustment factor which can be used to adjust weights of slaughter hogs to an equal weight of fill basis. The adjustment factor was based on the weight of the digestive tract as a percentage of the empty body weight. The empty body weight was defined as the slaughter weight minus the weight of the full digestive tract. The adjustment factor was 10.02 percent. The adjusted weight is equal to the empty body weight multiplied by 10.02 percent plus the empty body weight. The usefulness of adjusting slaughter weight to an equal weight of fill basis was demonstrated.

Keywords: *Meat industry, Carcass evaluation, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, pages 170-177
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/3-4 1971

Mechanisms associated with iron toxicity tolerance in rice during seedling stage

Ismail, Abdelbagi , Drame, Khady , Pacleb, Myrish , Katimbang, Meggy Lou , Entila, Frederickson , Onyango, D

Excessive iron in soil is prevalent in perennially flooded lowlandrice ecosystems due to reduction of insoluble Fe^{3+} to the bioavailable Fe^{2+} under anaerobic and acidic soil conditions. *Oryza glaberrima* (African rice) is considerably more tolerant of iron toxicity than *Oryza sativa* (Asian rice). Iron toxicity adversely affects plant growth and could result in seedling mortality and yield losses. Four genotypes of contrasting responses to iron toxicity were evaluated under control and excess iron (300 ppm Fe^{2+}) using hydroponic solutions in greenhouse conditions. Measurements taken

included morphological and physiological traits. CK801 was least affected by iron toxicity while IR64 and Supa showed intense leaf bronzing. Excess iron resulted in stunted growth, with reduction of 69%*** and 75%*** in lengths of shoot and roots, respectively, across genotypes. Photosynthesis and transpiration were dampened under iron treatment, with the tolerant genotypes CK801 and Suakoko 8 being less inflicted. Malondialdehyde concentration was 7 fold higher under stress, and substantially higher in the sensitive genotypes Supa and IR64, indicating greater cell injury. Tolerant genotypes produced higher concentrations of antioxidants and increased activities of related enzymes. Conspicuous suberization and lignification was observed in the roots of the tolerant Suakoko 8 under stress.

Understanding

the physiological traits associated with rice response to iron toxicity will facilitate breeding varieties adapted to soils containing toxic concentrations of iron. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Oryza glaberrima, Lowlands, Problem soils, Breeding, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 43
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Meloidogyne incognita: its effects on tomato yield and some methods of control

Ducusin, A. R., Davide

Meloidogyne incognita caused an 85.3% yield loss in tomato rainy season var.2029 when a tomato plant was inoculated with 50 egg masses at planting time and 39.9% when inoculation was done at the start of flowering. The inoculum levels of 190, 500, 1000, and 5,000 larvae per plant gave a corresponding yield loss of 24.1, 29.1, 29.5, and 38.7%. Post-plant application of Nemagon 75 E.C. at flowering stage of tomato gave yield increases of 9.6, 26.8, 37.8, and 13.7% at inoculum levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1000 *M. incognita* larvae per plant, respectively. However, there was no yield increase obtained at the 5,000 larvae level indicating that post-plant fumigation was not effective when the plants have already been severely infected with the nematode. Chemical control of *M. incognita* with Nemagon 75 EC was more effective than the biological control incorporating chicken manure (loaded with nematode trapping fungi) with the soil at the rate of one-half pound per plant. Nemagon 75 E.C. increased tomato yield by 68.0 percent as compared to 43.0% yield increase from the treatment with chicken manure. Another biological control of *M. incognita* tried was *Tagetes erecta* when planted at least one month before a tomato crop it effectively controlled the nematode as shown by trace amounts of galling in the tomato roots. However, it showed no effect on the nematode when planted in between the tomato plants. Likewise, incorporation of sawdust into the soil did not give effective control on the nematodes. In another treatment it was observed that root extract of *Tagetes erecta* suppressed egg hatching, infectivity and development of *M. incognita*. This effect, however, was more pronounced when the extract was not diluted with water.

Keywords: *Tomato, Nemagon, Nematodes, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 7-8, 261-281
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

A method of controlling flies on layer farms

McMahon,

Notation: This article is about the method of controlling flies. Discussed are the outline of complete control programme suitable for use around the farm.

Keywords: *Flies, Poultry Shed, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 12, pages 43-45
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil. SF481:B46

Mga pamahiin sa pagbababuyan *Arganosa*

Bilang katipunan ng mga pamahiin na binigyan ng kahulugan upang mapa-abot sa madla kung ano ang kahulugan nito.

Ang karugtong ay nasa volume XV issue 6 sa pahina 14-18

Keywords: *Poultry, Pamahiin, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 4, pages 12-16, 18, 20-21
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/4 1973

Milk in human diet *Mazundar,*

Milk is a food as nearly perfect as one can obtain. By adding a few other foods, it can provide the body with sufficient nourishment to maintain it in perfect health.

Keywords: *Milk, Human diet, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 5, pages 34-36
2008,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/5 1968

Monthly irrigation requirements for sugarcane *Hargreaves, Geo*

The amounts of water required for good growth and production of sugarcane have been fairly well established. In order to make a careful analysis of water requirements in a given location, one needs only a knowledge of the moisture requirements in another are and a comparison of the climatic conditions at the two locations. Irrigation requirements, however, depend upon the irrigation efficiency which is largely determined by soil conditions and irrigation and other cultural practices used.

Keywords: *Irrigation farming, Irrigation , Agriculture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. VI Issue No. 1, pages 10-15
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 6/1 1960

Morphological and physiological response of crops and weeds to trifluralin. VI. free amino acid content of the rice seedling

Lapade, Bonifacio E., Mercado, Beat

Rice seedlings at different stages of development were treated with trifluralin for varied lengths of time. The amino acid content of the shoot and 1-cm root tip were analyzed quantitatively by thin-layer chromatography and spectrophotometry. Throughout the stages studied the chromatogram of the extracts from the treated seedling revealed either a decrease or an absence of aspartate and glutamate; an increase of arginine, asparagine and glutamine; and a general decrease of leucine, alamine, glycine, methionine, phenylalanine, valine, serine, and histidine. Three-day old seedlings showed alterations in their amino content as early as 6 hours after treatment. Five or 7-day-old seedlings needed 24-48 hours to induce considerable changes. It is postulated that trifluralin causes a shift in the metabolism of glutamate and aspartate towards the formation of arginine, glutamine, and asparagine

Keywords: *Rice seedlings, Trifluralin, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, pages 239-246
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

Morphological and physiological responses of crops and weeds to trifluralin. V. amylase activity in rice seedlings

Robles, Restituta P., Mercado, Beat

L-amylase activity in rice seedlings treated and untreated with trifluralin was compared during the first 7 days of development. Three treatment lots were made, namely, control, continuous treatment and 24-hour treatment with trifluralin. Continuous treatment delayed amylase activity by a period equivalent to 24 hours. However, activity continued to increase over the control until the 7th day. The twenty-four hour treatment did not affect amylase activity except at the 4-day stage which showed an almost twofold increase over the control. The fresh weight, dry weight and protein content per tissue in each treatment followed a similar pattern.

Keywords: *Rice seedlings, Amylase activity, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, 232-238
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

Morphological and physiological responses of crops and weeds to trifluralin. VII. Influence on peroxidase activity

Begonia, G.B., Mercado, B.L., Robles, Restit

Peroxidase activity in the roots and shoots of corn seedlings untreated and treated with trifluralin was determined colorimetrically. Extracts from treated seedlings gave higher activities. In vitro tests on the effect of trifluralin on corn peroxidase showed a similar increase although of a lower magnitude. Corn root peroxidase was more responsive to trifluralin than that from the shoot. This difference was attributed to greater accessibility of the herbicide to the root

Keywords: *Peroxidase activity, Corn production, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, pages 247-252
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

0150

Morpho-physiological traits associated with tolerance of iron toxicity during seedling stage in rice

Ismail Abdelbagi M. , Drame, Khady N. , Katimbang, Meggy Lou , Onyango, D

Iron toxicity is a major abiotic stress affecting rice productivity on about 50% of lowland valleys in Africa and large areas in Asia. Successful breeding for iron toxicity tolerance essentially requires detailed understanding of the traits and genes associated with tolerance to identify good sources of tolerance.

Twenty-two rice genotypes with contrasting tolerance obtained from AfricaRice germplasm were subjected to 300 ppm Fe²⁺ in a hydroponic solution during seedling stage and evaluated for morpho-physiological traits that contribute to iron toxicity tolerance.

IR841, Suakoko 8, CK90, and CK80 l were considered tolerant. Iron toxicity significantly reduced photosynthetic rate, stomata! conductance, and transpiration. Correlations between intercellular CO₂ and stomatal conductance, and transpiration rate and intercellular CO₂ were positive. Leaf temperature correlated negatively with stomatal conductance, intercellular CO₂ and leaf fluorescence.

The study identified key morpho-physiological traits associated with iron toxicity tolerance. These traits could be used to select donors for use in breeding high yielding rice genotypes tolerant of iron toxicity. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Rice, Iron, Toxicity, Leaf bronzing, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 36
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

How much feed does a laying hen really need?

Research into the feeding and nutrition of layers now concentrates on a detailed understanding of various interacting systems. For some time we have been fairly certain that we knew the requirements of the laying hen in terms of energy, protein and numerous individual nutrients including all known essentials.

Keywords: *Laying hen, Laying hen, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, pages 52-54
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

Multigene phylogenetic relationships among Philippine isolates of *Fusarium* spp. causing sugarane pokkah boeng

Dela Cueva, Fe M. , Samaco, Manu

Pokkah boeng disease of sugarcane has been increasingly noted in different locally grown cultivars throughout the Philippines due to the continuous use of susceptible varieties and varying environmental conditions favorable for the spread and the multiplication of the pathogen. Reported studies have established that pokkah boeng is mainly caused by *Fusarium moniliforme*, but in the Philippines, it was found out that various species can also cause the disease (*Fusarium proliferatum*, *Fusarium verticilloides*, *Fusarium subglutinans*, among others). Due to the genetic diversity of *Fusarium* spp. causing pokkah boeng, the correlation between symptomatology and the causative organisms involved would be a viable area of study, which in turn would have an impact on the control measures. Therefore, molecular tools are needed for investigating pathogen diversity and taxonomy. Seventy fungal isolates collected from pokkah boeng infected sugarcane in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were confirmed as *Fusarium* spp. using the molecular primer, ITS-Fu-fir/ From these, 21, 11, 5, and 2 were detected as *F. moniliforme*, *F. proliferatum*, *F. verticilloides* and *F. subglutinans*, respectively, through species specific primers. A total of 31 isolates were unidentified inferring the inherent genetic diversity underlying the disease. All of the 70 *Fusarium* spp. isolates were subjected to amplification of the elongation factor (EF) gene, tubulin (TUB) gene and the ITS region of the rDNA. Sequence divergence in the coding regions were observed among the isolates indicating that same species grouped together. Moreover, the unidentified *Fusarium* spp. were clustered closer with *F. moniliforme* group suggesting the role of *F. moniliforme* as the primary pathogen causing pokkah boeng. Studies involving control measures against specific *Fusarium* spp. can be further conducted to determine the best method of controlling the disease in the long run. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Multigene, Phylogenetic relationship, Pokkah boeng, Fusarium, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 12
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Nature's incredible food

Eggs are the most economical high protein food. Besides, eggs are a nearly perfect food for man. They're really a food bargain

Keywords: *Egg industry, Eggs, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 3, pages 31-34
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/3 1976

0154

Nutritional factors influencing resistance and susceptibility to disease *Hill,*

In mankind's struggle for existence two components of the environment play decisive roles in his survival; food, which he must pursue, and disease, which he must avoid. It is little wonder that a connection between the two has been assumed since ancient times.

Keywords: *Animal Industry Conference, Animals, Animal, Animals, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, pages 36-38, 40-41
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

0155

Old egg recipes

The egg, like certain dogs, has been given a bad name for one reason or another for centuries. Often it has had dubious associations; thousands of unfortunates have been labelled "bad eggs", other warned "not to put all their eggs in one basket," and, in addition, told not to teach their grandmothers how to suck them.

Keywords: *Egg recipe, Egg marmalade, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, page 50
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

0156

An overview of the animal industry and the need to expand hog production

Gonzales, Ne

Philippine swine farms can compare favorably--even surpass--some of the farms visited by the author in the U.S. In general, the progress of the swine industry has been outstanding

Keywords: *Animal industry, Hog industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 11, pages 24-27
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/11 1975

0157

Pastures and pasture management in the tropics

De Guzman, Mois

The introduction of a legume appears to be the best approach towards improving the vast areas of tropical grassland. The reason behind this approach is that nitrogen, the major deficient nutrient of the soils of the world and particularly of tropical grassland soils, is required in large amounts, it is an expensive fertilizer and often is not readily available among the developing countries.

Read the continuation on volume 16 no. 12 pages 30-33

Keywords: *Pastures management, Legumes, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 10, pages 10-12, 30-33
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/10 1975

0158

Pecking still a problem

In spite of much research, feather pecking in poultry still remains a problem today. Numerous causative agents have been implicated, including the composition of the diet, environmental conditions hormonal influences and psychic factors. Although many of these may be associated with the incidence of feather pecking, this article deals only with three environmental factors, namely, type of housing, group size and density.

Keywords: *Feather pecking, Pecking damage, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 14, 16
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/10 1975

Performance of swine in selected piggeries in the Philippines

Arganosa, V.G., Guerrero,

The performance of swine in six commercial piggeries from the provinces of Batangas, Bulacan, Laguna and Cebu has been evaluated and reported in this magazine. The weak points in these piggeries were identified and the necessary recommendations were given. There is one thing common in these piggeries, that is--the analysis of their production records started only long after the establishment of their respective piggeries. The performance of the pigs during the first few years of operation was not recorded. It is therefore difficult to assess what progress, if any, has taken place in their enterprises from the start. Are they progressing or retrogressing? *The continuation of this article can be found on volume 16 no. 12 pages 34-37*

Keywords: *Swine industry, Piggeries, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 11, pages 30-32
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/11 1975

Performance of swine in selected piggeries in the Philippines

Arganosa, V.G., Esguerra,

The great differences of swine from one farm to another can be attributed to many factors. The locality and the prevailing climatic conditions are examples of such factors. The producers can not do much to change the climate. The locality and its environment should be carefully evaluated right from the very beginning. It is difficult and expensive to transfer to another location once the piggery is started in a given place.

Keywords: *ASM Poultry and Piggery, Swine performance, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 12, pages 31-33
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/12 1974

Performance of swine in selected piggeries in the Philippines: I. Duarte Piggery, Nasugbu, Batangas

Arganosa, V.G., Esguerra, H. R., Peñalba,

A profitable swine enterprise requires efficient management which can be achieved only if appropriate records are kept and used on the farm. Good record keeping helps the raisers determine which breeding animals to cull and which gilts to keep for breeding purposes.

Keywords: *Swine industry, Swine performance, Agriculture*

Pheasant farming in Australia *Gray*

Pheasant farming is one of Australia's newer but developing rural industries. There is a growing demand by restaurant and retail stores for the game birds.

Keywords: *Pheasant farming, Farming, Agriculture*

Phenotyping rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) genotypes for morpho-physiological traits associated with tolerance of salinity at reproductive stage

Egdane, James A. , Tam, Bui Phuoc , de Ocampo, Marjorie P., Ismail, Abdelbag

Salt stress is a major constraint across large rice production areas, especially in tropical coastal zones; because of the high sensitivity of modern rice varieties. Understanding the morphological and physiological traits associated with tolerance of salt stress provides the basis for improving yield and quality, and for sustaining productivity of saline areas. A set of 324 genotypes from a rice diversity panel and five checks (Pokkali, FL478, Jumbo Jet, IR29, and Rc222) were evaluated for salinity tolerance at reproductive stage based on morphological and physiological parameters. Four pre-germinated seeds were sown per pot then thinned to three plants per pot 2 weeks later, with water level raised to about 1-2 cm above soil surface. When seedlings were 21 d old, water was siphoned out and drained from the concrete tanks for 12 h, then flooded with either tap water (control) or saline solution (treatment) with an EC of 5 dS m⁻¹ for 3 days, then raised to 10 dS m⁻¹ and kept at this level until harvest. Salinity was monitored regularly and adjusted when necessary using NaCl and tap water. Salinity tolerance was highest in the aus and indica subpopulations, reflected as lowest injury scores of 6.3 and 6.4, respectively. K⁺ concentration positively correlated with plant height, panicle length, chlorophyll concentrations, dry plant biomass, yield components, days to booting, and SES scores, while Na⁺ concentration and Na⁺/K⁺ ratio positively correlated with grain yield, number of filled grain panicle⁻¹, and days to booting. Grain yield correlated negatively with SES scores, booting time, Na⁺ concentration, and Na⁺/K⁺ ratio, but positively with spike let fertility, tiller number hill⁻¹, filled grain panicle⁻¹, 100 grain weight and chlorophyll concentration. These findings help breeders to choose suitable donors for best trait combinations to develop genotypes tolerant of salt stress. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Mechanisms of salt tolerance, Morphological and physiological traits, Rice response, Rice response to salt stress, Agriculture*

Physical properties of 4-, 6- and 8-years old falcata [*Falcataria moluccana* (Miq.) Barneby & J. W. Grimes] from Caraga Region, Philippines
Bondad, Elvina O. , Alipon, Mar

The physical properties (relative density, moisture content or MC and shrinkage from green to 12% and 5% MC), and oven-dry condition of 4-, 6- and 8-year-old falcata or Moluccan sau collected from three sites in the Caraga Region, plus the effects of different sources of variations particularly tree age and site on the physical properties, were evaluated to determine the species' end-uses. The three sites were in Pating-ay, Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur (Site 1), Nong-nong, Butuan City (Site 2) and Las Nieves, Agusan del Norte (Site 3).

Three trees per age from each site were collected. From each tree, a 3-m log per height level (butt, middle and top) was cut. A 152-mm disc was cut above the 3 m per height level for physical properties determination. Three samples per property per height level were taken. Hence, there were three sites, three trees per age per site and three height levels per tree. All tests followed the procedure specified in ASTM D 143-52.

Based on the FORPRIDECOM guidelines for improved utilization and marketing of timbers, both relative density and volumetric shrinkage of falcata were deemed low (Group V). The ratio of tangential to radial shrinkage was also low, while the longitudinal shrinkage was abnormally high.

The effects of site and age on all physical properties were significant except in longitudinal shrinkage from green to 5% MC. Similarly, the effect of height was significant except in relative density and longitudinal shrinkage from green to oven-dry and at 5% MC. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Falcata, relative density, moisture content (MC), Shrinkage, Static bending, Compression parallel and perpendicular-to-grain, Shear and hardness, Ages, Sites, Caraga Region-Philippines, Agriculture*

Plane of nutrition. IV. Effects of energy and protein on ovulation rates, embryo survival, and chemical composition of fetus during sow pregnancy
Supnet, M.G., Eusebio

Thirty-six crossbreed Berkshire x Landrace x Duroc Jersey and purebred Duroc Jersey gilts and sows were used and fed the same experimental diets as in Experiments I (Plane of Nutrition III. Effect of corn silage feeding on the reproductive performance of sows). Three sows were killed at three stages of gestation (25-, 60- and 90-day pregnancy period) to study embryo survival. Gilts and sows fed high energy ration shed more ova than those receiving low energy

diet based on the number of corpora lutea obtained from the average of three stages of gestation. However, higher embryo survival was obtained from sows on low energy diet than those on high energy ration (P

Keywords: Swine, Swine, Agriculture

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 3-4, pages 153-160
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/3-4 1971

0166

Plant-based pesticides for the management of selected pest for organic vegetable production in the Ilocos

Quijano, Rodalyn G. , Villarin, Alecsis G. , Cocson, Lucricia Conchita G. , Lutap, Leticia A., Solsoloy, Aid

With the increasing concern for environmental safety and human health, development of alternative control methods for crop production such as the use of biopesticides against major pests of vegetable crops is a necessity. Such crop insect pests were tomato fruitworm, *Helicoverpa armigera* Hubn., thrips (*Thrips tabaci*), mites (*Aceria tulipae*) and Epilachna beetle (*Epilachna vigintioctpunctata*) and aphids (*Aphis. cracivora*) while on diseases were *Alternaria solani* causing early blight on tomato, *Alternaria porri*, causing purple blotch and *Cercospora duddiae* causing cercospora leaf spot on garlic, respectively. Plants with known pesticidal properties were collected and reevaluated as biopesticides.

Pesticidal effect on target pests was noted from plants such as *Cleome viscosa*, *Argemone mexicana*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Tabernaemontana pandacaqui*, *Cucurma longa*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Piper betle*, *Lantana camara*, *Allium sativum*, *Aloe barbadensis* *Azadirachta indica* leaves and garlic waste. Insect growth inhibitory effect was observed such as reduced number of larval and pupal days, as well as, premature mortality of treated larvae. Using the formulated products, the effectiveness was comparable with chemical pesticides under field conditions; lower disease intensity and higher marketable yield were noted compared to farmers practice. Cost and return analysis also showed that the different products is comparable with chemical pesticides. Microbial antagonists isolated from goat manure tea and bat dung were identified and proved effective in vitro against *A. solani* in tomato and *A. porri* and *C. duddiae* in garlic. Shelf life of the products showed potency after one year of storage. Results mentioned proved that the formulated biopesticides were very essential for organic vegetable production in the Ilocos. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: Plant extracts, Pesticidal property, Toxicity, Product formulation, Pest, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0167

Poisoning in poultry **Humphreys,**

The present article deals with both the nature and the effects of the toxic agents which have caused poisoning in poultry in the field and the experimental studies which have been undertaken with the various agents which can cause harmful

effects in birds. These can be classified as inorganic poison, organic poison, poisonous plants, and the poisonous fungi, and will be considered under these headings.

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry poison, Organic poison, Inorganic poison, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XXI Issue No. 12, pages 34-41
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/12 1980

0168

The pork industry of the Philippines

Travi

Christopher Columbus is credited with introducing hogs to America. The hogs he brought to Cuba on his second voyage to the "New World" in 1493 are suspected of being the predecessors of the U.S. swine population. Almost 50 years later, Hernando de Soto herded 13 sows off the deck of his Spanish galleon and into the Florida woods. By his death in 1542, his herd had grown to 700 hogs. When these were purchased by his followers, de Soto's historians wrote "From then on people owned and raised hogs".
The rest of the history is at the full text, continuation is at volume 21 no. 11 pages 9-12

Keywords: *Pork industry, Pig, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 10, pages 8-10, 12
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/10 1980

0169

Postharvest ripening and degreening of banana and citrus fruits with 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (ethrel)

Bondad,

Studies with Lakatan bananas indicate the Ethrel is a very effective ripening stimulant. The onset and magnitude of the climacteric were earlier and higher in treated than control fruits. Ethrel at 2500 and 5000 ppm had identical effects on color development regardless of ripening temperature. Compared to CaC₂, Ethrel was a better degreening agent for citrus, variety Szinkom. Calcium carbide and Ethrel had no statistically significant effects on the total soluble solids, titratable acidity, per cent citric acid and solid to acid ratio.

Keywords: *Citrus fruits, Ethrel, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 7-8, pages 310-321
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

0170

Poultry farming in the Netherlands

Modern technological developments have not failed to make their impact on the Netherlands. They have brought about drastic changes in the poultry industry, which has nevertheless retained its agrarian character to a predominant extent.

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 9,
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/9 1980

0171

Poultry industry trends in Australia

Bird,

Some of the innovations in poultry raising abroad may well be applied locally for profitable poultry raising
The continuation of this article is at volume 9 no. 3 pages 38-42

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2, pages 52-54
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/2 1967

0172

Poultry nutrition and feeding practices

Labadan, Ma

There are many plans in feeding replacement pullets like: daily restriction of feeds, use of low lysine diet, low energy diets, low protein diets and skip-a-day feeding. All of these systems of feeding are aimed in producing breeders, especially the heavies, that are trim and fit to lay at a high rate during its productive period. Broiler breeders are known to become fat under ad-libitum feeding where the energy levels of the diets are quite high.

Keywords: *Poultry, Pullets, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 2, pages 22, 24
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

0173

Preference for fat thickness and thickness of pork chop

Arganosa, V. G., Belen,

The loin is second to ham in weight and value but the most expensive among the wholesale cuts of pork. Trimming the excess amount of backfat from the loin into more or less uniform thickness and cutting it into chop of desired thickness may bring greater satisfaction to the consumers. The fresh meat preparation on the counter may also help increase the seleability . A knowledge of the consumer preference and buying practice for the different preparations of pork from the loin may help both the producers and meat retailers. This knowledge may be useful as a guide in standardization of pork carcasses and cuts. This may also lead to a more efficient marketing process that will facilitate pork trade

Keywords: *Fat thickness, Pork loin, Lean cuts, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, pages 30-32
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

0174

Pre-harvest factors affecting tomato fruit quality I. mineral nutrition

Santos, G. A., Pantastico, B., Er. , Uri,

The interrelations of N, K, and Ca in storage life, solids, acids and other fruit characters were determined on tomatoes by applying varying levels of NH SO KCL and CaCL. High N and K levels shortened the storage life, whereas Ca prolonged the marketability of the fruit. Excessive application of N significantly increase the percentage of N in the fruit in contrast with applied K and Ca. Fruit acidity was increased by applying high levels of N, K and Ca. Soluble solids in the fruit increased with N and Ca but decreased with K application. Ripening and maturity were delayed by applying high levels of K and apparently not affected by Ca.

Keywords: *Tomato, Tomato, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 7-8, 289-309
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

0175

Prevention and control of major cattle and carabao parasites

Tongson, Mario S., D.V.M.

Cattle and carabaos are susceptible to a variety of parasitic infections so much so that it is difficult to find an animal that is completely free of parasites. Here the article discusses on how to prevent and control the spread of parasites in cattle and carabaos

Keywords: *Cattle, Carabao parasites, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 1, pages 30-34
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/1 1973

0176

Probiotic feeding trials in cattle

Feeding trials with probiotic showed economically significant results. Research carried out over the past three years has shown economically significant results in feeding trials when using probiotic cultures in beef cattle feeds, according to Nulabs, Inc. Portland, Ore., manufacturer of the dehydrated culture containing live bacteria

Keywords: *Cattles, Probiotic cultures, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 18-19
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/10 1975

0177

The problem of brucellosis in dairy cattle and swine in the Philippines

Baluyut, Primiti

Brucellosis has always been a problem in cattle and swine projects. Here are some control measures that may help.

Keywords: *Brucellosis, Brucellosis, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 40-42
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/4 1967

0178

Production of clean milk on the farm and in the factory

Baluyut, Primiti

It is the dairyman's responsibility to offer milk that is clean, safe and wholesome to the consumer

Keywords: *Milk production, Dairy industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2, pages 38, 40, 42
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/2 1967

0179

Production of swine in confinement *Fritschen*

Confinement production is decidedly more exact than pasture or dry lot production

Keywords: *Swine production, Swine, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, pages 22, 24-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

0180

Profile of wood species used in local and imported plywood and their bond performance *Conda, Jennifer M. , Escobin, Ramiro P. , Jimenez, Jr., Juan*

The wood species currently used in local plywood production, as well as the dominant species used in imported plywood, was determined. The bond performance of both local and imported plywood was also assessed using PNS 196:2000 and ISO 12466-2:2007 standards.

With a 20x hand lens and a Leica digital stereoscope, identification was done by examining the physico-mechanical and macro-anatomical properties of the samples and comparing them with wood samples lodged at the FPRDI Wood Library.

Results showed that the majority of the local companies especially those from Mindanao used *Falcataria moluccana* as the dominant species for plywood production. Depending on veneer quality, this species was used as outerply, core, cross bands and lumber core.

Shorea sp., *Artocarpus blancoi*, *Weinmannia sp.*, *Heritiera sp.*, *Pinus sp.* and *Endospermum peltatum* were not only used for outer plies, but also as core and cross bands depending on veneer quality. On the other hand, imported plywood used only *Populus sp.* as cross band and core. *Helicia sp.* and an unidentified species (too thin for identification) from the family Anacardiaceae or Burseraceae were usually used as outer plies.

The bond test revealed that local plywood conformed to both PNS and ISO standards for Type I exterior plywood regardless of the species used in the layers as long as the adhesive used was phenol formaldehyde. In contrast, though imported plywood used only *Populus sp.* in the cross band and core, it did not conform to both standards due to the use of melamine glue, a weaker exterior adhesive than phenol formaldehyde. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Local plywood, Imported plywood, Species profile, Bond test, Agriculture*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 43-58
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0181

Purification of local agar (gulaman) for microbiological use

Maranan, Remedios, Karganilla, Asuncion, Alicbusan,

The use of local agar, whether unpurified or purified by the process of sedimentation, dialization and drying as solidifying agent of media in culturing different microorganisms was found out to favor the growth of only some species, unlike the use of Difco agar which was favorable to the growth of all species of microorganisms used in the experiment. For the culture of the yeast, growth was unaffected by the type of solidifying agent. For the culture of filamentous fungi, mycelial growth of three test species was faster on the medium solidified with the local purified agar than the unpurified form but slower in one case compared to Difco agar. Highly significant reduction of colony counts of one bacterial species occurred on both forms of the local agar as compared to Difco agar. With the other 2 test bacterial species, the unpurified agar, supported growth of more colonies than the purified form and performance was comparable if not better than Difco agar. Because of the effect on growth, local agar (gulaman) can only be recommended for use in routine microbiological work

Keywords: *Difco agar, Gulaman, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, 1-10
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

0182

Quality control of raw and processed milk

Cinco, Margot H. H

In recent years there has been an increasing recognition that the success of the dairy industry depends fundamentally on the dairy products of consistent and satisfactory quality. The article discusses the quality control program of raw and processed milk.

Keywords: *Cow milk, Raw milk, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 5, pages 48-50, 52, 54
2009,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/5 1968

Recent investigations on some of the factors that affect blood cholesterol levels

Scott,

The evidence on the influence of diet upon coronary heart disease clearly shows (1) that dietary cholesterol, within the limits that would be consumed in a well-balanced diet containing eggs, milk, and meat, will not influence the blood cholesterol levels; (2) that excess calories, whether they come from fat or carbohydrate, will lead to excess levels of fat to be transported in the animal body, thereby calling for excess synthesis of cholesterol and higher than normal blood cholesterol level..

The continuation of this article is on the full text

Keywords: *Blood cholesterol, Cholesterol level, Coronary heart disease, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 6, pages 40-50
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/6 1974

First record of *Eoctenes kirkaldy* in Southern Luzon, (hemiptera: polychtenidae), with key to the cimicoidea ectoparasitic on bats in the Philippines

Yap, Sheryl A. , Amarga, Ace Ke

Polychtenidae Westwood, also known as bat bugs, is a haematophagous group of hemipterans exclusively ectoparasitic on bats and is closely related to Cimicidae Latreille (bed bugs). Worldwide, it is represented of 2 subfamilies, 5 genera, and 32 species. These bugs are dorsoventrally flattened with conspicuous ctenidia on, apterous, anophthalmus, possess well-developed legs, and reproduce via adenotrophic viviparity. They are rare compared to other insect taxa ectoparasitic on bats as evinced by a relatively small number of museum collections and described taxa. Polychtenid bugs in the Philippines is only represented by two species from the genus *Eoctenes* Kirkaldy: *E. spasmae* (Waterhouse) and *E. intermedius* (Speiser). The first Philippine record for the genus is reported in 1961 from Northern Luzon. This paper presents the first record of *Eoctenes* in Southern Luzon, with key to the Cimicoidea ectoparasitic on bats in the Philippines. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Cimicoidea, Eoctenes, New record, Polychtenidae, Southern Luzon, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 11
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Recycling animal wastes

Blair, Rober

The problem of animal manure disposal has become acute not only because of an increase in the number of animals but mainly because of intensification. In the past most farms had enough land available on which to spread manure. Since artificial fertilizers were less readily available, animal manure was then considered an asset. *The continuation of this article is on volume 15 issue 5 page 49*

Keywords: *Animal waste, Animal waste, Animal manure, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 3, 4, pages 47-50 / 49-52
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/3 1973

0186

Replacing corn with sun-dried manure of laying pullet, mature pig, sheep and cow

Oluyemi, J.A., Longe, Biudin, Es

The concentration of droppings, due to the modern factory production system of farm animals, has created problems of environmental sanitation. The attempted solution to these problems, especially in the case of poultry, consists partly of recycling the droppings as poultry feed. Recycling raises hopes of economic potentialities which have not been consistently justified by experimental results.

Keywords: *Pig, Sheep, Cow, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 7, pages 26-30
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/7 1980

0187

Resistance of thermally-modified kauayan-tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* Schultes f.) to termites and powder-post beetles

Natividad, Robert A. , Garcia, Car

The resistance of thermally modified (TM) quarter split culms of kauayan-tinik to subterranean termites (*Microcerotermes losbañosensis*), drywood termites (*Cryptotermes dudleyi*) and powder-post beetles (*Dinoderus minutus* L.) was determined following standard procedures. Resistance of TM bamboo was based on insect attack and degree of termite damage or number of beetle holes on the samples.

Results showed that thermal modification of kauayan-tinik at 200°C and heating time of 60 min provided better protection than the rest of the treatments, and thus the TM bamboo samples at these conditions were classified moderately resistant to the attack of *M. losbañosensis*. Improved resistance to drywood termites and powder-post beetles was likewise observed.

Although all samples including the control were found resistant to drywood termites and powder-post beetles, the TM samples incurred lower weight losses than the control. Further studies are needed to improve kauayan-tinik's resistance against wood-destroying insects. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Resistance, Thermal modification, Bambusa blumeana Schultes f., Termites, Powder-post beetles, Agriculture*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 59-67
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0188

Response of tomato fruits to Acetylene and calcium carbide treatments

Bondad, N.D., Pantastico, B.

In small scale trials, calcium carbide CaC₂ at all concentrations used had little or no effect on tomato ripening. Color development and respiration rates were variable especially at lower concentrations. The slight and consistent ripening promotion obtained when fruits were treated in bulk had no practical value. Indirect measurements indicate that the active gas evolved by CaC₂, is acetylene.

Keywords: *Tomato, Tomato, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. 55 Issue No. 7-8, pages 333-340
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

0189

Responses of some lowland weed species to salinity. I. *Scirpus maritimus* L. to sodium chloride

Mercado, B.T., Malabayabas, C., Gumasi

The growth and tuber yield of *Scirpus maritimus* L. were determined at different levels of sodium chloride. The results indicate that this species is a salt-loving plant. This characteristic, aside from its ability to propagate extensively by vegetative means and to grow rapidly, enables this species to compete very effectively with rice plants under saline field condition. Analysis of the tissue indicates that *Scirpus maritimus* L. possesses some regulatory mechanism which maintains at a certain minimum level the accumulation of Na and Cl ions in the tissue.

Keywords: *Scirpus maritimus, Weed species, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 5-6, pages 253-259
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/5-6 1971

0190

A revolution in animal breeding

Cumming, Ian A., Dr., Lawson, R. A. S.

The article discovers that by injection of hormones, cows can now be made to come into heat together. It is now feasible to artificially inseminate a whole herd of beef cattle at the same time. All of the cows can be made to come into heat together by injection of hormones called prostaglandins.

Keywords: *Animal breeding, Cattle breeding, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 6, pages 20, 22-25, 28
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/6 1974

0191

Who says I'm chicken?

Simpliciano, Aur

Without pretensions of being an egghead, the author clucks approvingly at the variety of easily understood idiomatic expressions from poultry that have enriched the English language.

Keywords: *Egg industry, Chicken industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 2, pages 18-19
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/2 1976

0192

Screening and evaluation of tolerance to complete submergence in a diverse panel of rice **(*Oryza sativa* L.)**

Ismail, Abdelbagi , Ella, Evangelina S. , Entila, Frederickson D. , Myrish A. P

This study was carried out to screen a panel of 311 accessions of rice for submergence tolerance to flooding stress and identify possible donors among the rice sub-populations included in the panel. The experimental design was randomized complete block design with two replicates each for non-flooded and flooded conditions. Fourteen-day-old seedlings were submerged in the submergence plot. The water depth was maintained for a period of 12 days by adding water regularly. Observations for survival, shoot and root length, dry weight, and percent chlorophyll were recorded before and after submergence. Accessions from the Indica, Aus and Temperate Japonica sub-populations showed approximately 40% survival while the Admix, Tropical Japonica and Aromatic subpopulations showed much lower (0-5%) survival. Slight increase in shoot dry weight and root dry weight were observed for all sub-populations but found to be higher in Aus and Temperate Japonica. In addition, all sub-populations exhibited extreme drop of photosynthetic pigments during complete submergence. Increased root growth during complete submergence were found to be prominent in Aus, Indica and Temperate Japonica. No significant correlation was observed between seedling survival and shoot elongation since survival results leaned towards sensitivity. However, low but significant correlation

was observed between survival and photosynthetic pigments while both seedling vigor and photosynthetic pigments showed good association with root traits. Varieties which exhibited good tolerance to submergence stress were considered for further studies such as identifying alleles for use in marker-assisted breeding. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Complete submergence, Tolerance, Marker-assisted breeding, Alleles, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 44
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0193

Seed mutation breeding of pineapple using ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS)

Lorenzo, Jen Charmaine , Canamal, Alma , Canicosa, John Eric , Galvez, Hayde , Valencia, Lolita, Mercado, Sheila

Pineapple (*Ananas comosus* L.) is one of the few crops in which most cultivars are produced from spontaneous mutations and natural evolution. Mutation-assisted breeding techniques using ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) is one way of generating a variety of mutants. Therefore, the experiment was undertaken to induce point mutation in pineapple shoots using seed EMS mutagenesis. Mutation experiment was conducted at the Institute of Plant Breeding, UPLB using Smooth Cayenne and the Queen variety. The two varieties were crossed and the seeds produced were treated with six (6) concentrations of EMS (0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50%). The materials were evaluated using IPGRI descriptor for pineapple for five (5) qualitative traits: plant habit, foliage attitude, leaf color, spine distribution and spine color; and two (2) quantitative traits: plant height and number of leaves. Phenotypic diversity was determined by calculating the Shannon Weaver diversity index (H). Among the treatments, 0.75% EMS showed the highest diversity for the seven (7) evaluated traits with H=0.84 and 0.25%EMS treatment having the least diversity (H=0.64). The average range of diversity of the materials is from 0.64 - 0.84 and an overall mean of 0.73 ± 0.06 indicating a high genetic diversity. This range of diversity can be exploited a good source of possible novel genetic mutation. With the publication of the pineapple database, primers can be designed to screen targeted genes for induced point mutations. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Pineapple, Mutation breeding, Ethyl methanesulphonate (EMS), Shannon Weaver diversity index , Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 37
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0194

Serving your customers

Brun

Serving your customers is the name of the game. It is both easy and tempting, in these trying times, to lose sight of this all-important consideration. There must be an industry-wide devotion to serve the ultimate consumer with both products and services.

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry , Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 32-35
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/7 1975

0195

Sheep production and management

Sachse, Ja

Many farmers in New Mexico could profit by including sheep in their farm enterprises. Sheep produce meats as well as fiber, and today the demand for these products far exceeds the supply. Sheep can use practically all types of forage. There are many acreage of farmland, crop residue and even ditch banks that could be efficiently used by grazing sheep on them.

This article is first of seven parts, second part is at volume 21 no. 10 pages 34-38, third part is at volume 21 no. 11 pages 27-31, fourth part is at volume 21 no. 12 pages 25-30

Keywords: *Sheep, Sheep, Sheep, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 9, pages 13-18
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/9 1980

0196

Significant findings on the fertilization of sugarcane

Covar, Roge

A critical examination of our sugar production performance from 1945 to date shows that the highest yields were obtained during the crop year period encompassing 1957 up to 1962.

Keywords: *Sugarcane, Sugarcane industry, Agriculture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 3-13
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 18/1 1972

0197

Simplicity of duck raising attractive for producers

Several factors can make duck raising more attractive to the farmer than the production of chickens or turkeys. Of particular interest is the fact that ducks can be grown with relative ease, provided extreme care is taken for the first three weeks of the bird's life.

Keywords: *Duck industry, Duck meat, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 30, 32
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/3 1967

0198

A solution to man's energy and protein needs

Fermentation chemistry may well be the sleeping giant needed to rescue the world from mounting shortages of energy and protein. Achievements in fermentation research and subsequent product developments have been noteworthy thus far, but may represent only the tip of the iceberg.

Keywords: *Fermentation , Energy sources, Protein sources, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 11, pages 15-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/11 1975

0199

Sorption characteristics of some commercial bamboo species in the Philippines

Bondad, Elvina O. , Alipon, Mar

The paper discusses the equilibrium moisture content (EMC) at various relative humidity (RH) levels, fiber saturation point (FSP), maximum moisture content (MC) and relative density (RD), as well as the sorption isotherms derived from the first and second sorption cycles of five Philippine commercial bamboo species.

All the species studied belong to the family Poaceae: bolo [*Gigantochloa levis* (Blanco) Merr.], buho [*Schizostachyum lumampao* (Blanco) Merr.], giant bamboo [*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schultes f.) Backer ex Heyne], kauayan kiling (*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrader ex Wendland) and kauayan tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* J.A. & J.H. Schultes).

Three poles per species were used. Each pole was cut into 20 equal parts where three samples (10 mm x 10 mm x 20 mm each) per cut were taken. There were seven RH levels, with 20 samples per level.

Among bamboo species, buho and kauayan tinik had the lowest and highest relative density, respectively. The fiber saturation point of the bamboos ranged from 18.6 to 25% at ~ 2.5 years old. The treatment of data using the theoretical model for wood derived by Hailwood and Horrobin, and Simpson's emphasized the applicability of the equations for evaluating the sorption phenomenon of bamboos. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Sorption characteristics, Bamboo, Fiber saturation point, Equilibrium moisture content, Agriculture*

0200

A sound management program for sow and litter

Profitable pork production calls for good management from farrowing to weaning

Keywords: *Pork production, Swine industry, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 1, pages 28,30, 32-34
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/1 1967

0201

A sound management program for swine

The successful pork producer knows proper nutrition and management during breeding and gestation results in vigorous, healthy pigs at birth. The producer who neglects his herd in this phase of the life cycle will fail to achieve the greatest degree of potential profit

Keywords: *Swine program, Swine, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2, pages 32-33
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/2 1967

0202

Spatial distribution of lanzones mussel scale, *Unaspis mabilis* lit & barbecho (hemiptera: diaspididae) in Calabarzon, Luzon, Philippines

Gregorio, April Kim Mark C. , Madela, Ma. Anna , Recuenco, Monalisa O. , Adorada, Jessamyn R. , Adorada, J

A study was conducted to determine the spatial distribution of lanzones mussel scales, *Unaspis mabilis* Lit & Barbecho in Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon provinces (CALABARZON). Results revealed that lanzones mussel scales are cosmopolitan in the CALABARZON area, predominantly in the lanzones producing areas in Laguna. However, the highest infestation rate was observed in Batangas province. The lanzones mussel scales are sporadically recurring every year at different levels of

infestation depending on a number of environmental factors such as season, rainfall, presence of natural enemies, cropping system, etc. Nevertheless, the pest population and levels of infestation decreases on the onset of rainy season after leaf shedding and this was validated regionwide. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Spatial distribution, Mussel scale, Unaspis mabilis, Calabarzon, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0203

Standards for poultry farms

The New South Wales Advisory Board, Australia, has prepared guidelines for standards of poultry farming in New South Wales. These guidelines were published in a booklet that has been made available, with an introduction by the State Minister of Agriculture. The Poultry farmer published these guidelines in its issue on April 27, 1974. We are sure that poultry farmers in our country also can use these guidelines to their advantage.

Keywords: *Poultry farms, Poultry farms, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 1, pages 21-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/1 1974

0204

***Steinernema longicaudum*, an entomopathogenic nematode species collected in pummelo orchards, Davao Region** *Stock, Patricia , Ubaub,*

Davao Region is the largest pummelo-producing area in the country. Like other tropical fruits pummelo is infested with several insect pests which consequently leads to the use of synthetic chemicals since it is the easiest to apply, most efficient, and cheapest among the control available. The increasing public awareness to the importance of food safety and the initiative of the Philippine government through the Republic Act 10068 known as Organic Act of 2010, calls for an alternative control measures which are environment-friendly and pose lower risks to human and animals. One of the potential alternative control measures is the use of soil-dwelling Entomopathogenic Nematodes (EPNs). To establish the presence and identify the species of EPNs present in the region, soil collections were done in 10 pummelo orchards in Davao Region. EPN s were extracted from the soil using the insect-baiting technique. Dead larvae were retrieved from the soil and transferred to a white trap to collect the infective juveniles (Us) of the nematodes. Out of 10, only two sampling areas where EPNs were extracted. Isolates were subjected to molecular identification using 28s and ITS rDNA sequence data. Both isolates were identified as *Steinernema longicaudum*. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Entomopathogenic nematodes, Pummelo, Steinernema longicaudum, Agriculture*

Storage and handling of Rambutan
Mendoza, D.B., Jr., Pantastico, B., Er. , Javier

Some chemical and physiological changes during storage were determined on 'Seematijan' and 'Maharlika' rambutan fruits. Titratable acidity, soluble solids, and alcohol increased during storage concurrently with a decrease in starch level. The bulk of moisture loss due to transpiration occurred through the spinterns pattern indicated that rambutan is one of the few fruit species exhibiting a "nonclimacteric" type of respiration. Simulated handling trials before and during storage were also conducted. Loss in weight was least when coated with Sta-Fresh wax emulsion, packed in sawdust, or stored at 50F chamber with 95% relative humidity in sealed film bags. The advantages however of sealed film bags to minimize loss and decay at 50F was entirely nullified at 95F or 105F. Perforated polyethylene bag was preferred at elevated temperatures especially if fruits were applied with Benlate fungicide.

Keywords: *Rambutan (Fruit), Fruit, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 7-8, 322-332
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/7-8 1972

A survey of the aroma composition of Philippine fruits
Aspiras, Armando B., Tocino, Edi

The aroma of fruits is mainly due to the presence of essential oils such as esters, ketones, alcohols, aldehydes, and hydrocarbons. These oils were extracted from the fruits by steam distillation and subsequent solvent extraction process. Each extract was gas-chromatographed to separate the compounds responsible for the characteristic aroma of the individual fruits. The samples studied were chico, jackfruit, melon, mango, banana, star apple, tamarind, pineapple, durian, pomelo, tiesa, papaya, avocado, lanzones, rambutan, and atis. As many as 13 compounds were detected as peaks on the gas chromatograms from atis, papaya, and tamarind and banana respectively, using Silicon DC 710 column. Retention time for each peak in each sample is given and comparison of the retention times of each peak is discussed.

Keywords: *Fruits, Aroma fruits, Agriculture*

The Philippine Agriculturist, Volume No. LV Issue No. 1-2, 67-82
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) S19 P53 55/1-2 1971

System management influences the quality of poultry products

Healthy birds kept under intensive systems of management attain high performances and produces end products of first class quality.

Keywords: *Poultry, Poultry products, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 24, 26-27
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/3 1967

The taxonomy and wood anatomy of the Philippine trees with included phloem

Conda, Jennifer M. , Escobin, Ramiro P., Pitargue, Jr., Fernand

A total of 43 species under three genera and three families exhibiting included phloem are presented. Three types of included phloem are recognized, i.e., a) complete bands, b) patches and c) diffuse. Of the more than 3,700 species, 124 families and 600 genera of Philippine woods, only three genera exhibited included phloem, namely: *Avicennia* [Verbenaceae (APG:Acanthaceae)], *Memecylon* (Melastomataceae) and *Aquilaria* (Thymelaeaceae).

The standard procedure in wood anatomy was used to study the presence of included phloem and macro-physico-mechanical characters of the specimens. Three representative species for each of the three genera are presented in photographs.

The taxonomic status of the species is based on the currently accepted systems of classification; their current uses, distribution and ecology are also included. An artificial key to the identification of genera based on the character of included phloem is likewise presented. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Plant taxonomy, Wood anatomy, Wood identification, Included phloem, Agriculture*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 22-31
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Technical evaluation of pneumatic drying of coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) meat particulates by modeling and simulation approach

Rodulfo, Jr., Victor A., Lozada, Ernest

The technical feasibility of pneumatic drying for coconut meat particulates through modeling and simulation procedures was investigated. A thin-layer drying experiment was conducted to determine the drying constants for a temperature range 70 – 110°C, particle size range 1.6 – 2.4 mm and initial moisture content range 53 – 41 %. The

drying constants of the Exponential Model were highly influenced by the particle size and initial moisture content of the samples but not by the drying air temperature. The predicted retention time and energy consumption were in agreement with validated values. The drying time for a particle size of 1.6 mm, 105 °C air temperature, 43 to 50 % initial MC and 6% final MC was about 4 to 5 minutes with specific thermal energy consumption of 7.5 kJ per kg water removed. Electrical energy consumption of the system was 1.9 kWhr/kg. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Agriculture, Pneumatic drying, Modeling, Simulation, Cocos nucifera L.*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 1,
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0210

Is the supplementation of iron to a practical broiler ratio necessary

Rant,

Broiler production in the Philippines today has reached almost a stage that it can be classified as one of the highly specialized branches of our poultry industry. The trend of development of our broiler industry is following almost the same pattern as those in certain broiler areas in the United States. This trend is approaching the integrated system of business management in which the production of broilers in a big and intensified scale necessitates the operation, at the same time, of a feed plant for the mass manufacture of poultry rations.

Keywords: *Iron supplement, Broiler production, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. VI Issue No. 8, pages 18-20, 22
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 6/8 1965

0211

How to cure your own ham and bacon

Carr,

Curing your own ham and bacon is a satisfying, fairly straight-forward process that will produce meat with flavor and good keeping qualities.

Keywords: *Ham, Curing Process, Bacon, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 3, pages 25-29
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/3 1976

How to get high production from breeding cows

Bailey,

Few Victorian cattle properties have only a steer fattening enterprise. Most of them have some breeding stock as well. The main class of cattle in a breeding herd consists of breeding females; mature cows and first- and second-calf heifers. Satisfactory management of the breeding females is essential if the herd is to have a high level of production

Keywords: *Cow, Cow, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 4, pages 14-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/4 1976

How to prepare better hides and skin

Taussig,

Curing hides have to be perfectly cleaned (washed immediately after flaying). The best method is to spread the hide out on the floor and to wash it perfectly with a hose pipe. A brush or a hard broom should be used to scrub all the blood from the hide. If running water is not available just use buckets and enough water to get the hide perfectly clean. Dung and dirt on the flesh side also have to be washed off, cleaning of the skin is easy. Just wash the skin in clean water.

Keywords: *Goat skin process, Hides and skin, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 7, pages 10-14
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/7 1975

Tow-grade abaca (*Musa textilis* Nee) fiber as reinforcement for packaging paper

Aimee Beatrix R. Habon , Torres, Adela S. , Mari, Erli

To establish conditions for producing abaca fiber-reinforced packaging paper, handsheets were prepared from waste kraft paper and pulp from residual or tow-grade abaca fiber. Paper properties were evaluated against those of commercially available packaging paper.

The amount of abaca pulp and starch significantly affected the properties of paper at 60-70 g/m² basis weight. Three to seven percent of pulp from tow-grade abaca fiber was sufficient to reinforce waste kraft paper for packaging. Properties significantly improved compared with paper without abaca pulp. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Abaca fiber, Packaging paper, Agriculture*

0215

Untying the genetic variability of *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* (W. Weston) C.G. shaw from different locations using species specific primers for improving corn populations

Tumolva, Jamie Ann B. , Garcia, Morris O. , Pascual, Cecilia B. , Pinili, Mar

Downy mildew (DM) caused by *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* is one of the most devastating diseases of corn attacking the host plant from seedling to mid-vegetative stage which can limit farmers yield for up to 80 - 100% . Still after the discovery of metalaxyl, no other control measures were effective in managing the disease. The economic and environmentally viable measure to suppress the disease is through breeding for resistance to DM. In this study a collection of corn germplasm were evaluated for resistance to DM and DM - infected samples either treated or non-treated with metalaxyl from different locations were analyzed for genetic variability using newly-designed primers MSPinITS I F /R obtained from the internal transcribed region (ITS) 1 and CBPMisc28s FIR from the 28S region. Among the populations evaluated, UPLB Cn N 15 with 18% disease incidence (DI), UPLB Cn N33 with 25.5% DI and UPLB Cn NI 7 with 27.0% DI that showed resistance to DM were continuously breed to improve the population. The primer pairs were found specific for *P philippinensis* and *P miscanthi* and reliable based on their gene sequences (KX252750 - KX252763; KX683373 - KX683376), % identity from other *Peronosclerospora* (88.6% - 94.3%), and unraveled the possible genetic diversity with 89.1 to 96.1 % nucleotide sequence identity among isolates that would partly explain the various reaction of corn varieties planted on different locations, and can be used for monitoring possible spread of DM across borders that may pose risk to the exchange of germplasm. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Downy mildew, *Peronosclerospora*., Corn, Resistance, Primers, Agriculture

0216

Use of meat and bone meal and feather meal in feeds

Wilder, O. H.

Meat and bone meal and feather meal have been used in feeds for many years. They can be fed to all classes of livestock, although they find their greatest use in poultry feeds. Meat and bone meal can be used at levels which will supply all of the supplementary phosphorus, although levels up to about 8 per cent usually give the best results in poultry feeds when used in combination with soybean meal protein. Feather meal is a useful protein supplement which gives excellent results when used at levels of three to five percent. It can be used at higher levels in a poultry ration when adequately balanced by amino acids from other protein sources that are rich in lysine, and methionine.

Keywords: Bone meal, Feather meal, Food supplement, Agriculture

0217

The use of non-protein nitrogen in beef cattle rations

Vergara,

All animals require protein for normal growth and body tissue development. Beef cattle belong to a class of animals called ruminants, which have the unique ability to utilize dietary NPN to meet part of their requirements for protein. Cattle possess a four-compartment stomach, the largest of which is the rumen. The rumen is inhabited by billions of microorganisms called protozoa and bacteria. These microorganisms enable animal to utilize NPN. When an animal consumes NPN, it is broken down in the rumen to yield ammonia.

Keywords: *Beef cattle, Beef cattle, Agriculture*

0218

The use of poultry as research animals

Harms, Robert H

Being more sensitive to many nutrient deficiencies, the chick is gaining popularity in experimental work

Keywords: *Poultry animals, Poultry animals, Agriculture*

0219

Validation of loop-mediated isothermal amplification technology (lamp) using ELISA for the detection of fumonisin in ear-rot infected corn caused by *Fusarium verticillioides*

Pascual, Cecilia B. , Ocampo, Eureka Teresa M. , Tumolva, Jamie

Fusarium verticillioides is a fungal species causing Fusarium ear rot that affects both pre-harvest and postharvest com. *F. verticillioides* produces a family of mycotoxins, the fumonisins, that have been reported to cause fatal diseases in animals and humans. This study aimed to compare and validate the color detection of fumonisin gene by LAMP technology with ELISA that measures the fumonisin produced from the expressed gene.

Fumonisin-producing isolate of *F. verticillioides* was cultured and inoculated at varied concentration on healthy kernels. Different severity of Fusarium ear-rot (FER) infection was observed using different amounts of inoculum. Kernel samples with different levels of FER infection were used in a fumonisin-ELISA kit to quantify fumonisin production. The DNA from same samples were also extracted and used in an optimized LAIP reaction for fumonisin gene amplification. Prior to amplification by LAMP, hydroxynaphthol blue was added to facilitate visual detection. Optimized isothermal condition was at 65° for 60 mins.

Severity of FER infection was correlated with the level of fumonisin. Amplified DNA from samples with high fumonisin level, as measured by ELISA, showed sky blue color reaction to LAMP wherein relatively darker blue indicated moderate infection/ fumonisin production and dark violet for absence of fumonisin. From these results, the LAMP portable molecular detection kit was verified, and is recommended as faster, easier and more cost effective compared to PCR-based and serological assays for fumonisin detection in the field and in postharvest facilities. (**Authors' abstract**)

Keywords: LAMP, Fumonisin, Fusarium ear rot, Corn, Agriculture

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2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0220

Variations in phytochemical constituents and antioxidant activity of selected Philippine native corn varieties (*Zea mays* L.)

Salazar, Artemio M. , Ocampo, Eureka Teresa M. , Bautista, Feli

Native corn is an important staple for human food and animal feed in the Philippines; however the diversity and nutritional value among these native corn in terms of phytochemical content and antioxidant activity in the crop has not been investigated. Thus, the phytochemical constituents (total phenols, flavonoids and carotenoids) and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity were determined in mature dried kernels of 46 Philippine native com varieties collected around the country. Diversity analysis based on these antioxidant properties revealed significant variations among the native corn. The collection of was characterized to have, for every gram of dried com kernel, means for DPPH radical scavenging activity of 0.64 %, phenolic content of 1.65 µg gallic acid equivalents, flavonoid content of 1.87 µg catechin equivalents and carotenoid content of 0.17 µg. Only the phenolic content was found to be significantly correlated with the antioxidant activity ($r=0.243$, $p<0.05$). The UPGMA cluster analysis based on antioxidant activity-phytochemical content and as supported by principal component analysis, revealed six distinct groupings among the native com varieties. The data obtained can aid in breeding programs for the improvement native com varieties with enriched phytochemical compounds and high antioxidant activities. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: DPPH, Phenolic, Flavonoid, Carotenoid, Native com, Agriculture

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 27
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Variety tests in Bais Mill District
Araneta, R., Carballo,

Three sets of variety tests were conducted in Bais Mill District during the crop year 1964-65. These tests involved one promising Phil hybrid and seventeen foreign varieties newly introduced to the district. The varieties were divided into group of six per experiment with one standard variety added to each group. Group I consisted of B34-49, B41-211, Co 421, MPR 275, Pepe Cuca and Phil 55-392, with Co 440 as the standard variety. Group II consisted of B37-161, BWI 3098, CI 51-1, Co 617, CP 29-103, and H40-1170 with NCo 301 as the standard variety. Group III had Co 440 as the standard with B34-62, B34-391, B37-172, Co 449, Q47 and Q52 as test varieties.

Keywords: *Ratoons, Sugar varieties, Agriculture*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 1, pages 14-18
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/1 1966

Volatile oil from plantation-growing lemon-scented gum [*Corymbia citriodora* (Hook) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson]: its physico-chemical properties and efficacy against wood-destroying insects
Garcia, Carlos M. , Palanginan, I

The volatile oil (VLO) of plantation-grown lemon-scented gum [*Corymbia citriodora* (Hook) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson] was characterized and its toxicity against wood-destroying insects evaluated. The light yellow VLO yield amounted to 3.78% based on oven-dry weight after 3 hr at a material to water ratio of 1:4.

The efficacy of crude VLO and its methanol and hexane fractions was tested against subterranean termites (*Coptotermes vastor* Light), drywood termites (*Cryptotermes dudleyi* Banks) and powder-post beetles (*Dinoderus minutus* F.). The solutions were topically applied on the insects thoracic region. Mortality within 24 hr was the basis of determining toxicity..

There was a general increase in insect mortality as the doses of crude VLO and its fractions were increased. The methanol fraction was highly toxic to *C. vastator* (85-95% kill), moderately toxic to *C. dudleyi* (26.7 - 40% kill) and slightly to moderately toxic to *D. minutus* (15-46% kill).

The hexane fraction was highly toxic to *C. vastator* (85-100% mortality) and moderately to highly toxic to *D. minutus* (28.3-73.3% mortality). Crude VLO at lower levels (50% and 60%) was not toxic to slightly toxic to termites, while higher doses (70% and 80%) were slightly to moderately toxic to termites and powder-post beetles.

The methanol and hexane fractions regardless of dose displayed potentially high toxicity to subterranean termites, with an efficacy similar to the standard chemical. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Corymbia citriodora, Volatile leaf oil, Coptotermes, Cryptotermes, Dinoderus, Agriculture*

0223

Waste management, egg processing and egg flavor

Nath, K. R., Darfler, J. M. , Baker,

Flavor is one of the more important attributes of food acceptability, and for this reason, flavors affecting the flavor of soft cooked eggs have drawn considerable attention. Flavor of soft cooked eggs was not greatly affected by feed, breed, season and preservation methods used.

Keywords: *Eggs, Eggs, Egg processing, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVIII Issue No. 1, pages 32-34
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 18/1 1976

0224

Wastes and byproducts in animal feeds

Wastes and by-products are not new to animal feed manufacturers and the feed industry in several countries came into being primarily to utilize wastes and by-products for which there were limited markets. As late as the 1890s in the United States, flour mills disposed of wheat bran in rivers, and by-products from breweries, distilleries, cotton ginning and meat packing were dumped into streams or burned. Including wastes in feeds can, therefore, be an important system of pollution abatement.

Keywords: *Feeding trials, Animal feeds, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 12, pages 22-27
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/12 1975

0225

Whey for growing-finishing swine

Davidson, T. P., Cheeke, P. R., Meyer, R. O. , Stangel,

There are places in this country where cheese is manufactured and sold in the community and outside. The liquid produced as a waste product in the process of manufacture, known as whey, is simply dumped directly in rivers and streams or into sewers, although some of it may be actually fed to hogs. This article discusses the potential of whey as an alternative food for swine.

Keywords: *Whey production, Swine, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XV Issue No. 4, pages 39-43
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 15/4 1973

0226

Why standardize the quality of feeds

Capulong, T. M.,

It's vital to modern mass production, mass marketing and quality control. It lowers cost of production and sets a medium by which products may be gauged and tested

Keywords: *Feeds, Feeds, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. VI Issue No. 8, pages 28-30
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 6/8 1965

0227

Yield Ilocos white garlic in response to air temperature and purple blotch damage in Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Lutap, Leticia A. , Galacgac, Evangel

Garlic is a cash crop with a quick return on investment and this is a good source of income for the Ilocano farmers. Bulb formation is one of the most sensitive phenological stages of garlic. It was observed that when exposed to high temperature before bulb initiation and during the growth and development of bulb, bulb production is low. On the other hand, purple blotch (*Alternaria porri* L.) has been identified as an important yield limiting disease in garlic (*Allium sativum* L.). The study was conducted to determine the relationship between air temperature and degree of purple blotch damage on the yield of garlic in Ilocos Norte, Philippines. Garlic yield produced from the experiments conducted at the Mariano Marcos State University, City of Batac, Ilocos Norte from 2008- 2016 garlic season and the average production data from the province of Ilocos Norte (2006- 2016) were considered in the analysis. The yield was correlated with the air temperature gathered from the MMSU-PAGASA Agrometeorological Station (18° 3' N latitude, 120° 32' E longitude at an elevation of 17 m AMSL) in the City of Batac, Ilocos Norte and in Laoag City Synoptic Station (18° 11 'N latitude, 120° 32' E longitude at an elevation of 5 m AMSL). Likewise, the yield was correlated with the degree of purple blotch damage to the plants.

Results showed that air temperature and purple blotch damage were negatively correlated and significantly affected the size and weight of the bulb. These indicate that the lower the mean air temperature i.e. $<25^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the slighter the purple blotch infection or damage during the bolting stage of the plants, the bigger and heavier bulbs it produced ensuing higher yield of garlic. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Purple blotch, Ilocos white garlic, Temperature for garlic, Garlic yield, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 21
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0228

Yield performance of hybrid maize and its correlation with temperature, rainfall, relative humidity and sunshine

Ocampo, Apolonia , Beran, Nichelle Jefferson, Paril , Sazon, Luviminda Ann, Salazar, Art

The study aimed to investigate the performance and effect of climate at different growth stage on yield of rainfed hybrid maize cultivars. The experiment was conducted in the Demonstration Field of Isabela State University in Cabagan, Isabela during the 2013-2015 dry and wet seasons using randomized complete block design with three replications. Three hybrid cultivars were used namely Monsanto's DK9132, Pioneer's P30T80 and Syngenta's NK8840. No fertilizer was applied but best cultural management practices were implemented in the entire growing period. Daily weather data during the growing periods were collected at the nearest Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) of the experiment site located in Tuguegarao City. There was no significant differences between cultivars, yield ranges from 0.94 to 3.40 t/ha. There was significant difference across season - dry season (1.28 t/ha) had lower mean yield compared to wet season (3. 67 t/ha). Moreover, results showed that average temperature, rainfall and sunshine during the vegetative to reproductive (0-60DAP) (0.71, 0.70, and 0.66), reproductive to maturity (60-120DAP) (0.54, 0.69 and-0.49) and vegetative to maturity (0-120DAP) (0.68, 0.69 and 0.49) were significantly correlated with yield. There was significant negative correlation between yield and relative humidity during the vegetative to reproductive (-0. 71) and the entire growing period (-0.57). The linear relationship observed suggest that the increase or decrease in the average temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, and sunshine scenarios during different growth stages could affect hybrid maize production. The :findings are important in developing adaptation techniques to help maize farmers. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Maize, Climate, Yield, Correlation analysis, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 38
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0229

Yield variations of natural kawayan tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* J.A. & J.H. SCHULTES) stands in Ilocos Norte, Philippines

Rosario, Josel

Improvements in processing technologies and expansion of markets for *kawayan tinik* products had increased the demand for bamboo poles resulting in overcutting and rising prices of poles. Efficient management of existing stands is necessary but information on the growth and yield of these stands is lacking. Thus, a study was undertaken to determine the culm, shoot and biomass yields of natural stands of *kawayan tinik* growing on various locations in Ilocos Norte and evaluate the effects of physiographic, edaphic and stand variables on the productivity of these stands.

Stratified sampling was used in selecting representative towns and barangays. Sample clumps were located along roads, along creeks, on backyards and on hilly areas. Clump diameter and culm characteristics (number of shoots and culms, and the biomass of culms and shoots) were measured. Selected physiographic and edaphic characteristics of the sampling locations were also determined.

Clumps growing along creeks had the biggest clump diameter, highest number of culms and biomass yields while those on hilly areas had the smallest clump diameter and lowest biomass yields. In addition, clumps along creeks have better culm, shoot and biomass yields due to the interrelationships of more favorable growth factors such as availability of moisture, moderate slope, lower elevation and better soil characteristics. Results imply that areas along creeks are more favorable for the growth and yield of *kawayan tinik*. This information can be used as basis in crafting management schemes for natural *kawayan tinik* stands in the province. (**Authors' abstract**)

Keywords: *Biomass yield, Culm and shoot production, Hilly areas, Physiographic location, Agriculture*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 46
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0230

Are you bothered by small eggs?

Do you know that many factors are known to influence egg size? Some of these factors are genetic, some are environmental and some are nutritional. The following is an enumeration of these various factors as presented by Dr. M. L. Scott in "Nutrition and Egg Size" in his article published in an early issue of Poultry and Livestock Comment of E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Company(Inc.).

Keywords: *Egg , Egg sizes, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 1, pages 28-30
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 16/1 1974

0231

Are your friends cutting into your egg profits?

What's the price of friendship to a poultryman? It can be very costly. In fact, friends can bring disaster to your egg business. True, your friends or even your newest acquaintances wouldn't ruin your business intentionally.

Keywords: *Egg industry, Poultry profits, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 22-25
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 9/4 1967

0232

Zero weaning: promising route to higher hog profits

Gogert

Trouble in a pig's life begins at birth with the constant danger of being crushed. Even with greater use of well-engineered stalls, estimates are that 25 per cent of all pigs die before weaning, mostly because of trampling and crushing

Keywords: *Pig mortality, Hog industry, Hog weaning, Agriculture*

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. XXI Issue No. 12, pages 7-8, 10
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SF481 B46 21/12 1980

CHEMISTRY

0233

Chemistry and anti-fungal properties of the essential oil from Cambodian-grown *Dipterocarpus alatus*

Mosteiro, Audel V. , Lapuz, Rebecca B. , Ramos, Rowena E. , Dionglay, Mariluz Sp., Fidel, Mildre

Essential oil was extracted from the raw resin of *Dipterocarpus alatus* by hydrodistillation and analyzed by gas chromatography (GC) and GC/mass spectroscopy (MS) to determine the oil's components. Seventy-eight components were identified, constituting 97.63% of the oil.

The major chemical components identified were α -gurjunene (54.84%), γ -gurjunene (5.65%), allo-aromadendrene (4.84%) and spathulenol isomere (3.32%). The minor ones were calarene (1.57%), cascarilladiene (2.05%), alaskene

isomer (2.41%) and germacrone (1.56%). Spectral analysis indicated that the oil was a typical hydrocarbon compound.

The antifungal activity of the oil was evaluated against *Aspergillus niger* and *Trametes versicolor* by zone inhibition method using filter paper and wood blocks assay. The essential oil showed bioactivity against the test fungi. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Chemical composition, Anti-fungal properties, Essential oil, Cambodian- grown, Dipterocarpus alatus, Chemistry*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 70-75
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0234

Effects of cow dung ash-supplemented media on the micropropagation of banana (*Musa acuminata*, Colla) cv. lakatan in the Philippines

Nuñez, Tessie C. , Calibo, Candelario L. , Villaber, Ronald Arlet P. , Gayem, Al Domenic R

Micropropagation of banana (*Musa acuminata*) cv. Lakatan was conducted using different concentrations of cow dung ash suspension as Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium supplements or inorganic macronutrient substitute. The objectives of the study was to determine the macro and micro nutrients present in the cow dung ash, assess the efficiency of different levels of cow dung ash supplements used in tissue culture medium on the growth of banana explant, and evaluate the performance of cow dung ash as substitute to the inorganic macronutrients component of the culture medium used in banana micropropagation. Out of five treatments used, analysis of variance indicated comparable shoot growth and leaf development of supplemented and replaced modified media with the standard medium. For the production of roots, highly significant subsequent rooting of plantlets in the medium with a mixture of 50% MS inorganic macronutrient and 50% cow dung ash was observed. The significance assessment was at 5% level.

In terms of cow dung ash nutrient content it was determined that the sample was composed of 3.536 x 10³ mg/kg nitrogen, 2.4170 x 10⁴ mg/kg phosphorus, 3.183 1 x 10⁴mg/kg potassium, 2.993 1 x 10⁴ mg/kg calcium, 2.9282 x 10⁴ mg/kg magnesium, 134.75 mg/kg iron, 49.50 mg/ kg manganese, 5.50 mg/kg copper, and 127.45 mg/kg zinc. The measured quantities of essential nutrients in cow dung ash show the sufficiency of the organic matter as supplement and inorganic macronutrient substitute to support in vitro growth of Lakatan plantlets. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Cow dung ash, Shoot growth, Leaf development, Production of roots, Nutrient content, Chemistry*

Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology, Volume No. 39 Issue No. 1, 49
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

ECOLOGY

Landslide susceptibility mapping of Pagsanjan-Lumban Watershed using GIS and Analytical Hierarchy Process

Tiburan, Jr., Cristino, Combalicer, Edwin, Arizapa,

Landslide is one of the most destructive natural calamities that poses great threat to both human lives and properties especially in developing countries like the Philippines. Due to these reasons, many techniques such as Landslide Susceptibility

Mapping (LSM) have been developed to reduce the adverse impacts of such phenomenon. This study was conducted to develop a landslide susceptibility map of the Pagsanjan–Lumban Watershed by integrating the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Geographic Information System (GIS).

The study considered seven factors (elevation, slope, rainfall, soil texture, land cover, fault lines and roads) in generating the susceptibility map. Results from AHP showed that experts from various fields have different perspectives on the level of importance of factors that resulted to the variability in judgments. Among the different factors, slope (23.18%) and rainfall (21.50%) had the highest relative weights while road (8.70%) and elevation (6.61%) had the lowest relative weights. Based on the weighted overlay analysis, the Landslide Susceptibility Index (LSI) of the watershed was observed between 1.43 and 3.65. About 13.82% (6,280 ha) of the area had classification of high susceptibility while 5.51% (2,502 ha) fell under the very high susceptibility level. Furthermore, Lucban (2,648.57 ha) and Lumban (1,956.96 ha) were found to have the largest areas with high to very high susceptibility while Mauban (1.20 ha), Liliw (1.20), Sampaloc (13.49 ha) and Magdalena (28.90 ha) generated low susceptibility levels. The findings of the study can contribute in the effective management of the Pagsanjan–Lumban Watershed. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Analytical Hierarchy Process, Geographic Information System, Landslide, Landslide susceptibility mapping, Pair wise comparison matrix, Ecology*

Ecosystems and Development Journal, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 3, 23-32
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Spatial distribution of kalantas (*Toona calantas* Merr. & Rolfe) in the Molawin-Dampalit Watershed, Mount Makiling Forest Reserve, Philippines

Castillo, Manuel, Balatibat, Juancho, Lapitan, Portia, Castillo, Leilani, Bantayan, Natha

Vegetation inventory using a combination of point center method strip and quadrat method was conducted to determine the spatial distribution and population of kalantas (*Toona calantas* Merr. & Rolfe) in the Molawin–Dampalit Watershed of Mount Makiling Forest Reserve (MMFR). From the 1,081 individuals recorded in the 13 sampling plots established in three zones, 146 (13.3%) individuals are *T. calantas*, 51(35%) of which are trees and saplings and the remaining 95 (65%) individuals are seedlings. Majority of the seedlings are spread out within 20 m from the mother tree and between 164 to 480 masl. Beyond 20 m, there were very few seedlings found indicating close seed dispersal of *T. calantas*.

Distribution of *T. calantas* increases at higher elevation. The highest number of seedlings (65) was recorded at an altitude of 480 masl while the highest number of trees and saplings (15) was recorded at an altitude of 370 masl.

Sampling plots at higher elevation have less dense vegetation and therefore have more space for light penetration which is favorable to the growth of *T. calantas*. Additionally, higher elevations are less accessible to people and are therefore less disturbed.

T. calantas showed a low population in terms of frequency, abundance and dominance as compared with other species. As a critically endangered species, this paper proposes to use these parameters as bases for restoring the population of *T. calantas* in Mt. Makiling. Since it is important to conserve reproductive trees in order to ensure continuous increase and perpetuity of the population, priorities will be given to those areas where mother trees exist. Conservation efforts are recommended for plots with mother trees and containing the highest number of seedlings. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Conservation, Critically endangered, Extinction, Mother trees, Toona calantas, Ecology*

Ecosystems and Development Journal, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 3, 33-42
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

EDUCATION

0237

Education for democracy *Evangelista, Teodoro, Education,*

It has been rightly said that the educational confusion obtaining at present is mild when compared with the disorder in the life of society in general. The disorder is due partly to economic reasons, to inevitable economic upheavals and disruptions which are a natural aftermath of war. Moral and political factors interplay with the economic with the result that a spiritual crisis, no less disturbing and possibly more complicated than the material, has made itself apparent to thoughtful onlookers of present-day happenings.

Keywords: *Democracy and Education, Education*

Far Eastern University Faculty Journal, Volume No. I Issue No. 1, pages 1-4
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) AS538 F22 1/1 1952

0238

The public school administrator and democratic leadership *Bernardino, Vit*

The general run of our school administrators have not had adequate preparation for the job. In our promotional scheme, the best teacher becomes a principal, the best principal becomes a district supervisor, the best district supervisor becomes a division supervisor, the best division supervisor becomes a superintendent, and so on up the line. In-service training programs for school administrators of various levels are, therefore, absolutely essential if the latter are to

contribute effectively in carrying out the policies and programs that the public schools are presently called upon to implement.

Keywords: *Public schools, Educational leadership, Education*

Education Quarterly, Volume No. XX Issue No. 3, pages 52-59
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) L601 P5 20/3 1974

ENGINEERING

0239

Analysis on the voltage drop of off-grid Single Wire Earth Return (SWER) distribution Line and its potential applications in a micro-hydro system

Juan, Chiliast B. , Fajardo, Arthur L. , Amongo, Rossana Marie C. , Catriz, Roder

Single Wire Earth Return (SWER) is a power distribution using only one wire and having the ground as the return path. This can be used as electrical distribution system for a micro-hydro power source which is location-specific and may not be readily accessible and connected to the grid. The need for an effective electrical distribution system is necessary to maximize its power utilization. A 500-meter SWER distribution system was installed in a Lipa soil series to determine the effects of different factors (i.e. amount of voltage source, load resistance, distance from the source and depth of the grounding rod) affecting voltage drop of the ground. The ratio of voltage drop over voltage source was taken to determine the effectiveness of SWER as distribution system. Results showed that SWER is influenced by the following factors in descending order of importance: load resistance, depth of copper rod, distance, and finally the voltage source. Moreover, voltage drop is correlated to all the independent factors (Distance=0.175, Depth=-0.542, Vsource=0.470 and Load=-0.408). Regression analysis was undertaken to determine the best model describing voltage drop. The best model with the highest value of the adjusted R² of 86.6% was chosen to describe the behavior of voltage drop. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Single-Wire Earth Return (SWER), Single conductor, Voltage , Distribution line, Lipa soil series, Engineering*

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2011,
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NP

0240

Anthropometry of male farmers in Laguna, Philippines and its potential applications in the design of agricultural machines and tools

Amongo, Rossana Marie C. , Resurreccion, Arsenio N. , Suministrado, Delfin C. , Zubia, Omar F., Paras Jr., Fernando O. , Petingco, Marvi

Thirty three different body measurements that have direct implications to the designs of agricultural machines were collected from 123 male farmers in Laguna. Results showed that the farming population in the province has an average

age of 40 years with 70% belonging to the 20 to 50 years age bracket. The remaining 30% were 50 years and older. The “average male farmer” stands 161.8 cm or about 5 ft 4 in tall with standard deviation of 6.3 cm. The application of the anthropometric data gathered were used in the analysis of tool designs and illustrated through examples. Since it is unwise to design for the average person because very few individuals are exactly like the “average person”, the values of the 5th and 95th percentile were used for adjustable design purposes. The results from this study can be used as guides in future designs of agricultural machines suitable for Filipino farmers. It is strongly recommended that extensive anthropometric survey be carried out in different regions of the country to generate a complete anthropometric profile of Filipino male and female farmers for future design reference. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Anthropometry, Percentile, Farmers, Design, Engineering*

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0241

Assessment of the engineered bamboo industry in the Philippines *Cabangon, R*

This paper assessed the emerging engineered bamboo industry in the Philippines and recommended strategies to improved its status. The industry's processing techniques, how it utilizes engineered bamboo, as well as the major issues affecting its development were presented.

Engineered bamboo manufacturers in the country are mostly small-scale and lack high capacity machines. the species mainly used are kauayan-tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* J.A. & J.H. Schultes), giant bamboo [*Dendrocalamus asper* (Schultes f.) Backer ex Heyne], bolo (*Gigantochloa levis* (Blanco) Merr.), botong (*D. latiflorus* Munro) and bayog [*Bambusa merrilliana* (Elmer) Rojo & Roxas comb. nov.] and rely on cold-setting polyvinyl acetate (PVAc) as adhesive.

The poles are converted into slats, flattened or crushed and to a certain extent woven into mats, and then glued together to produced engineered bamboo products. These products are commonly used for flooring, door panels and jambs, staircase and rails, and for other decorative housing components, high-end furniture, public school desks and handicrafts.

Major issues that may be impending the development of the industry are the lack of bamboo poles, quality and price of poles, used of cold-setting but expensive glues, and lack of high capacity machinesw.

On the other hand, the industry's strengths include the huge demand for engineered bamboo, availability of adhesives, prospect of standardization, capability to fabricate machines, and availability of labor and support organizations.

Recommended strategies to improved the status of the industry include sound plantation establishment, continued research and development, assurance of pole quality, and maximum use of poles. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Engineered bamboo, Status, Processing, Utilization, Engineering*

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2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

The DA-UPLB Drilling Rig Model II

Dimasuay, Generoso R. , Paras, Sr., Fernando Y. , Villano, Manolo G. , David, Wilfredo P. , Fajardo, Art

One of the contributory factors to the slow progress of shallow tubewell irrigation in the Philippines is the lack of appropriate drilling technologies other than simple but inefficient systems being used in the farms. Aimed at developing an affordable, simple, and user-friendly drilling rig, the performance of locally manufactured rigs was evaluated based on the following design criteria: affordable; easy transport; easy to assemble and dismantle; simply and easy to operate; flexible; and easy to repair and maintain.

Of the six locally manufactured drilling rigs studied, the AMDP Model exhibited the most desirable features. This model was further improved by redesigning some of its components and incorporating other desirable features. A series of field tests and modifications resulted to a final version which incorporates most perceivable features desired of a drilling rig. Such version is now known as the "DA-UPLB Drilling Rig Model II". **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Drilling rig, Drilling rig models, Drilling rig operations, Engineering*

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(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Degradation of trichloroethylene by zero-valent iron

Yang, Shang-Tian , Shim, Hojae , Gaspillo, Pag-asa D. , Baraoidan, Wilhel

The contamination of groundwater by trichloroethylene (TCE), generally used as a cleaning solvent, is still a major environmental concern. The degradation of TCE by using zero-valent metal has emerged to be a promising technology. Zero-valent iron is cheap, nontoxic, and works well in the degradation of a wide range of chlorinated compounds. Tests on the degradation of TCE by zero-valent iron were conducted to determine the effect of initial pH, TCE concentration and amount of iron on the degradation rate of TCE. Different concentrations of simulated TCE solution were mixed with iron powder, finer than 100 mesh, in 120-mL serum bottles. The ratio of iron powder (in mg) to initial TCE solution (in ml) was varied at 10, 12.5 and 15, initial concentrations of TCE, at 5, 10, 20, 60, 80 and 100 mg/L; and initial pH at 5, 7 and 9. Analyses of results showed that as the initial concentration of TCE increased, the initial degradation rate of TCE also increased. The degradation of TCE was found to be pseudo-first order with respect to the organic compound itself. The dechlorination processed worked well when the solution was initially acidic (pH=5) to almost neutral (pH=7); dechlorination was not observed when the solution was initially basic (pH=9). For a constant initial TCE concentration of 5 mg/L, rate constant (k) was related to the iron to initial TCE ratio (r) by a quadratic equation. On the other hand, when the ratio (r) was fixed at 12.5 mg Fe₀ per mL of 5 mg/L TCE solution, the rate constant varied linearly with the initial TCE concentration. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Trichloroethylene, Zero-valent iron, Chloride ion, Degradation rate, Dechlorination, Engineering*

Inhenyeriya, Volume No. 1 Issue No. 1, 1-10
2000,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Design and development of hydraulic type charcoal briquettor

Cosico, Ladylyn A. , Lulo, Calixto T. , Pulmano, Dante B. , Bondad, Amando Allan M. , Bisana, Be

A hydraulic type briquetting machine was fabricated at the FPRDI's Bio-Energy and Equipment Development machine shop using mild steel plates, angle bars, flat bars, black iron (BI) pipes, galvanized iron (GI) sheets, directional valve, hydraulic cylinder, hydraulic pump, hydraulic oil, electric motor, pressure gauge, and other fittings. The machine is equipped with a hopper to feed the charcoal fines- binder mixture to the mold. It delivers 300 kg of briquettes per 8 hr of operation.

Charcoal briquettes from coco shell charcoal fines were produced at two cassava starch binder levels (6% and 8%) using the hydraulic briquettor. The performance of the experimental briquettes was compared with the briquettes produced using the FPRDI improved manual briquettor.

The crushing strength (CS) of the 6%-bound charcoal briquettes was statistically the same for manual and hydraulic briquettors. Meanwhile, the CS, density, and time to completely burn the 6%- and 8%-bound briquettes improved with the hydraulic type briquettes having statistically superior qualities compared to the manual type.

Production cost was USD 0.36/kg and USD 0.25/kg for manual and hydraulic briquettor, respectively. The manual type is more suited to end-users with limited resources while the hydraulic type is ideal for those with enough capital. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Hydraulic, Charcoal briquettor, Engineering*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 68-77
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Design and preliminary testing of a garlic planter

Bato, Pepito M. , Dumaoal, Arn

The design of an inexpensive, simple and efficient locally fabricated planter is necessary to reduce the amount of man-hours required and avoid delay in planting garlic.

The study was conducted to design, evaluate the performance, and analyze economic feasibility of a machine for planting garlic. Made of locally-available materials, the machine is simple, compact, and portable. Its laboratory performance was evaluated in terms of bulblet delivery rate, delivery accuracy, and the amount of damaged cloves on three garlic varieties namely, Ilocos White, Tan Bolter and Taiwan.

Results of test revealed that the average delivery rate of the prototype using cloves of Ilocos White, Tan Bolter, and Taiwan varieties were 283.86, 155.20, and 416.10 kg/ha, respectively with accuracies of 91.57%, 95.30%, and 74.76 %. The amount of damaged cloves caused by the metering mechanism of the prototype were 1.92% for Ilocos White variety, 2.06% Tan Bolter variety, and 11.75 % for Taiwan variety.

Results of the economic analysis of the PhP15,000 prototype garlic planter showed break-even periods of 0.20 year and 0.63 year to plant Ilocos White, and Tan Bolter varieties, respectively. Planting Taiwan variety using the machine is not economically feasible because of high rate of damaged cloves caused by the metering mechanism of the machine. It is recommended that field testing and evaluation be undertaken to determine the actual field performance of the machine and to determine the different factors that will affect its performance. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Garlic planter, Design of garlic planter, Engineering*

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NP

0246

Design, fabrication and evaluation of a direct-fired corncob furnace for corn drying

Elepaño, Arnold R. , Elauria, Jessie C. , Bitog, Jessie Pascual P., Resurreccion, Arseni

The performance of a fabricated direct-fired corncob furnace was evaluated to determine best combinations of operating parameters involving fuel feed rate, combustion air, and fuel size. The furnace had the following components: hopper; rotary feeder; variable motor; inclined grate; and horizontal grate. The furnace wall was made up of cement and red volcanic cinder.

Result showed no trend from the computed burning efficiency when the fuel feed rate was varied. All the levels of combustion air and fuel size significantly affect the burning efficiency of the furnace. All levels of the independent parameters revealed significant differences in the furnace efficiency. In terms of furnace capacity, all independent parameters revealed no significant differences.

Theoretically, the furnace can supply the required energy needed for the two-ton flat bed dryer to dry corn grains from 28% to 12% moisture content for 8 hours of operation. Fuel feed rate of 15 kg/hr with 3,300 m³/hr combustion air and fuel size >2.5 cm is the best operating condition to operate with high furnace efficiency. The average computed furnace efficiency for this operating condition is 89%. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Direct-fired corncob furnace, Fuel feed rate, Combustion air, Fuel size, Engineering*

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2009,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0247

Design, fabrication and performance evaluation of a batch-type coffee roaster for small-scale roasting

Elauria, Jessie C. , Peralta, Engelbert K. , Mojica, R

A batch-type coffee roaster that can be used for small-scale roasting was designed and fabricated at the College of Engineering and Agro-Industrial Technology, UPLB, College, Laguna. The machine consisted of the roasting

chamber, the outside drum, the hopper, the auger, the heating plate, the burner and an electric motor. The machine's performance was evaluated to establish the best combination of the operating parameters involved namely: auger speed, roasting time and fuel valve opening. Results show that auger speed ranging from 40-60 rpm did not significantly affect all the dependent variables. However, varying levels of roasting time (50-70 min) and fuel valve opening (1/2 open to fully-open) have significant effect in almost all the responses. Based on the results of sensory evaluation, coffee obtained using treatment combination of 40-rpm auger speed; 60-minute time of roasting; and $\frac{3}{4}$ open valve gave the highest coffee rating of 86.1. Cost and return analysis revealed that using the coffee roaster for custom work is a profitable business with an annual net income of PhP 63, 451.49. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Roasting, Coffee, Batch-type, Engineering*

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0248

Detection and measurement of surface cracks in concrete structures using image processing

Gallardo- Zafra, Richelle, Fujino, Yo

Cracks can be manifestations of structure distress hence it is essential to detect cracks early so that measures to prevent further structure deterioration can be taken. Considerable interest exists in developing an automated crack inspection system that will improve the efficiency of the data collection, consistency and uniformity of data and data quality over manual visual inspection. This paper presents a procedure developed for detecting and measuring surface cracks on concrete structures using image processing. It consists of image acquisition, edge detection using the Difference Vector edge operator, thresholding, filling, non-crack elimination, skeletonization, and crack measurement. Through tests performed, it was verified that cracks of different thicknesses can be detected and widths measured. Results showed that the accuracy of the measurement using this procedure is affected by the configuration and the length of crack section considered as well as the camera lens distance from concrete surface. The study shows the capability of the proposed procedure for crack detection and measurement. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Concrete structures, Surface crack detection, Crack measurement, Image processing, Engineering*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 1, 26-
2007,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0249

Development of lahar filtration system for recirculating aquaculture system

Zubia, Omar F. , Paras, Jr., Fernando O. , Bato, Pepito M. , Ella, Victor B. , Resurreccion, Arsenio N. , Amongo, Rossana Marie C., Casas, Edgard

The study aimed to develop a low-cost and efficient lahar filtration system for recirculating aquaculture system. The filtration system was composed of the settling tank, the mechanical filter and the biological filter with lahar as filter media. The system was attached to a culture tank with Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) as fish culture and its

efficiency was determined using the Box and Behnken three level-incomplete factorial design.

Fifteen experimental runs were conducted to determine the system's efficiency. Results showed that as the wastewater moved from the settling tank to the biological filter, decrease in TDS (1.82%), TSS (79.17%), NH₃ (71.68%) and NO₂ (61.08%) were observed. On the other hand, temperature (0.44%), pH (3%), DO (44.35%) and nitrate concentration (34.46%) were increased. Except for NH₃, which was significantly affected by % feeding rate, the recirculated water to the culture tank met the permissible water quality limits for culturing tilapia. The cost effectiveness of the system was determined with a payback period of 2.33 years, breakeven point of 1.31 cropping per year, benefit cost ratio of 1.06 and internal rate of return of 39.02 % which showed its financial viability. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Lahar filtration system, Culture tank, Settling tank, Mechanical filter, Biological filter, Wastewater, Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS), Engineering*

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2009,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0250

Development of laminated buho [*Schizostachyum lumampao* (Blanco) Merr.] lumber

Jimenez, Jr., Juanito P., Natividad, Rob

The potential of buho bamboo for making laminated lumber was investigated. Internodes of the poles' middle portion with almost uniform diameter and culm wall thickness were sorted, coded and quarter split with a bolo.

Lamination and pressing with improvised clamps were done using polyurethane (PUR D4) glue at three spreads: 60 g/m², 120 g/m² and 240 g/m². The laminated samples were conditioned to 10% MC prior to testing of physico-mechanical properties.

Results indicated that the buho lumber with the 120 g/m² glue spread exhibited the best physical properties and static bending strength. However, the samples could be used for non-structural purposes only because they failed to satisfy the 80 MPa minimum standard MOR for engineered bamboo products.

The laboratory production cost of laminated buho was USD 5.66/bd ft. Decorative prototype table top and picture frames were fabricated from the samples. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Laminated bamboo, Schizostachyum lumampao, Engineering*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 78-89
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0251

Digital image processing algorithms for Banana (*Musa acuminata* 'Lacatan') size classification

Bato, Pepito M. , Marvin, Peti

A machine vision system (MVS) was developed to grade bananas of Lakatan variety. The system's components included a SONY DCR-TRV 460 video camera, a TV Capture card, a 2.66 Ghz Pentium 4 personal computer and a lighting chamber. A customized computer program called Bg06 was written in Microsoft Visual Basic 6 and was used as the judgment software component. It was able to calculate the length and the diameter of the banana finger and used these parameters as classification indices to evaluate its size. At a camera height of 40 cm from the sample platform, the MVS yielded overall size grading accuracies of 93% and 92.31% based on estimated weight and extracted projected area, respectively. The software's processing time per banana finger was 7.73 milliseconds giving a grading rate of approximately 465, 000 bananas per hour. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Machine vision system, MVS, Bg06, Banana size, Size classification, Engineering*

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2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0252

Effects of climatic factors and land use on runoff, sediment load, and pesticide loading in upland microcatchments in Bukidnon, Philippines

Villano, Manolo G. , Ella, Victor B. , Lapong, Edward R., Bato, Pepit

A study on the relationship and effects of different land use patterns on runoff (average, peak and volume), sediment yield, and pesticide loading on a watershed-scale was conducted on four selected upland microcatchments in Manupali Watershed at Lantapan, Bukidnon.

Results showed that the weekly average runoff (Qave), peak runoff (Qpeak), and runoff volume (Vq) per unit area of the catchments ranged from 0.0407 to 0.0512 lps/ha, 0.2531 to 0.3520 lps/ha, and 27.69 to 35.41 m3/ha, respectively. The ranged of mean weekly sediment yield was from 0.0089 to 0.0466 ton/ha while weekly pesticide loading ranged from 0.0031 to 0.0959 µg/s/ha. On the other hand, statistical analyses showed that on a per unit basis, runoff variables (Qave, Qpeak and Vq) were not significantly different among the catchments while sediment yield and pesticide loading were significantly different. Runoff, sediment yield, and pesticide loading were also directly proportional to the percentage cultivated area and inversely proportional to the percentage conserved area. This indicates that an increase in land use leads to the increase in runoff, soil erosion, and pesticide transport while increase in percentage conserved area lessens the detrimental effect of such variables.

Among the independent variables, rainfall was found to have the greatest contribution in runoff with partial R2 ranging from 0.206 (in Kiluya 2) to 0.830 (in Kalainigon 1); while average runoff had the greatest contribution on sediment yield with partial R2 ranging from 0.334 (in Kalainigon 1) to 0.692 (in Kalainigon 2). Moreover, the percentage cultivated area exhibited greater contribution on runoff, sediment yield, and pesticide loading than percentage conserved area. The prediction equations for the runoff, sediment yield, and pesticide loading (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Land use pattern, Sediment load, Pesticide load, Upland microcatchment, Engineering*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1,
2008,

Effects of partial penetration on the characteristic well losses of naturally developed tubewells

David, Wilfredo P. , Luyun, Jr., Ro

The study was conducted to determine the incremental drawdowns or well head losses due to partial aquifer penetration in naturally developed shallow tubewells (STWs). Three STWs designed for 100, 50 and 25 percent aquifer penetration, were installed, developed and tested.

The transmissivity of the aquifer were found to be constant at 439.6 m²/day. The storage coefficient increases with decreasing distance from the pumped well and with increasing discharge. The incremental drawdowns, characteristic well losses, and effective well radii all increase with decreasing penetration fraction. The incremental drawdowns and well losses, however, were less than expected and are not significant at discharges below 18 L/s.

The computed effective well radii were large and increase with decreasing penetration ratio. Thus, the expected increases in drawdown due to increased flow velocity in the vicinity of partially penetrating STWs were offset by the increased effective well radius of partially penetrating STWs. Hence, the additional cost of drilling and developing fully penetrating STWs that are to be developed naturally should be weighed carefully against slightly higher characteristics well losses or pumping costs. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Shallow tubewells, Transmissivity, Drawdown, Pumping test, Aquifer, Well loss, Discharge ratios, Engineering*

Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1,
2008,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Engine performance and exhaust emissions from small and large diesel engines using soy bean oil biodiesel and blends

Capareda, Sergio C. , Santos, Bj

The objective of this study was to evaluate performances and exhaust emissions of two engine sizes and injection systems (3-cylinder YANMAR engine with indirect injection and 4-cylinder John Deere engine with direct injection) using biodiesel fuel derived from soybean oil. Engine power tests were conducted in accordance with SAE Standard Engine Power Test Code for diesel engines (SAE J-1349). Test fuels included standard no. 2 diesel and four biodiesel fuels comprising of 5%, 20%, 50% and 100% soybean oil biodiesel. Results of the experiments showed that the peak power produced for both engines using different blends of soybean oil biodiesel has no significant difference compared to that of the standard no. 2 diesel. However, the brake-specific fuel consumption increases as the percentage of biodiesel in a blend increases. Such an increase can be best described by the B50 SME and B100 SME test fuels. Biodiesel blending also increases the thermal efficiency of a small engine but this effect becomes minimal as the engine size is increased and injection system is changed. Furthermore, there was a significant reduction in the emissions of pollutant concentrations (i.e.CO₂, CO, and SO₂), with the exception of NO_x emissions, as the percentage

of biodiesel in a blend increased. Generally, NO_x emissions are higher for biodiesel and blends at low engine speed conditions for both engines. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Biodiesel, Biodiesel blends, Diesel engine, Engine performance, Engine exhaust emissions, Soybean methyl ester, Engineering*

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2011,
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NP

0255

Evaluation of the system efficiencies of different pump-primemover combinations for shallow tubewell irrigation

Suministrado, Delfin C. , Fajardo, Art

Cost effectiveness and sustainability of shallow tubewell (STW) makes it popular in irrigated agriculture. One factor which affects STW's cost effectiveness is efficient pump set operation. Thus, it is important to make comparative assessments of the system efficiencies of the different pump sets used for STW.

Fifty eight (58) pump-primemover combinations were set up by matching five (5) centrifugal pumps with six(6) units of diesel engine, three (3) of gasoline engine, and three (3) units of electric motor. The 58 pump sets were operated at varying pump test speeds of 1300, 1500 and 1800 rpm for non-self priming pumps; and 1500, 1800 and 2000 rpm for self priming pumps.

The average overall system efficiency of all electric motor pump sets was 23.85% compared to diesel engine pump sets with 9.39% and gasoline engine pump sets with 5.60%. The highest overall system efficiency of 41.05% was obtained using a 4x4-Electric Motor operated at 1300 rpm while the lowest overall system efficiency of 2.30% was obtained using an NS 50-Gasoline Engine 11.5 operated at 1500 rpm. The overall system efficiency of self priming pump sets was about twice as much when compared with non self priming pump sets with the same primemover and pump test speed.

Electric motor would be the best option as primemover for STW irrigation considering its high overall system efficiency. However, due to its limitations in the field, diesel engines became popular as prime mover for STW irrigation. The 5.22 kW diesel engine used for this study had shown relatively good performance when operated with all pumps especially at lower pump speeds of 1300 and 1500 rpm. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Shallow tubewells, Irrigation pumps, Electric motors, Diesel and gasoline engines, Pump system efficiencies, Engineering*

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2009,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0256

Fabrication of a bamboo flattening machine

Atienza, Eduardo M. , Zamora, Ruben A. , Garcia, Carolyn Marie C. , Natividad, Robert A. , Pulmano, Da

This study aimed to design, fabricate and pilot test a bamboo flattening machine. The machine was designed to have an output of 100 m²/ day for an 8-hr operation. However, 200 m²/day was attained by increasing the speed of the rollers without significantly affecting quality of the flattened bamboo.

The flattener was made of steel rollers arranged in series with gradually decreasing radii of curvature from half round to flat. The drive was a 1.5 KW gear motor, 220 volts, 3-phase, 60 hertz connected to a frequency speed controller with 220 volts input.

Production of flattened and laminated bamboo products was achieved. However, the production process needs to be improved to reduce the production cost.

The production cost per square meter of flattened bamboo (6 mm average thickness) and laminated bamboo panel (12 mm) were USD 2.81 and USD 6.71, respectively.

The IRR, ROI, NPV and payback period of flattened and laminated bamboo were 50%, 38%, USD 125,580 and 4th year, and 79%, 80%, USD 189,290 and 3rd year, respectively.

Overall product diversity and market for bamboo products are expected to improve as the flattening machine is promoted and becomes available to the bamboo furniture and construction sectors. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Bamboo, Flattening machine, Engineering*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 10-20
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0257

Field assessment of problems associated with pump and primemover selection, operation and maintenance and after-sales services availability in Region IV, Philippines

David , Wilfredo P. , Villano, Manolo G. , Eusebio, Romulo E. , Fajardo, Art

The use of shallow tubewells and low-lift pumps for irrigation has become popular among farmers. Since the STWs are small-scale systems, they enjoy several advantages over large-scale irrigation systems. STWs require a relatively small investment cost and are therefore amenable to privatization. STWs have short gestation period and are sustainable in terms of operation and maintenance. Another advantage offered by the STW is the flexibility of the use of the primemovers. Since most of the pumps installed in the field are driven by small engines, these engines are also used for a variety of purpose such as in hand tractors, threshers, blowers, and even in generators.

A survey in Region IV was conducted in order to assess some of the problems associated with the selection, operation and maintenance of pumps and primemovers, as well as the availability of after-sales services in areas where STWs are utilized. The survey covered the provinces of Region IV from June 1999 to June 2000 include the province of Aurora, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal, and Romblon with a total of 353 sample respondents interviewed.

Based from survey results, average area irrigated by a STW / LLP was about 2.87 hectares. The average number of hours the pumpsets are operated was about 14.53 hours per day. Most of respondents (88.95%) have claimed that their engine throttle setting during operation ranges from 1/3 to 1/2. Based on the survey, 20.40% of the pumpsets have

concrete pumphouses. Most of the pumpsets (53.54%) were brought home after each operation while the rest have temporary shelters in the field.

Most of the respondents were aware on the proper maintenance of the engine like oil change and air cleaner declogging since most of them were using other engines for farm operations and were briefed by agricultural technicians and engineers on proper operation and maintenance.

The unavailability of sufficient after-sales services has been one of the major problems faced by the STW recipients in the region. About twenty seven percent (27.20%) of the respondents claimed that parts and service for engines were not available in their area while 15.86% have claimed that parts and service for pumps were not available. Despite the problems with the preference of pumps and engines, most of the respondents interviewed (88.95%) were satisfied with the performance of their pumpsets. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Shallow tubewells (STW), Pumpset, Operation and maintenance, Engineering*

Philippine Agricultural Mechanization Journal, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2,
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0258

Films for modified atmosphere packaging applications **Casas, Edgardo V. , Yaptenco, Kevin F. , Elepaño, Arnold R. , Malilay, Xav**

Oxygen and carbon dioxide transmission rates (OTR and CO₂TR, respectively) of low density polyethylene (LDPE) films were measured at 5, 10, and 26°C (ambient condition) using an exponential decay method. Commercially available LDPE films with a nominal thickness of 25, 40, and 50 µm were used; transmission rates of unperforated film samples were measured first, followed by measurements when samples were perforated once with a 1.10 mm cold needle. Values for OTR and CO₂TR of unperforated film samples decreased at lower temperatures and as film thickness increased. The effect of temperature followed Arrhenius kinetics ($R^2 > 0.920$); activation energy (E_a) for OTR and CO₂TR had a range of 20.9-32.6 and 18.8-35.1 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively. Perforations made with a cold needle were roughly rectangular and had an average length, width, and area of 731 µm, 71 µm, and 51,695 µm², respectively; corresponding diameter of a circular perforation with an equivalent area was 256 µm which was considered as a macro-perforation. Gas transmission tests showed that as film thickness and temperature increased, OTR and CO₂TR through individual perforations tended to decrease. The temperature effect could be due to distortions in the film at different temperatures. OTR and CO₂TR per perforation had a range of 703- 1,146 and 337-896 mL d⁻¹, respectively. Calculations based on the respiration rate of 'Lakatan' banana at 28°C showed that a transport package of this banana variety (13 kg) could be kept at 28°C and 5% O₂ using 38.1-mm PE film without perforations. For bulk storage of 240 kg of the same variety, however, an impermeable plastic tent provided with perforated diffusion windows would require 64 perforations at 28°C to maintain the required level of O₂. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Transmission, Perforated, Polyethylene film, Engineering*

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NP

Finishing of thermally modified malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* Blume (Seem.)] wood using commercial and formulated coatings

Palisoc, Josefina G. , Jimenez, Jr., Juan

Finishing properties of thermally modified (TM) and unmodified (UM) malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* Blume (Seem.)] wood were studied to determine if the process of modification by heat adversely affects the wood's finishing quality. Two hundred forty malapapaya wood blocks measuring 1 cm x 7 cm x 17 cm was prepared. Half of these was UM while the other half was TM at 200°C for 120 min. After the process, the samples were conditioned at room temperature for one month prior to application of finishes.

TM and UM wood blocks were smoothened on one surface following a 100-180-320 grit sanding schedule. Clear finishes such as nitrocellulose (NC) lacquer, urethane (UR) and mixed almaciga resin varnish-nitrocellulose lacquer (ARV-NC) were applied using a spray gun following the straight and full finishing systems. Paint was applied using only the straight system. The finishes were evaluated for their adhesion performance and hot-and-cold check resistance following ASTM D 2571-67 and ASTM D 1211-60, respectively.

TM and UM malapapaya wood exhibited good sanding and finishing properties for all the commercial synthetic coatings (NC, UR and paint). However, using clear coating from almaciga resin, TM wood performed better in the hot-and-cold check resistance test than UM wood. This improvement may be due to the increased dimensional stability of TM samples. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Thermal modification, Polyscias nodosa Blume (Seem.), Finishing, Commercial coatings, Agathis philippinensis Warb. varnish, Engineering*

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Formulation and testing of nanomaterial-reinforced almaciga (*Agathis philippinensis* Warb.) resin varnish

Carandang, Josephine P. , Cabango, Rico J. , Palanginan, Irma I. , Quintos, Ara

The properties of almaciga resin varnish (ARV) modified with nanomaterial were investigated. ARV formulations with 0%, 5% and 10% nanosilica were prepared. The performance of the modified formulations was evaluated by applying these to kiln-dried yemane (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.) wood samples.

Standard laboratory procedures were used to evaluate the experimental varnishes' physical and performance properties, i.e., adhesion property, resistance to liquids and abrasion resistance.

Adhesion property and resistance to alcohol were significantly improved with the addition of 10% nanosilica to the varnish formulation. While test on abrasion resistance showed no significant differences among the three varnish formulations, there was a marked difference from control to ARV with 10% nanoparticles.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) confirmed the formation of an absorption band characteristic of nanosilica after adding 10% nanosilica. The improvement on the properties of the formulated varnishes may be attributed to the

chemical bond formed between the resin and the nanosilica.

The cost of producing the varnish formulation based on material cost and laboratory-scale production was also determined. The costs per liter of producing the control, ARV with 5% nanosilica and ARV with 10% nanosilica were US\$1.32, US\$1.52 and US\$1.73, respectively. One liter of commercial NC lacquer cost US\$3.56 and a dead flat lacquer cost US\$3.65. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Nanotechnology, Agathis philippinensis Warb., Resin, Varnish, Engineering*

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NP

0261

Glyoxal as cross-linking agent of phenolic varnish from cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL)

Palanginan, Irma I., Dionglay, Mariluz SP. , Lapuz, Rebecca

Glyoxal, a safer substitute to formaldehyde, was studied as a cross-linking agent of phenolic varnish from cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL). CNSL resins were synthesized using 15, 20, 25 and 30 parts by weight of glyoxal with 20 parts catalyst.

Four CNSL-glyoxal varnishes were formulated and their properties compared with CNSLformaldehyde resins. Total solids, viscosity and specific gravity of CNSL-glyoxal and CNSLformaldehyde varnishes were determined. The best among the four varnish formulations was the one with 30 parts glyoxal and 20 parts catalyst. It had the shortest drying time, high gloss and the most resistance to common household liquids. Properties of CNSL-glyoxal varnish were comparable with those of CNSL-formaldehyde varnish except in drying time. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Glyoxal, Cross-linking agent, Phenolic varnish, Cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL), Engineering*

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NP

0262

Parallel evaluation of bond test on Philippine-made plywood using PNS 196:2000 ISO 12465:2007 standards

Cabangon Rico J. , Ramos, Nathaniel A. , Ordinario, Freddie M. , Jimenez, Jr, Juan

This study compared the glue-bond quality conformance of Philippine-made plywood to PNS 196:2000 and ISO 12465:2007 standards. Fifteen manufacturing companies undergoing annual product audit of the Bureau of Products Standards of the Department of Trade and Industry (BPS-DTI) were tested for the bond quality of their plywood. Test procedures of the two standards were followed. Two sets of samples from the same panel were tested in parallel for bond quality.

Results showed that the shear strength and percent wood failure values for Type I (exterior) plywood evaluated

using PNS 196:2000 had higher values than those evaluated using ISO 12465:2007. This could be due to the additional pre-treatment of 24 hr soaking in water at 23°C using the latter standard.

Some companies passed both standards, while others passed the former but failed in the latter and vice-versa. However, the majority of the companies passed the requirements of both standards. For Type II (interior) plywood, all companies evaluated except one passed both standards.

For the Type I plywood from the 15 companies, only 10 were sampled for evaluation. Of the 10, only 6 (60%) conformed to both PNS and ISO standards requirements; 2 (20%) failed ISO; 1 (10%) failed PNS, and 1 (10%) failed both standards.

For the Type II plywood from the 15 companies, only nine were evaluated. Of the nine, eight (89%) conformed to the two standards and only one (11%) failed the requirements of both standards.

The majority of the companies evaluated for both the Type I and Type II plywood passed the requirements of PNS and ISO standards for glue-bond quality. Hence, it is safe to assume that Philippine plywood manufacturers can meet the requirements of ISO 12465:2007, specifically ISO 12466-2:2007 standards. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Bond test, Plywood, Philippine-made, PNS 196:2000, SO 12465:2007, Engineering

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0263

Performance evaluation of a Pico-hydro Power Unit

Panganiban, Maria Evic C. , Petingco, Marvin C. , Amongo, Rossana Marie C. , Fajardo, Art

One of the major potential sources of renewable energy is the utilization of hydropower systems in producing electricity and mechanical power. It has various applications and this could be an alternative source of power in the farm. Available pico-hydro systems which are gaining popularity in providing electrical and mechanical power in the farm are not subjected to performance testing before they are being installed for actual operation. Hence, they are not being maximized for different conditions. This study is conducted to determine the performance of a 200-W capacity pico-hydro generator. It was subjected to performance testing using its rated discharge and head settings. It was also subjected to mechanical power test using different starting shaft speed. The generator (electrical) component was removed to measure the mechanical output using a fabricated prony-brake dynamometer. All tests were conducted at different discharge (Q) and head (H) settings. Results showed that the system has an overall efficiency ranging from 24.64% to 37.82%. The highest efficiency obtained conforms to the manufacturer's claim that the system will work best at the recommended discharge (35 lps) and head (1.5 m) setting. The maximum mechanical power obtained was 254.67 W at 1.50 m head with a corresponding mechanical efficiency of 57.33%. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Pico-hydro, Propeller turbine, Performance testing, Engineering

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NP

Performance evaluation of Banaba [*Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers.] leaf extract spray drying

Peralta, Engelbert K. , Elauria, Jessie C. , Castañeda- Tanquilut, Mari Rowena, Tanquilut, Nei

Process variables affecting the spray drying attributes of liquid extract from complete banaba extract were investigated. The levels of the process variables namely pump speed, air inlet temperature and decoction ratio were incorporated into a Box-Behnken incomplete factorial experiment. Dependent variables were drying capacity, recovery rate and product moisture content. Pump speed and air inlet temperature significantly affected product moisture content and recovery rate. Drying capacity was significantly affected by pump speed and decoction ratio. A set of criteria namely, the highest drying capacity, $\leq 10\%$ product moisture content and maximum product recovery rate was considered for the rehydration and organoleptic characteristics of spray dried banaba powder. Decoction ratios of 1:7 (1 g leaves to 7 g water) and 1:3, respectively at 13,000 rpm pump speed and 120°C inlet temperature, satisfied the said criteria. However, with these two treatments, the resulting spray dried powder samples rated poor in terms of sinkability and dispersibility, although these exhibited good solubility and were not significantly different in their rehydration and organoleptic characteristics. The system's thermal energy loss during spray drying was 1,208.57 kJ/h, using the mass and energy balance equations which indicates an efficient drying system. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Spray drying, Banaba powder, Response surface methodology (RSM), Engineering*

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NP

Physical and mechanical properties of *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *Eucalyptus urophylla* and *Alstonia macrophylla*

Lapitan, Francisco G. , Eusebio, Dwight A. , Alipon, Mar

The physical and mechanical properties of three timber species, namely; *Eucalyptus citriodora*, *E. urophylla* and *Alstonia macrophylla* collected from Provident Tree Farms Inc. (PTFI) in Mindoro were tested to determine the potential of the species for various end-uses.

The relative density of *E. citriodora* and *E. urophylla* fell under high and moderately high, respectively, while the strength properties ranged from moderately high (Class II) to high (Class I). On the other hand, *A. macrophylla* had medium relative density and medium (Class III) to moderately high strength properties.

The trend of property variations along the height levels was not consistent. However, the strength classification remained the same along different heights.

Results were compared with the properties of some industrial tree plantation species and Philippine mahogany species previously tested at FPRDI. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Eucalyptus citriodora, Eucalyptus urophylla, Alstonia macrophylla, Physical and mechanical properties, Moisture content, Relative density, Static bending, Compression parallel-to-grain, Compression perpendicular-to-grain, Shear, Hardness, Toughness, Engineering*

A pilot on-farm strategy demonstration on shallow tubewell drilling, design, installation, and development in Cabuyao, Laguna, Philippines

Luyun Jr., Roger A. , Fajardo, Arthur L. , Delos Reyes Jr., Aurelio A. , Eusebio, Marck Fer

The demonstration was conducted under the project led by Dr. Wilfredo P. David, entitled: A Pilot On-Farm Strategy Demonstration in Cabuyao, Laguna, Philippines. It was conducted for the farmers and local drillers to gain experience in the actual shallow tubewell (STW) drilling, design, installation and development in the four (4) barangays of Cabuyao, namely, Gulod, Marinig, Sala, and Mamatid.

The demonstration used the DA-UPLB Drilling Rig Model II as its drilling equipment. Well development of the STWs was demonstrated up to the pumping of intermediate discharges, leaving the pumping at high discharges to the farmers.

A well point system was done to the two newly constructed wells in the Gulod sites as well as the rehabilitated and newly constructed wells in the Marinig site increasing their discharge from 4 lps to 6 lps and 8 lps respectively. The Sala and Mamatid sites, on the other hand, obtained discharges of about 15 lps and 12 lps from their respective wells.

The farmers and local drillers gained experience on the proper drilling, design, installation, and development of STW. The Gulod site provided most of the procedural and troubleshooting techniques which were later analyzed and applied in the succeeding sites of Marinig, Sala, and Mamatid. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Shallow tubewells, Drilling rig, Well logging, Tubewell design, Pipe installation, Well development, Engineering*

Predicting copper transport in an undisturbed calumpang clay soil column using two-region contaminant transport model

Ella, Victor B. , Alibuyog, Nathan

The transport behavior of copper in an undisturbed Calumpang clay soil column was characterized and modeled using the two-region contaminant transport model. Results showed that copper ions are strongly adsorbed in the soil (4255 mg kg⁻¹), implying that heavy metals such as copper may not be easily leached to groundwater but may be retained in the soil. The adsorptive capacity of the soil, however, is not infinite and thus the risk of groundwater contamination should not be overlooked. Compared to the classical advection-dispersion-retardation model, the two-region transport (TRT) model showed adequate capability to simulate the transport of copper in the soil. Simulated

breakthrough curves using this fitted well with the measured breakthrough curves and exhibited high coefficient of model efficiency ranging from 90 to 98 percent. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Advection-dispersion, Copper, Dispersivity, Miscible displacement experiment, Sorption isotherms, Two-region transport model, Transport modeling, Engineering*

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0268

Preliminary study on the suitability of some industrial tree plantation species and fruit trees for fruit wine barrel

Mari, Erlinda L. , Cuarezma, Ceazar A. , Katigbak, Simplicia B. , Natividad, Robe

Three industrial tree plantation species (ITPS), namely big-leafed mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla* King), river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and mangium (*Acacia mangium*), and two fruit trees, namely santol [*Sandoricum koijape* (Burma) f.] and mango (Indian) (*Mangifera indica*) were evaluated for their suitability as wood material for fruit wine barrel.

Staves from the five species were fabricated into 15 L capacity barrels wherein laboratory-prepared pineapple wine was aged for 2 weeks. The aged wines, together with water aged similarly in separate barrels, were first subjected to sub-chronic toxicity test on rats, which included histopathological examination of the rats after the test. The organoleptic or sensory test by wine tasters followed immediately.

The sub-chronic toxicity test ended in zero mortality. Analyses of the rats' blood chemistry specifically blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine (CREA) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) before and after the test generally showed no significant difference among species, except for the BUN of rats in the water set for big-leafed mahogany. Histopathological analysis of the animals' kidneys and livers, however, showed none to only mild lesions for all treatments.

Except for the wines' color and clarity, the organoleptic test revealed that generally there were no significant differences among wood species as wine barrels. Santol did not change the wine's color, while mahogany imparted the darkest color, followed by *Acacia mangium*. Mango, on the other hand, caused the most turbidity while santol the least. Nonetheless, all the aged wines including the control were rated moderately acceptable. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Engineering, Industrial tree plantation species, Swietenia macrophylla King, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Acacia mangium, Fruit trees, Sandoricum koetjape (Burma) f, Mangifera indica, Wine barrel*

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0269

Preservation of the green color of kauayan tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* schultes F.) and kauayan kiling (*Bambusa vulgaris* schrad ex wendle)

Natividad, Robert A. , Pelayo, Shir

The effectiveness of a methanol-based copper nitrate $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in preserving the green color surface of fresh kauayan tinik (*Bambusa blumeana* Schultes f.) and kauayan kiling (*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad ex Wendle) was evaluated. The wettability of the treated bamboo was likewise assessed. Bamboo samples were divided into two groups - those with the cutin kept intact (without pre-treatment) and those with the cutin removed (with pre-treatment). The samples were soaked in 1.5% methanol- $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution at 25°, 40° and 60°C and placed in a water bath for 1 and 2 hr.

Results showed that L^* (lightness), a^* (green color) and b^* (yellow color) were not affected by solution temperature and treatment duration for kauayan tinik samples without pre-treatment. For those with pre-treatment, the green color ($a^* = -10.10$) and lightness ($L^* = 38.02$) were affected by treatment duration. The green color of kauayan tinik surface was obtained in 2 hr.

For kauayan kiling without pre-treatment, lightness was significantly affected by solution temperature and treatment duration, while the green color was not affected by any of the variables. The values obtained, however, were comparable with those of kauayan tinik. On the other hand, treatment duration affected the a^* value of kauayan kiling with pre-treatment. The green color ($a^* = -10.38$) was observed in samples treated for 2 hr.

The surface of fresh kauayan tinik with and without cutin exhibited a green color that did not significantly differ from the treated samples while treated kauayan kiling showed a greener color than the fresh ones.

Wettability of all the treated samples did not significantly differ from the fresh samples. Contact angle values obtained were all $>90^\circ$, meaning the treated samples were non-wetting like the fresh bamboo. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: Color preservation, *Bambusa blumeana* Schultes f., *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad ex Wendle, Engineering

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NP

0270

Sawmilling of malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seeman]

Garcia, Carlos M. , Alcachupas, Pabl

The lumber recovery and processing rate in the primary conversion of malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seeman] were investigated using table-type and mobile horizontal band sawmill and two sawing patterns, i.e; modified live-sawing and conventional or sawing-around methods.

Results revealed that malapapaya was easy to saw. There was a significant difference in lumber recovery between the two sawing patterns in the table-type bandmill. Modified live sawing yielded significantly higher lumber recovery than sawing-around.

On the other hand, sawing pattern did not affect lumber recovery in the horizontal bandmill. However, it influenced the processing rate in both types of bandmill. The processing rate was significantly higher in modified live-sawing than in sawing-around in both sawmill types.

There were no significant differences in the lumber recovery and processing rate between table-type and mobile sawmill in both sawing patterns. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Polyscias nodosa (Blume) Seem., Modified live-sawing, Sawing-around, Lumber recovery, Processing rate, Engineering*

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NP

0271

Spatial and temporal variations of the La Niña phenomenon in the Philippines

Manalo- Bondad, Romina , Dorado, Moises A. , Saludes, Ronaldo B. , Ballaran, Jr., Vice

La Niña is characterized by unusually cold ocean temperatures in the equatorial Pacific region. This study aimed to provide an in-depth analysis of spatio-temporal variability of La Niña occurrences in the Philippines. Interpolated maps of percent rainfall deviation of seven La Niña episodes from 1971 to 2004 were generated. Comparison of rice yield against La Niña years was done. The onset and recovery of La Niña events in the Philippines were also determined and compared with the cold episodes in the tropical pacific. Results showed that monthly rainfall varies spatially and temporally. La Niña events do not have equally strong effects on the Philippine climate as every event is of a different duration, magnitude, direction, and intensity. However, longer period of onset and recovery in the Philippines was observed during the period of cold episodes in the tropical pacific as exhibited by most of the seven episodes in this study. These findings will help provide the farmers and policy makers additional vital information for coping with the threat of La Niña episodes. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *La Nina, Cold episodes, Sea Surface Temperature (SST), Spatial, Temporal, Engineering*

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NP

0272

Status and performance of DA-Procured STW drilling rigs

David, Wilfredo P. , Villano, Manolo G. , Sobremisana, Antonio Gabino P. , Fajardo, Art

The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (RA 8435), mandated a shift toward cost effective and sustainable irrigation technologies, and one of these is the shallow tubewell. The economic attractiveness of STWs (shallow tubewells) and low level of utilization of shallow aquifer resources offer the best opportunities for Philippine agriculture. A survey was conducted to determine the status and evaluate the performance of drilling rigs distributed to different RFUs (Regional Field Units) to facilitate installation of STWs distributed by the Department of Agriculture. The survey covered a total of nine (9) regions, including CAR, Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and XIII with 255 units visited and the operators interviewed.

The DA had procured the following drilling rig models: IRRI, Modified IRRI, KDR-1 and KDR-2 which were all direct-circulation hydraulic rotary type. From the 255 units visited, 8 % (20) were maintained and supervised by

regional field units; 55 % (141) were issued to Local Government Units; 23 % (58) were issued to farmer's cooperatives; 14 % (36) were issued to other entities such as National Irrigation Administration (NIA), farmer's associations or groups, local drillers, and irrigators association.

The total number of wells drilled by all the rigs covered in the survey was 8,160 with an average of 38 wells drilled per all rig. Based from the survey, 70% (175) were still functional while 30% (80) were considered as non-functional. The average drilling cost charged was Php 6,968. Based from the results of the survey, it could be noted that the respective agencies have the necessary hardware to facilitate installation of STWs. Support in terms of proper maintenance and training on proper well drilling and installation would be needed to sustain operations of the drilling rigs. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Shallow tubewells (STW), Drilling rig, STW installation, Engineering*

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2011,
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NP

0273

Studies on engineering properties of Red Seaweed (*Kappaphycus* spp.)

Elepaño, Arnold R. , Balingasa, Cherryf

Tensile strength, density, porosity, specific heat, thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity of red seaweed (*Kappaphycus* spp.) were determined within a moisture range of 46.8 to 975.3 % dry basis (31.9 to 90.7 % wet basis).

Tensile strength was based on the ratio of breaking load and linear density; density was measured using the relationship between mass and volume of the seaweed; specific heat was determined by using a calorimeter with toluene as a heat transfer medium; thermal conductivity was obtained using a modified Fitch set-up; and thermal diffusivity was computed from the experimentally determined values of thermal conductivity, specific heat and density.

Tensile strength of seaweeds increased from 2.61 to 37.3 x 10⁻⁴ N/tex with decreasing moisture content. Bulk density was found to vary between 88.5 to 383.9 kg/m³. Specific heat and thermal conductivity values obtained increased from 1.38 to 3.99 kJ/kg.°C and 0.221 to 0.304 W/m.°C, respectively with increasing moisture. Thermal diffusivity ranged from 1.98 to 18.1 x 10⁻⁷ m²/s.

Regression equations showing the relationships of moisture content with the engineering properties of red seaweed were presented. Results of the study can be used in the design of process equipment such as dryers and moisture meters. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Thermo-physical properties, Red seaweed, Tensile strength, Density, Porosity, Specific heat, Thermal conductivity, Thermal diffusivity, Engineering*

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2009,
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NP

Study of some parameters in the biodiesel production from *Jatropha* oil using base catalyzed transesterification

Revellame, Emmanuel D. , Pham, Laura J. , Villacorte, Benjie P. , Bataller, Butch G. , Cortado, Rafael Ray
Adrian L. , Demafelis, Rex B., Rodulfo, Jr., Victor A. , Borines, Myr

A parametric study on biodiesel production using methanol and ethanol as reacting alcohols and sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide as base catalysts was done to evaluate the effect of varying the amount of catalyst and alcohol on the alkyl ester production by transesterification. The results were expressed as volumetric yield and verified by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) which determined the acyl-glycerol profile of the biodiesel produced. The results showed that the biodiesel crude volumetric yield increases at increasing oil to alcohol and oil to catalyst ratio but only until a certain point. Once the optimum oil to alcohol to catalyst molar ratio was reached, additional alcohol and catalyst remained only as unreacted excess. At increasing oil to catalyst molar ratio, increasing soap production was also observed but not for all combinations. Based on the TLC chromatograms, the amount of alkyl ester increases at increasing reaction time. 75 minutes was chosen as the optimum reaction time using 1:8:0.2 oil to methanol to NaOH molar ratio which produced 98.03% methyl ester at ambient temperature. While 75 minutes was chosen as the reaction time for 1:8:0.5 oil to methanol to KOH molar ratio at ambient temperature which produced 98.23% methyl ester. 1:8:0.2 oil to ethanol to KOH molar ratio produced 98.06% ethyl ester after 3.5 hours. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Jatropha curcas*, Methyl ester, Ethyl ester, Base catalyzed transesterification, Thin layer chromatography, Engineering

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The taxonomy and utilization of two closely related Philippine *Pandanus* species (*Pandanus odoratissimus* L. F. and *P. tectorius* Parkinson)

Pitargue, Jr., Fernando C. , Escobin, Ram

Two closely related species of Philippine pandan (*Pandanus odoratissimus* and *P. tectorius*) of the family Pandanaceae were studied, documented and identified in their natural habitat in various provinces of the country (Ilocos Provinces, Bicol Provinces, Mindoro Provinces, Quezon, Laguna, Romblon, Palawan, Batanes) and products manufactured from them were documented by photographs. Individuals were identified and documented by field photographs and herbarium specimens (leaves, fruits, seeds) were collected and preserved in the FPRDI Herbarium and Xylarium for future reference.

Each species was described using standard botanical technique based on easily discernible characters, field notes, updated information on the taxonomy, distribution and ecology, other economic uses and scientifically illustrated by line drawings based on live or preserved herbarium specimens to show botanical details not usually visible in photographs. Other relevant information such as species propagation and materials preparation made prior to utilization was also discussed.

Based on data collected in the field works, the two species are distinct due to significant differences in some reproductive and vegetative morphological characters and ecological range. Furthermore, the existing names according to the classification by B.C. Stone are valid and recommended to refer to the two subject species until the on-going comprehensive monograph of the genus is completed. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Philippine pandan, Handicraft, Ecology, Morphology, Taxonomy, Engineering*

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0276

Utilization of spent tea leaves and waste plastics for composite boards

Cabangon, Rico J. , Villena, Edgardo M. , Mari, Erlinda L. , Jimenez, Jr., Juan

Single layer particleboards with densities of 0.45 g/cm³ (low) and 0.75 g/cm³ (medium) were made from mixtures of spent tea leaves (TL) and waste plastics (WP) at proportions of 30TL:70WP, 40TL:60WP and 50TL:50WP. Boards from pure tea leaves bonded with phenol formaldehyde resin were also produced for comparison.

The boards were tested for the effects of board density and material proportion on mechanical properties [modulus of rupture (MOR), modulus of elasticity (MOE), internal bond (IB) and face screw holding (FSH) strength] as well as physical properties [moisture content (MC), thickness swelling (TS) and water absorption (WA)]. Results were also compared with the existing Philippine Standard for Particleboard (PNS 230:1989).

The results showed that density was positively associated with MOR and IB, in both low and medium-density boards, and also with MOE and WA in medium-density boards. On the other hand, the ratio between TL and WP significantly affected all the properties, except MOE in low-density boards. In medium-density boards, the significant effect of TL and WP ratio was limited to FSH, IB and MC.

The results indicate that it is possible to produce TL-WP composite boards that warrant testing. The boards exhibited remarkable dimensional stability, had low MC and low TS after 24-hr immersion in water, but fared poorly in strength properties. Thus, this type of board might be suitable for exterior but non-load bearing applications such as eaves' ceiling and kitchen partitions. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Spent tea leaves, Waste plastic, Particleboard, Engineering*

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0277

Wood identification and its application to archaeology

Escobin, Ramiro P., Conda, Jennife

This article presents the role of FPRDI's wood identification service in archaeology.

For three decades now, wooden artifacts from various local and foreign sites have been submitted to the Institute for identification. The method of identification follows the standard macro-micro techniques used by FPRDI wood

anatomists.

Results of the identification are intended to assist archaeologists in explaining why our ancestors opted to make use of particular species from the diverse plant resources available to them. In general, the identified artifacts combined with information from relevant literature and client's field notes suggested that our ancestors were knowledgeable in gathering from their environment specific plants that would satisfy their basic needs. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Wood identification, Wood anatomy, Archaeology, Engineering*

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2014,
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NP

FISHERIES

0278

Assessment of milkfish fry fishery resources in Maruyogon, Puerto Princesa, Palawan

Santos, Mudjekeewis D. , Pereda, Jacqueline R. , Egar, Angelli Marie A. , Pattugalan, Preci

Milkfish, or bangus, is one of the most commercially important fish in the Philippines. Nonetheless, drastic declines in wild milkfish fry abundance has been reported since the 1970s. Due to the lack of long-term data, reports regarding the matter were considered inconclusive. Stocks of wild milkfish fry and existing milkfish fry collection grounds were evaluated through rapid survey and GIS mapping. Results show an unfailing perception of declining wild milkfish fry supply from 3M in 2015 to only 2.4M in 2016. Along with this, the richness of fry bycatch, or fry that were unintentionally caught with bangus fry, were also discerned. Canonical Correlation Analysis reveals that the most influential environmental parameters in fry composition in the sampling site were Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). Since SST was found to influence fry composition, the recent El Niño phenomenon, which intensified last June 2016, was taken into account. Morphological and molecular analyses of the samples were done to determine the seasonal species richness of fry in the sampling site. Results show that fry species richness for the peak season of June 2016 was thrice as less in June 2015. Annual sampling will be continued to confirm if the decrease in species richness and the decline in abundance of bangus fry was highly influenced by the recent El Niño event, and if further challenges regarding fry stock assessment shall be expected. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Species composition, El Niño, Stock assessment, Fisheries*

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2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0279

A brief on the comprehensive agricultural loan fund and its implications

, Tolentino, Bruce J., V., Caneda,

The Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund was formally launched on February 19, 1987 to address the problems facing the agricultural credit system and to sustain/support the initiative already taken to promote the flow of credit to agriculture. Specifically, the CALF aims to: 1) first and foremost, encourage lending to small agricultural projects by private banks by assuming 85% of the risks involved; and (2) it involves the integration of several agricultural loan funds into a single fund and professionalizes the management of these funds, minimizes their administration costs and nurtures their growth through optimum investments. The ultimate consolidation of about forty-nine separate agricultural loan funds under the CALF is likewise expected to enable the Department of Agricultural, the principal administrator of the Fund, to respond not only to the production but also to the broader requirements of farmers (i.e. provision/expansion of agricultural processing and marketing credit).

Keywords: *Commercial loans, Agricultural loans, Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund, Fisheries*

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0280

Building post-harvest linkages for the fishing industry , Sarmiento, Malco

Past government efforts have been focused mainly on increasing our fishery production level. But despite these Filipinos still contend with the irony of supply inadequacy and high fish prices. The combined effects of inadequate landing facilities, crude handling practices and lack of refrigeration network resulted in the lowering of fish quality, slow rate of fish dispatch and erratic behavior of prices.

Keywords: *Fishery production, Fishery resources, Fisheries*

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(Filipiniana Analytics)
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0281

Controlling blastfishing and other illegal fishing practices , Cuevas, Makaraig A., Lt.,

This paper is an assessment of the Philippine Coast Guard's activities related to the enforcement of Fishery Laws in the waters.

In general terms, the PCG organization, missions and function related to fishery law enforcement were discussed to acquaint the reader with the PCG as a law enforcement unit of the AFP. PCG accomplishments related to the subject matter were presented to define the parameter of PCG involvement in controlling blastfishing and other illegal fishing practices.

A brief discussion of Operational Plan code named "MANGINGISDA" serves to highlight current activities of the command geared towards providing protection for the marine environment. Finally, capability development programs and other projects which are envisioned to contribute significantly in the enforcement of applicable laws in the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of the Philippines, were announced.

Keywords: *Fishery law and legislation, Fishing methods, Fisheries*

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0282

Creation of Fishery Development Council , Basmayor, Bernar

The fisheries sector which contributes 60% of the total protein requirement of Filipinos plays an important role in the economy. It contributes 4.6% to the country's Gross National Products (GNP), producing over 2.08 million m.t. of fish which are valued at P31 billion. Thirty-eight percent comes from the marine municipal fisheries sector, 25% from the marine commercial fisheries, 23% from aquaculture and 14% from inland fisheries, thus making the Philippines the 12th largest fish producing country in the world.

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fishery Development Council, Fisheries*

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0283

Developing marine fishery resources in Region XI , Basmayor, Bernar

Region XI is known as the Southern Mindanao Region. It is located at the southeastern most portion of the Philippines. It comprises the provinces of Surigao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur and South Cotabato; the cities of Davao and General Santos and the waters of Southeastern Mindanao, Celebes Sea, Pacific Ocean, Moro Gulf, Sarangani Bay and Davao Gulf.

Keywords: *Fishery resources, Marine resources, Fisheries*

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2017,
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Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0284

The fish processing industry in the Philippines: status, problems and prospects *, Guevara, Gloria, Camu, Consu*

This paper discusses the present situation of the fish processing industry in the Philippines. It gives an overview of the existing technologies on fish handling, traditional fish processing such as drying, smoking and salting; new processing methods; waste utilization, shellfish processing and other fishery-based industries. It includes government programs and projects related to the improvement and development of the industry and its potentials for further expansion. The needs, problems and related issues, including the recommendations, are also presented to form the basis for the formulation of policies and programs that would suit the demands of the fishery industry.

Keywords: *Fishery production, Fishery processing, Fisheries*

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0285

Fish size effect on fish and plant growth and water quality in a Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)- cabbage (*Brassica oleraceae* var. capitata L. f. alba) RAFT-aquaponics system *Chien, Yew-Hu , Angeles, Jr., Isagani P. , Dubon, Wil*

Many economically important vegetables and flowering plants can be grown in aquaponic systems. The production of aquaponically grown plants are dependent on the availability of nutrients, converted from insoluble fish metabolites into useful plant nutrients.

This research evaluated the effect of fish size on fish and plant growth and water quality in a Nile tilapia- cabbage raft aquaponics system. The experiment was a completely randomized design with three fish size treatments, each with two replicates: Treatment 1 - small (avg. $9.32g \pm 0.25$); Treatment 2 - medium (avg. $16.52g \pm 2.14$); Treatment 3 - large (avg. $41.76g \pm 1.62$). Total weight for Treatment 1, 2 and 3 were: $83.9 \pm 2.26g$, $82.6 \pm 0.57g$ and $83.52 \pm 4.27g$, respectively.

Fish weight gain of small fish was increased by 34 and 55% as compared to medium and large fish, respectively. Treatment 1 showed the highest SGR, lowest FCR, and highest PER. On the other hand, plant growth and water quality (TAN, N02, N03, PO₄, pH, and D.O) were not statistically significant.

In retrospect, one can conclude that using larger fishes for aquaponics may lead to production inefficiencies. Therefore, it is recommended that fishes be harvested at times similar to that of conventional aquaculture. **(Authors' abstract)**

Keywords: *Aquaponics, Fish size, Oreochromis niloticus, Brassica oleraceae* var., *Floating raft, Fisheries*

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2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Fisheries administration and policy in the Philippines: past and present
, Medina N. De

Fish, next to rice, is the major staple food in the Philippines. It provides about 60% of the animal protein food of the people

Keywords: *Fisheries*

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 2017,
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Fisheries conservation and law enforcement
, Joya, Rodante, Lt.

Conservation is the planned management of a country's natural resources to ensure wise utilization of resultant produce.

In the BFAR, this is translated into a program to keep our aquatic resources healthy and in optimum productive condition

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 11 pages
 2017,
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Fisheries education: issues, problems and recommendations
, Juliano, Rogeli

Fisheries education in the Philippines started in the Zoology Department, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, through the Bachelor of Science in Fisheries program just before World War II. There were 17 graduates from this program who finished their studies after the war (personal communication with Mr. Ricardo Esguerra, one of the graduates). However, this degree program was phased out by the University of the Philippines for unknown reasons.

Keywords: *Fishery education, Fisheries*

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 2017,
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0289

Fisheries extension and training in the Philippines
, Tamesis, Pab

The national fisheries agency has been tasked with extension and training since the 1930s, when named as the Fish and Game administration, Division of Fisheries, Philippine Fisheries Commission and again, as Bureau of Fisheries in 1972. Of course, these activities were not designated as such but either as "demonstration services" or technical assistance."

Keywords: *Fishermen, Fisheries development, Fisheries*

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0290

Fisheries import and export
, Carrasco, Erli

Philippine export performance in 1985 amounting to US\$4.6 billion is a 15 percentage point decline from the 1984 figure of US\$5.3 billion. In 1986 our exports are projected to be at the same 1985 level or a little more. Pursuant to the goal of accelerating foreign trade expansion, government and private sector pooled their time, expertise and resources to formulate export targets and strategies to achieve these targets. It was agreed that the export target will be 15% annual growth for the next five years starting 1987 at US\$6.0 billion until 1991 at US\$10.0 billion. In Japan, the Philippines has only a 2.1% share of its US\$568 billion. The Philippines will attain these targets, considering that ASEAN neighbors average at present US\$10.0 billion export earnings. An integrated approach to export expansion covering the production, marketing, financing and administration of exports has been adopted. A responsive and credible government leadership is in place and has underscored the importance of the role of private initiative in a conducive business environment.

Keywords: *Fish importation, Fish, Fisheries*

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0291

Fisheries statistics system in the Philippines
Ramos, Candid

Fisheries statistics baseline data on commercial fisheries are generated through the administrative form called the Commercial Fishing Boat License. Only the government fishponds taken through the Fishpond Lease Agreement Forms. Baseline data of privately owned fishponds and municipal fisheries, etc. are being generated through the fishery censuses conducted by the National Census and Statistics Office.

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fisheries*

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0292

Genetics and coastal ecology: understanding milkfish fry fisheries in response to the el nino phenomenon through DNA barcoding

Santos, Mudjekeewis D. , Egar, Angelli Marie A. , Pattugalan, Precious Maricor D. , Pereda, Jacqueline Marjo

By-catch is one of the most serious problems affecting fisheries management today. Proper identification of by-catch through DNA barcoding is needed to assess the level of threat these species may be facing due to prolonged negligence. In this study, a Canonical Correlation Analysis for 2015 and 2016 was generated to determine the relationship of fry species richness and environmental parameters in Barangay Maruyogon, Puerto Princesa, Palawan. The target species was milk.fish fry while its by-catch were also identified through DNA barcoding. Results show that sea surface temperature and dissolved oxygen level are the most influential parameters affecting fry occurrence. During the last quarter of 2015 until the second half of 2016, the Philippines has experienced a strong El iiio event, causing a significant increase in sea surface temperature. During the fry peak season in June, a decrease in species richness was recorded from 14 species in 2015 to only 4 species in 2016. In 2015, commercially important species such as shrimp (Penaeidae, Palaemonidae, Sergestidae, Euphausiidae),mojarra (Gerreidae), and terapon (Terapontidae) were collected, but were completely absent in 2016. Rather, the latter year was dominated by noncommercially important species such asAmbassis spp., (Ambassidae) and garfish (Zenarchopteridae). Annual sampling will be continued to confirm if the decrease in species richness was actually due to the recent El Nifio event, or if further challenges regarding fry stock assessment should be expected. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *DNA barcoding, El Nino, Species richness, Fisheries*

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0293

A guide to discussion of principal fisheries development policy issues for the five-year plan of the Philippines (1987-1992)

, Bernacsek, Garry M

This document is intended to be a guide to discussion on policy issues. It does not in any way constitute a statement of policy by DA, BFAR or FAO. Principal policy issues have been indentified by the author and are discussed briefly in the article. Seminar participants may wish to add on other issues which they feel are not adequately covered below.

Keywords: *Fisheries , Fishery law and legislation, Fishery, Fisheries*

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0294

Importation of fishing paraphernalia , *Thomas, Francis*

The Philippine deep-sea or commercial fishery sector at present is composed of some 2,200 units, a large number of which are of second hand vintage, produced, chartered or imported from Japan, Taiwan or the USA. A conservative estimate of the average age of these fishing vessels would be 12-14 years. Sizes of theses vessels range from 30-75 GT in the case of tuna longliners and 100 to 400 GT in the case of purse seiners.

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fisheries*

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0295

Investments incentives for the fisheries industry , *Esquieres, Pa*

Governmental provision of incentives as a tool for accelerating economic growth has been in use in the Philippines since the implementation of R.A. No. 5186 by the Board of Investments in 1968. As years went by, this first incentives law was followed by the enactment of other incentives laws and/or amendments in order to hedge the changing direction and speed up the pace of development of this and that industry in accordance with our programmed economic goals.

Keywords: *Investments, Fisheries, Incentives, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 5 pages
2017,
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Laguna lake situationer *, Espiritu, A*

From the beginning of human history, people with their tools have continuously transformed the world around them, creating three basic forms of civilization. These formations, the primitive, the agricultural, and the industrial, are still very much present in the world today. These are represented by the First World (U.S., Japan, Western Europe) and the second world (USSRM, Eastern Europe) which are predominantly industrial; the Third World (South) which is mainly agricultural with a few pockets of industrialization and some areas of primitive social formation.

Keywords: *Laguna lake, Lakes, Fisheries*

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The law on fisheries and aquatic resources *, De Sagun, Robeo B.,*

The seam, with its abundant wealth, is man's last frontier in his quest for food. The Philippines, so richly endowed by nature, is now the 12th largest fish-producing country in the world. If she could properly manage and conserve her marine fisheries, we may yet make the first step towards economic recovery, considering that, with declaration of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the Philippines has laid claim to some 2.2 million square kilometers of marine waters, roughly five times larger than the land area. The management of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources is a formidable task. The Philippines, being a developing country with a fast growing population, considers the importance and urgency of a judicious husbanding and conservation of the wealth of its fisheries and aquatic resources. The legal aspects of fisheries and aquatic resources cannot be obviously emphasized because they reinforce and fortify the other aspects of conservation, utilization and administration of other natural resources. All plans and programs to manage fisheries and aquatic resources, taking into consideration the requirements of ecology, the economic and physical constraints, the environmental, social and even political impacts including integrated and futuristic planning should, therefore, be properly embodied in laws and regulations which the people should obey faithfully and which the administrators supervising these resources should enforce efficiently and effectively to preserve them from both the present and future generations.

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fishery law and legislation, Fisheries*

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The need for high level institutional reform of the fisheries sector *, Thomas, Francis*

The very fact that we are here today and will be here in the next several days on a National Conference on Fishery Policy and Planning is a tacit recognition of the big role the fishing industry plays on our country's economy and on our daily lives.

Keywords: *Fishery production, National Conference on Fishery Policy and Planning, Fisheries*

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0299

Needs of the prawn hatchery industry *Jamandre,*

The survival of the Philippine aquaculture export industry will depend on hatchery produced seedstock. While there are over 200 penaeid hatcheries throughout the country with a combined theoretical monthly production of about 500 million animals, the supply of prawn fry to stock grow out ponds is still erratic. Recent months have shown increasing weakness as more pressure is applied on hatcheries to supply fry.

Keywords: *Fish hatcheries, Fish hatcheries, Fisheries*

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0300

An overview of planning and policy formulation in fisheries in the Philippines *, Tadeo, Dorot*

The paper presents an overview of the fisheries planning system in the Philippines, including a historical background of the planning process and a review of past and present policies, plans and programs. The discussion is primarily centered on the Integrated Fisheries Development Plan for 1980s which to this date remains to be the most comprehensive planning document available for fisheries. Finally, the paper discusses a number of issues with implications on the planning process and makes recommendation on how these issues could be solved.

Keywords: *Fishery policy, Fisheries*

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2012,
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An overview of the marine fishery resources of the Philippines

Ordonez, Jos

The Marine waters of the Philippines provide a major contribution to the total fish production of the country, the 1985 production figures show that 63.19% come from the combined production of the commercial and municipal sectors. However, since 1975 trends tend to show that production in most of the traditional fishing grounds has been showing signs of overexploitation. Based on estimates, resource potentials indicate that the maximum sustainable yield(MSY) is already being reached. This forewarning could only mean that appropriate management measures should be applied if conservation of the resources is to be expected.

Keywords: *Marine fishes, Marine resources, Fisheries*

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Past major and on-going foreign-assisted fisheries projects

The Philippines Fishery Program from 1947 to 1952 is considered the first official foreign-assisted project for fisheries. It was implemented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of the U.S.A., American Public Law 320. It consisted of trainings on commercial fisheries, fish processing, biology, etc. awarded to and availed of by 124 Filipino pensionados. Marine resource and fishery surveys were also undertaken under the Program using the M/V/ Spencer Bird and M/V Jordan. The survey came up with a report on the Otter Trawl Exploration in the Philippines. Degree courses were pursued by some pensionados in addition to the on-the-job trainings undertaken

Keywords: *Fisheries, Fishery management, Fisheries*

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Performance of Nile Tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* fed diet containing distillers dried grains with solubles and following ammonia challenge

Angeles, Jr., Isagani P. , Belesario, Jo

Distillers dried grains with soluble (DDGS), a com co-product obtained after fermentation of com for ethanol production, are the dried residue that remains after the fermentation of com. It has moderately high protein content, relatively low phosphorus content, and low cost as compared to FM.

The study evaluated the growth, hematology, glucose and resistance to ammonia of Nile tilapia fed diet containing different concentrations of DDGS before and after ammonia stress.

The fish were fed diet containing 10% (D 10), 20% (D 10), 40% (D40) or the commercial diet (C) for six weeks. Weight sampling was conducted every 2 weeks. Blood was collected before and after 24 hours of ammonia challenge to determine the hematological parameters and blood glucose level.

Percentage weight gain, protein efficiency ratio, specific growth rate and feed conversion ratio of all treatment had no significant difference. Among the hematological parameters, significant difference was observed on hemoglobin (HGB), red blood cell (RBC), and hematocrit (HCT). HGB of D 10 fish was the highest after ammonia stress challenge while RBC of fish fed treated diet were significantly higher than the C. White blood cell (WBC) and platelet (PLT) showed no significant difference among all treatments. However, glucose of D10 fish was the lowest among all treatments.

Overall, supplementation of DDGS up to 40% is comparable to commercial feed in terms of growth of tilapia. In addition, D 10 stabilizes hematological response (HGB, RBC, and HCT) and glucose level and improve survival of *O. niloticus* under ammonia stress condition. (**Authors' abstract**)

Keywords: Ammonia, DDGS, Hematology, Glucose, Niletilapia, Fisheries

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2017,
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NP

0304

Philippine Fisheries Research and Development Programme , Gapasin, Dely P., Pagdilao, Cesa

Fish and other aquatic fishery products are among the cheapest sources of protein, contributing 54% of the total protein consumption of Filipinos. In 1984, the total fish production amounted to 2.08 mt, valued at P25.65 B. of the country's total fish production, 38% came from the marine municipal fisheries sector, 25% from from the marine commercial fisheries, 23% from aquaculture, and 14% from inland fisheries.

Keywords: Fisheries, Fisheries

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0305

Seaweed industry in the Philippines *, Ricohermoso, Max*

The Philippines is one of the few countries in the world that have successfully grown marine algae (seaweeds) in substantial commercial quantities. Seaweeds and seaweed products now rank third after shrimps and tuna, among marine and fisheries product exports. Compared to shrimps and tuna, however, seaweeds provide greater direct economic benefits to a greater number of our people. Eucheuma seaweed species dominate the Philippine seaweed industry. While Sargassum, Gracilaria, Gelidium and a few other species are commercially important, limited information on them is available; thus, this paper will deal more on Eucheuma.

Keywords: *Seaweeds, Marine algae industry, Fisheries*

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0306

The shrimp industry in Luzon, Philippine *, Abesamis, Saturnino A., Dr., Rabanal, Hermi*

Located between 5 °and 20° north latitude, the Philippines enjoy a tropical climate and warm water that provides ideal condition for shrimp production especially through shrimp farming. In general, the water quality in the Philippines is excellent, with the coastal salinity ranging from about 5 to 25 ppt (full strength sea water is about 32 to 34 ppt). Potential sites for black tiger shrimp culture requires freshwater sources to create the brackishwater condition required for optimal growth. Locations with pronounced dry and wet seasons longer than three months at a time have salinities either too low or too high. The Philippines is divided into four climatic zones. Two of these, which are prevalent in most of Luzon, have pronounced wet and dry seasons which make it difficult to maintain ideal salinities throughout the year. It was found out, however, that even in salinities as high as 34ppt, the tiger shrimp could survive and grow due to its osmoregulatory capacity. It is concede, however, that the growth in that salinity is less rapid than in salinities less than 25 ppt.

Keywords: *Shrimps, Shrimp fisheries, Fisheries*

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0307

Shrimp industry in Region VI *, De Los Santos, Ceferino,*

The aquaculture scientists use the common name shrimp for all animals with a large head covered by a carapace, two lateral eyes, an elongated and tapering tail tipped with a telson, five pairs of walking legs and five pairs of swimmerets, regardless of size or salinity of habitat. Of many species of shrimps the larger ones belong to the family Penaeidae and Palaemonidae. The Filipinos call the larger size shrimp as prawn or sugpo, locon; and freshwater prawn as ulang, paje.

Keywords: *Shrimp fisheries, Shrimp cultures, Shrimps, Fisheries*

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0308

Situation of small-scale fisheries , *Cariasa-Arcinue,*

This paper aims to present a comprehensive understanding of the situation of the small fisherfolks based on a long history of actual direct organizing and linkages of SB9F. It is expected that this paper provides an impact to government policies and plans related to small fisherfolks.

Keywords: *Small scale industry, Fisheries*

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2017,
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0309

Situationer on small-scale fisheries , *Dator, Co*

The aggregate of municipal fishermen constitutes the most potent force in the industry. Scattered among the many coastal villages throughout the country, the majority of these fisherman limits its trade to municipal waters, using antiquated/outmoded fishing areas and techniques. These fishermen, operating on small-scale, are confronted with difficulties in fish handling, transporting, marketing and financing. Knowing the plight of the sustenance of fishermen, the Development Academy of the Philippines with the assistance of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources launched the Fishery Resources Management Program (FIRM) in July 1975 to pursue municipal fisheries development. The program's concept revolves around the organization of fishermen's association(FAs). These FAs, which is organized along cooperative principles, serve as conduits for technical, economic, social and financial assistance from various government and private agencies as well as from institutions willing to take part in the uplift of the socio-economic status of the country's sustenance fishermen. To date there are 204 FAs, distributed in different provinces of the country, situated in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. From the subsistence stage, the FAs have undergone different stages of development, such as institution-building stage, institution-based development, and intensive fishery development stage. To attain more institutional autonomy for the FAs and to foster self-reliance among FA members, the FAs were united into provincial and regional federations and later on federated into a national union called National Federation of Fishermen's Association (NFFA).

In November 1985, through Program FIRM, the NFFA was changed to National Federation for Rural Interests Inc. (NAFRI) to expand its system of delivering development services and to facilitate the sourcing of funds. It includes not only the sustenance fishermen, but also other rural interest groups. NAFRI, having parallel direction with erstwhile NFFA with majority of its members composed of artisanal fishermen, will continue reinforcing its activities in the development of municipal fisheries along five major areas: fishery technology development, fishery infrastructure development, integrated marketing development, integrated financing scheme development and socio-cultural-political development.

Keywords: *Fishery management, Fisheries development, Fisheries*

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0310

State of Philippine tuna fisheries
, Aprieto, Virginia Dr., Ganaden, Reuben A.,

The development of the highly efficient purse seine method in combination with bamboo rafts or payao, a type of fish attracting device (FAD), triggered the rapid growth of the tuna fishery. This enabled the country to be self-sufficient in fish and the industry to supply the international market with tuna. Tuna production increase phenomenally from 9, 000 MT in 1970 to a peak production of 261, 000 MT in 1985, comprising 20% of the total marine fish catch that year (Table 1). Canned and frozen tuna presently ranks as the number one fisheries export with a production of about 37, 000 MT valued at Php 1.2 billion consequently the tuna fishery has remained the most valuable fishery in the country in terms of volume and value.

Keywords: *Tuna, Tuna fisheries, Fisheries*

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0311

The state of the Philippine tuna industry
, Hizon, V

The Philippine tuna industry is sick and in danger of dying. It is beset by problems brought about by inadequate resources, aging and outmoded fishing vessels, underutilized capacities and a highly competitive market.

Keywords: *Tuna fisheries, Tuna, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 5 pages
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Status of inland fishery resources of the Philippines

Edra, Roland

This information is directed to representatives of the various sub-sectors in Philippine fisheries, governmental, non-governmental, academic and international institutions participating in the National Workshop on Fisheries Policy and Planning in March, 1987. It seeks to assist participants and decision-makers in developing options for policy formulation which will benefit the majority of the people. It addresses the existing inland fishery resources and its production, potentials for development and problems/issues with corresponding recommendations. The existing resources include: (a) freshwater, covering 203, 338 ha lakes, 51, 128 ha reservoirs/dams, about 5, 399 ha small water impoundments, 348 major river basins, 45 marshes and about 14, 380 ha fishponds, (b) brackishwater, covering 220, 243 ha mangroves, saltbeds of undetermined area and 205, 000 ha fishponds, (c) marine, covering tidal flats of undetermined area, 497 ha mussel farms and 427 ha oyster farms, (d) 40 aquatic organisms of major economic important, and (e) 30 introduced species. Production in 1985 reached 15, 882 mt and 198, 546 mt in freshwater and brackishwater fishponds, respectively. The extent of freshwater marshes and irrigated rice fields, proposed brackishwater areas for development, and coastal and marine protected areas is indicative of its potential recommendations are presented.

Keywords: *Marine fishes, Marine resources, Fisheries*

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Status of joint venture fishing operations in the Philippines

A. Legal bases for joint fishing ventures in the Philippines:
1. P.D. 704, Section 21 and
2. Fisheries Administrative Order No. 121.
B. Rationale

Primary considerations in allowing joint fishing ventures in the Philippines are the following: capital formation, acquisition of resources data, technology transfer, employment and income generation, increases fish production and exports.

C. Recent Policy Statement/ Guiding Principles
Local industry capability will be developed toward the rational exploitation and conservation of the country's fishery resources. Foreign participation in the forms of strict joint venture fishing agreement or outright licensing of foreign fishing vessels will not be allowed. Charter, lease or lease purchase agreements will be allowed but on a selective or case to case basis only to fill in gaps in local capability and if they contribute to the development of the national effort under specific terms and conditions which shall be strictly enforced. The hiring of foreign crew under charter contracts will not be allowed. Instead, the hiring of foreign crew under charter experts not locally available may be allowed on a case to case basis provided they are not restricted nationals.

D. Nature of joint venture fishing in the Philippines
In general, present joint venture in commercial fishing in the Philippines refers to that type or arrangement where, by virtue of a charter contract, lease of lease-purchase agreement entered into between a bonafide Filipino citizen or

corporation and the foreign boat owner, a foreign fishing boat in brought into the Philippines primarily for the purpose of engaging in commercial fishing operations in the country under the terms and conditions of existing laws on the matter.

Keywords: *Fish industry, Fishery management, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 6 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0314

Status of milkfish industry in the Philippines , Goco, Con

Aquaculture in the Philippines, thru its inception, primarily deals with the culture of milkfish in brackishwater ponds. In recent years, this has been expanded and diversified to include brackishwater shrimp culture. In 1985, aquaculture production reached 495, 742 mt or 24.1% of the national fisheries production of 2.05 million mt. This production of mainly milkfish and shrimps which accounted for 40% of total culture production was for milkfish.

Keywords: *Milkfish, Fish industry, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 5 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0315

Status of Philippine boat building and ship repair industry , Jovellanos, Ce

The business of shipbuilding and ship repair has been practiced with skill by our ancestors since many centuries ago. History points to the fact that one of the ancient types of sailing vessels called the balanghai which was built by Filipinos dates back about 320 A.D. This goes to show that the technology for building and repairing boats at that time was already well developed.

Keywords: *Shipbuilding industry, Boating industry, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 9 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0316

Status of Philippine Demersal Stocks: an overview *, Silvestre, Geronimo T., Ganaden,*

The fishery based on demersal stocks (i.e. fishes and invertebrates living on or close to the sea bottom soft and hard/coral grounds) has contributed a considerable portion (25% to 40%) of Philippine marine landings since the late 40's. Demersal landings showed a steady increase from 78,000 mt in 1947 to 416,000 mt in 1975. Landings after 1975 decreased steadily until 1980 (326,000 mt), but an upward trend has been noted lately with 1984 landings totalling 385,000 mt. The demersal fishery is considerably area-limited, the productive shelf area (0-200 m depths) comprising only 13% of 225,000 sq. km. of the country's vast marine waters. Currently available information pertaining to the potential yield and state of exploitation of Philippine demersal stock is about 600 + 200 thousand mt/year, the lower limit of which has been essentially reached by present landings; (2) harvests have largely reached the limits that the resources can sustain in the nearshore areas, especially the traditional fishing grounds, and (3) future increases in demersal landings would come primarily from the Palawan, Tawi-Tawi and Lamon Bay areas, as well as from better management of the demersal fisheries. Although the data utilized in making the above conclusions have been criticized as inadequate, more recent and reliable area-specific studies confirm prevalence of biological and economic overfishing of nearshore demersal stocks. The economic loss (i.e. rent dissipation resulting from lack of management of the demersal fisheries could be as much as US\$ 90 million annually.

Keywords: *Fish stock, Marine fishes, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 13 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0317

Status of shellfish industry *, Gabral-Llana, Ma.*

This paper reviews briefly the present status of the shellfish industry in the Philippines. Some problems and needs of the industry as well as prospects for development are discussed. Recommendations to ensure the survival of the industry are presented.

Keywords: *Shellfish fisheries, Shellfish population, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 15 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0318

Status of the aqua feed industry in the Philippines *, de Leon, A*

The fishing industry in the Philippines, as in many countries, has been traditionally confined to marine fishing and as such the necessity for feeds becomes minimal if not irrelevant. However, most studies reveal that fish yield from the

sea is decreasing. Correspondingly, this makes commercial fishing and prawn farming lucrative & fish feed manufacturing encouraging.

Keywords: *Fishes, Feeds industry, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 10 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0319

The status of the Philippine small pelagic fish stocks , Dalzell, Paul, Ganaden, Reuben A.,

A review is presented of the status of Philippine small pelagic fisheries. Landings of small pelagic fishes which consist primarily of roundscads, sardines and anchovies, currently amount to about 500, 000 t/yr. Virtually, all small pelagic fish are caught between Central Luzon and Southern Mindanao. There is a diversity of gears for catching small pelagic fishes but 60% of the entire landings are accounted for by purse seines, bag nets, and gill nets. Time series of landings and nominal fishing effort between different vessels and gear types that also includes the effect of carrier vessels on fleet fishing power. The relationship between catch and fishing effort also showed that Philippine small pelagic fish stocks are overfished in the commercial fishery. A country wide maximum sustainable yield of 260, 000 1/yr for the commercial small pelagic fishery was estimated from the catch effort data. The results are discussed with respect to fisheries management and the shortcomings of the catch reporting system.

Keywords: *Marine fishes, Marine resources, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 23 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

0320

Status of the seabass culture in the Philippines Nacario, Jonatha

Sea bass, *lateolabrax niloticus*, an important food fish in the Southeast Asian Region, has received much attention in recent years. A summary of the developments in production, culture and market potentials are reviewed. Constraints and important considerations for commercial culture are likewise presented.

Keywords: *Sea bass fishing, Sea basses, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 46 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

Status of tilapia and carp culture in the Philippines

Guerrero, Rafael, D., III

Tilapias and carps are the major freshwater fishes cultured in the Philippines. Production of tilapia in ponds and cages has markedly increased with the rapid expansion of the industry particularly in lakes. Carp culture in cages and fishpens has been boosted with the propagation of bighead in local hatcheries and the acceptance of the fish by consumers.

Technologies for the hatchery, nursery and growout of the Nile tilapia in the country are relatively well-developed. Those for carps, however, need to be further standardized and evaluated. With the bright prospects for development of the industry to supply local fish needs and possibly for export, the problems of regulating communal resources utilized for aquaculture such as fishponds and cages, marketing of carp and quality control for marketed products should be looked into. The establishment of a national broodstock center for tilapia and carps species, the upgrading of government service units in the regions, and the organization of a national task force for consolidating the available technologies affecting their utilization are recommended.

Keywords: *Tilapia (Fish), Carp culture, Cultured fish, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 13 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

The strategic importance of fisheries and other aquatic resources in national development: some institutional implications

, Filio, Candido P.

By its sheer length alone--with its ten or so polysyllabic words--the title above should qualify this piece as a technical paper. A short title could also be: "Fisheries as Strategic Resources for Development.". In any case, this paper will have to establish first some working knowledge resource and institutional arrangements.

Keywords: *Fisheries, Aquaculture, Fisheries*

Compilation of Conference Papers, Volume No. Issue No. , 15 pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) SH117.P5 N2 v.3

Summary of policy issues and recommendations by the policy action group, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, on the conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

, Umali, Ricardo M., Bina, Ricar

With the reorganization of the former Ministry of Natural Resources into the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the new DENR management felt that a thorough and in-depth study of the present government policies on natural resources and environmental management be conducted with the main objective of realizing such policies according to the economic, social, and political goals of the new regime and in consonance with the spirit of the newly ratified 1986 constitution. Thus, a task force known as the Policy Action Group (PAG) composed of experts in various fields of natural resource and environmental management was created. The group, under the coordination of the Natural Resources Management Center (NRMC), was tasked to recommend a new set of policies which will serve as bases for the institution of programs and projects by the DENR management.

Keywords: *Fishery law and legislation, Fisheries*

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(Filipiniana Analytics)
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FORESTRY

0324

Potential of a forestry carbon project for the Magbukun Ayta of Bataan, Philippines

Pulhin, Florencia , Bantayan, Nathaniel , Calderon, Margaret, Cruz, Lou

The paper discusses the potential of developing a forestry carbon project for the Magbukun Ayta, an indigenous cultural community in the Philippines. The feasibility of the forestry carbon project was evaluated based on technical, financial and social aspects. The results of the feasibility analysis reveal that developing a forestry carbon project for the Magbukun Ayta of Kanawan, Morang, Bataan is technically and financially feasible.

The projected carbon loss in the ancestral domain due to possible deforestation in the old growth forest is a lot higher than expanding second growth forests and brushlands, thus creating an excellent opportunity for the community to be engaged in a forestry carbon project . The NPV and IRR at the most conservative conditions (i.e., high scenario, price of USD 5t CO₂⁻¹ and 20% discount rate) are PhP70 .728 million (about USD 1.61 million) and 27%, respectively, which show that the forestry carbon project is financially viable.

The Magbukun Ayta have also expressed in a resolution that they are amenable to the possibility of being involved in a PES project, specifically on the carbon sequestration potential of their forests, making the forestry carbon project socially acceptable. Likewise, the community's experience with implementing projects and contracts and benefit-sharing and conflict resolution mechanisms place the community in an advantageous position to implement this project . Thus, the project is socially feasible and acceptable. It is therefore recommended that the Magbukun Ayta engage in a forestry carbon project under the voluntary carbon market mechanism. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Carbon sequestration, Feasibility analysis, Forestry carbon project, Magbukun Ayta, Forestry*

Ecosystems and Development Journal, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 3, 12-22
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Profitability of smallholder private tree plantations in Talacogon, Agusan Del Sur, Philippines

Antonio P. Carandang, Myrna G. Carandang, Leni D. Camacho, Sofronio C. Camacho, Bernardino C. Aguilon, Dixon T. Gevaña, Antonio P. Carandang, Myrna G. Carandang, Leni D. Camacho, Sofronio C. Camacho, Bernardino C. Aguilon, Dixon T. Ge

This study sought to assess the financial options for smallholder private tree plantation management in Talacogon, Agusan Del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines. Profitability analysis was conducted to evaluate market options by which farmers can enhance their profit from establishing tree plantations. The study used a purposive survey, which was complemented by secondary data review to assess the extent of private sector involvement in forestry activities. Simple descriptive statistics and time series analysis were performed.

Tree farming in private lands is a thriving business among local people in Talacogon. There were 192 registered tree farmers in the municipality holding private tree plantation ownership certificate (PTPOC) with a total land area of 914 ha in 2010. This business gives a net income of USD 4,545 to 5,681 to farmers, and an average yield of 220 m³ ha⁻¹ over a ten-year rotation. The outlook for engaging in tree plantations is bright in the light of a number of government restrictions in harvesting timber from natural forests. These restrictions create a situation of timber scarcity that boosts confidence in establishing tree plantation in private lands.

Results showed that farmers could potentially get higher income in the processing of timber into intermediate and final products. There is also potential of utilizing logging wastes (e.g. pulp and paper production, wood manufactured articles, etc.), estimated to be around 25–40% of gross volume produced. Thus to further improve the tree farm industry situation, tree farmers suggested that government must provide financial assistance, encourage investment in strategic wood processing plants in the area, take measures to stabilize tree price, work for the reduction of tax on land and harvested products, and lastly, improve and properly maintain farm-to-market roads in the municipality. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Falcata, Market, Private land tree plantation, Profitability, Forestry*

Ecosystems and Development Journal, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 3, 3-11
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Suitability of seven oil yielding Australian Tree Species in Bukidnon, Philippines

Paliyon, Armando, Tolentino, Jr., Enrique, Salisid, Teresa, Abasolo,

The suitability of seven Australian essential oil producing trees in the Philippines was tested in order to identify the candidate species for plantation establishment. Percent survival, average stem diameter, total height, total biomass and essential oil percentage were used as indicators. Survival ranged from 40% to 91.25% while stem diameter and total height were from 25 to 40 cm and 25 to 35 m, respectively. Total biomass ranged from 100 to 1200 gcm⁻³ whereas percent oil yield from the leaves was from 0.2 to 3.4%. If the main purpose of plantation establishment is for wood and timber production, *Corymbia citriodora* (Hook.) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson is the candidate species

because of its stem volume. But if the main consideration is for essential oil production, *Eucalyptus staigeriana* F. Muell. ex Bailey is the species of choice because it produced as much as 3.4% of essential oil at 30 months of age. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus staigeriana, Essential oil, Percent survival, Stem diameter, Total biomass, Forestry*

Ecosystems and Development Journal, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 3, 43-48
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

GENERAL WORKS

0327

Evolution of the extension program of PHILSUGIN *Espino, Hermino R*

PHILSUGIN extension work has its legal basis in Republic Act No. 632 approved by Congress on June 6, 1951 which created the Philippine Sugar Institute, and provided for its powers, functions and duties, and the raising of funds for its operation. R.A. No 632 was later on amended by R.A. No 1328 approved on June 16, 1955 and by R.A. No. 3051 approved on June 17, 1961.

Keywords: *PHILSUGIN, Philippine Sugar Institute, General works*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. 12 Issue No. 2, pages 59-68
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 12/2 1966

0328

Land taxation as instrument of land reform *Resurreccion, Celedon*

The purpose of this study was stated to be: to present the function of land taxation as instrument of land reform. The bill of particulars made the following inquiry: What development taxation policy is suited for the Philippines in the light of tax policies formulated for developing countries? What is the experience of foreign countries with the land tax in relation to their land reform program that the Philippines can profitably adopt? In what ways may land taxation improve the provisions of the Agricultural Land Reform Code of the Philippines?

Keywords: *Land reform, Land reform, General works*

Far Eastern University Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 1, pages 1-58
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) AS538 F22 14/1 1969

GEOLOGY

0329

Use of ultra-violet lamp for prospecting hidden cinnabar veins and disseminations in soil *Fernandez,*

Ultra-violet map has been used to detect mercury in any material, particularly rocks, soils and ore minerals. But because under the ultra-violet lamp alone mercury ores do not give characteristics luminescence, a much sensitive method known as the Flourescent Screen Metho is employed

Keywords: *Soils, Flourescent Screen Method, Geology*

The Philippine Geologist, Volume No. XXII Issue No. 4, pages 128-134
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) QE1 P54 22/4 1967

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

0330

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the Philippine health sector: challenges and way forward *Law, Ron*

It is now widely held that climate change impacts developing countries with poor adaptive capacity. This requires countries and governments to develop measures to reduce its adverse impacts. More so, disasters are major development issues that widen socio-economic inequalities. The Philippines, being one of the most hazard and disaster-prone countries in the world, needs to have effective Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs in place. The Philippine health sector has a critical role in CCA and DRR, but there are challenges that must first be addressed so it can perform its role of managing health risks. This paper presented a background of the problem, identified challenges, and proposed solutions to inform policies, plans, and programs. The paper was able to find out that the challenges were CCA-DRR integration, health risk governance, adaptive capacity, and use of research and information for action. The discussion can be utilized by the health sector for policy development and capacity building. It also aimed to build a solid case for effective CCA and DRR in the health sector from a development perspective. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Socio-economic inequalities, Health, Health and wellness*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 1,
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Appreciating the FPRDI furnace-type lumber dryer (FTLD) in the context of climate change

Carmelo, Wency H. , Cuaresma, Caesar , Mari, Erlinda L., Zamora, Rube

This paper used both primary and secondary information to give readers a general understanding on the role of the FPRDI furnace-type lumber dryer (FTLD) in helping reduce the country's carbon footprint.

Literature review plus an analysis of survey results on the current state of FTLD units installed all over the country yielded the following conclusions:

(1) The sustainable use of wood must be encouraged. Wood stores its carbon for as long as it is in use or has not been disposed of to decay or burn. Thus, if the wood's source is from a sustainably managed forest, its stored carbon may add up with the carbon being sequestered from the atmosphere as a tree grows and with other carbon being saved from the use of the wood instead of fossil-based energy;

(2) To encourage the use of wood, there is a need to prolong its life and improve its performance. Kiln-drying is among the necessary steps to achieve this; and

(3) The FPRDI-FTLD is a welcome technology for kiln-drying of wood. It fits the needs of small and medium enterprises of the forest products industry.

There is a need for more units to augment the country's insufficient large-scale drying facilities, as well as proper training of workers and continuing monitoring and development of the facility. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Furnace-type lumber dryer, Kiln-drying, Stored carbon, Climate change, Industry*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 73-85
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

FPRDI low-cost handicraft dryer

Carmelo, We

Quality drying is a major concern in the production of export-quality handicraft products. However, in the Philippines, the high cost of installing a handicraft dryer is a hindrance to many small- and medium-scale handicraft producers.

Hence, a low-cost handicraft dryer (LCHD) was conceptualized based on the design principles of an effective dryer. The flue pipe design criteria were based on the equations governing volumetric flow rate and velocity of fluid in a pipe.

A 10-m³ capacity prototype dryer was constructed at R.A. bagabaldo Wood Carvings in Paete, Laguna province. A comparative test run indicated that fuel consumption using the LCHD was 22.38% lower than in the FPRDI furnace-type lumber dryer (FTLD). (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Handicraft dryer , Quality drying, Export quality, Industry*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 10-14
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0333

How irrigation wells are drilled?

Bennison,

Many different methods of well drilling are used in various parts of the world, depending on custom and local soil and water conditions. In this article, the third in a current series, Mr. Bennison discusses some of the more common well drilling methods.

Keywords: *Farm irrigation well, Irrigation well, Industry*

Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly, Volume No. VI Issue No. 2, pages 76-78
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) TP375 P56 6/2 1960

0334

Lumber recovery and grades of falcata [*Paraserianthes falcataria* (L.) Nielsen] at different ages and sites

Alcachupas, Pabl

This paper presents the lumber recovery and grades of 4-, 6- and 8-year old falcata [*Paraserianthes falcataria* (L.) Nielsen] from the three sites: Pating-ay Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur (Site 1); Nong-nong, Butuan City (Site 2), and Las Nieves, Agusan del Norte (Site 3) in CARAGA Region.

The log samples were conventionally sawn using a portable horizontal narrow band sawmill.

The differences in lumber recovery (LR), processing rate (PR) and lumber recovery factor (LRF) were significantly affected by age and site. Also, higher grade yields of No. 1C (No. 1 Common) were obtained from 8- and 6-year-old logs from Site 1, while 4-year-old logs yielded mostly No. 3C lumber. The presence of defects such as unsound knots and pith and end splits affected the grades and quality of lumber produced.

In some lumber, the magnitude of splits on one or both ends ranged from 200 mm to 500 mm long irrespective of diameter and age classes.

The study recommends the development of grading standards for ITPS lumber and a cost and benefit analysis of the optimum rotation age for efficient utilization of the species. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Falcata*, *Paraserianthes falcataria* (L.) Nielsen, *Lumber recovery*, *Processing rate*, *Lumber grade*, *Quality*, *Industry*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 27-35
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0335

Meralco productivity improvement program (MPIP)

Locsin, Vice

Manila Electric Company's drive for greater productivity was launched in 1977 as part of a continuing effort to ensure that desired operating results are achieved at the least cost. The program was designed to complement the formal operational planning process that was then being instituted for the various functional areas in the company. In the initial years, the Meralco Productivity Improvement Program focused on the company's human resources, creation of an organizational environment conducive to employee commitment, and laying down the foundation for interpretation of labor productivity trends within the organization

Keywords: *Labor productivity*, *Industrial productivity*, *Industry*

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 3, pages 75-98
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/3 1981

0336

Resistance of thermally modified malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seem.] wood against wood-destroying termites

Garcia, Carlos M. , Jimenez, Jr., Juan

The study aimed to determine and classify the resistance to termites of thermally modified (TM) malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seem.] wood under laboratory conditions.

The evaluation was conducted following the standard procedures, i.e., drum and petri dish test methods. Resistance of TM and untreated wood (UW) was based on the volume of wood consumed by termites.

TM malapapaya wood was not resistant to the subterranean termite *Microcerotermes losbañosensis* Oshima. Degree of termite damage was comparable to the UW at 74 to 100%. Termites preferred to feed on both TM wood subjected to lower temperatures and UW. Slightly delayed feeding was observed on wood blocks exposed to higher temperatures and longer treatment.

Evaluation on the resistance of TM wood to the drywood termite *Cryptotermes dudleyi* was still inconclusive after six months of test. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Thermal modification, Polyscias nodosa Blume (Seem.), Termites, Resistance, Industry*

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 45-52
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

MEDICINE

0337

The 1-2-3 racket *Anzures, Pablo, M.D.*

The article discusses the modus operandi of 1-2-3 gang. The usual modus operandi of this gang is as follows: the intended victim receives a telephone call informing him that a certain rich chinese has recently organized a corporation engaged in a certain business. Inasmuch as the corporation has in its payroll a great number or employyes and laborers, the Bureau of Labor requires that a company physician be appointed as soon as practicable. The one calling the victim says that they thought of him as fully qualified for the job so he suggests that, if he is interested he may report to their temporary office somewhere in La Loma for an interview.
The continuation of the article is available in full text

Keywords: *Medical practice, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 753-754
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

0338

Abdominal tap: a safe and practical aid in the diagnosis of ruptured extra uterine pregnancy: a preliminary report

Domasing-Gonzales, Concepcion F., M.D., Gonzales, Andres C., F.

Rupture of an ectopic pregnancy is one of the most serious emergencies in obstetrical and gynecologic practice. The diagnosis of this condition is often times made under unfavorable circumstances, since these patients are usually seen in a state of shock. The diagnosis has to be made in the shortest possible time, because in the presence of severe intra-peritoneal bleeding, a decision as to the necessity of surgical intervention is mandatory.

Keywords: *Pregnancy, Ectopic, Uterine Rupture, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 397-401
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD1 P53 17/6 1962

Acoustic parameters of perceptually normal voice production in Filipinos: an exploratory study among selected adults in Metro Manila

Bayona, Howell Henrian G. , Marzan, Jocelyn Christ

Background and Objectives: Acoustic analysis is an objective instrumental method that makes more accurate and reliable assessments of vocal characteristics possible. The aim of the current study was to describe the vocal characteristics of Filipinos with perceptually normal voices in terms of (1) fundamental frequency, (2) intensity, (3) frequency and intensity perturbations, (4) speaking fundamental frequency range, and (5) nasalance.

Methodology: A total of 142 healthy adults aged 18 – 53 years participated in this study. The group was composed of 73 men (26.9 ± 6.4 years old) and 69 women (26.1 ± 6.5 years old). Voice samples were collected using Computerized SpeechLaboratoryTM (CSL; Model 4300B) during sustained phonation of vowel /a/ and spontaneous speech. NasometerTM (Model 6200-3) was used to assess nasality while participants read plosive and sibilant-loaded sentences.

Results and Conclusion: The average acoustic values for males were $F_0 = 125.8 \pm 23.4$ Hz, $SF_0 = 122.6 \pm 15.6$ Hz, SF_0 range = 85.8-269 Hz, SPL (speech) = 58.6 ± 5.3 dB, SPL (vowel) = 66.6 ± 6.2 dB, jitter = $0.92 \pm 0.48\%$, shimmer = $2.21 \pm 0.73\%$, nasalance = 12.5-17.1%; for females, $F_0 = 196.3 \pm 23.0$ Hz, $SF_0 = 194.8 \pm 19.0$ Hz, SF_0 range = 97.1-309.6Hz, SPL (speech) = 57.6 ± 4.3 dB, SPL (vowel) = 65.3 ± 4.5 dB, jitter = $1.12 \pm 0.34\%$, shimmer = $2.7 \pm 0.64\%$, nasalance = 13.1-19.1%. Significant differences were found between male and female subjects for F_0 , SF_0 , SF_0 perturbation measures, and SPL during sustained phonation ($p < 0.05$). Acoustic data obtained also appear to be consistent with the results of local and international studies. While these can be used as tentative normative data for Filipinos, it is recommended that future studies be completed with more systematic analysis procedures and stringent participant selection to ensure balance for age, sex, and vocal history among subgroups. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: Voice, Acoustic measures, Jitter, Shimmer, Nasality, Filipino, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 3, 2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Acute aortic saddle, axillary and iliac thromboembolic occlusions complicating heart disease: diagnosis and management

Lavadia, Pedro Jr., F.P.C.S., Campos, Paulo C., M.D., Dionisio, Saturnino Ador, M.D., Austria, Gonzalo M.D., Alimurung, Mariano M., M.D., Castro, Matia

Four geriatric cases with cardiac or cardio-renal conditions were benefited by early embolectomy which is the procedure of choice for embolism of the aorta or crucial arteries.

Keywords: Aortic diseases, Arteriosclerosis, Medicine

0341

Advantages of dermal graft over bone, fat and other transplants for facial deformities

Laico, Jaime E., F.

The advantages of a dermal graft over auto transplants of bone, fascia or other tissues are that the former is easily available, easily fixed, produces a better cosmetic result with minimal scarring, less absorption, and greater resistance to infection.

Keywords: *Skin transplantation, Bone and bones, Medicine*

0342

Alpha-glucosidase inhibitory effect of crude extracts from selected Philippine medicinal plants

Ladignon, Ethel Andrea C. , Toralba, Joanna V. , Orejola, Joa

Background and Objectives: Despite the growing number of herbal preparations being marketed as supplements to treat diabetes mellitus, no sufficient data are currently available to guarantee the effectiveness of such preparations. The study, therefore, aimed (1) to provide additional data by investigating the efficacy of four medicinal plants in reducing the breakdown of carbohydrates to glucose via α -glucosidase inhibition, and (2) to determine the active principles responsible for such activity.

Methodology: Spectrophotometric method using 96-well plates was employed to determine inhibition of yeast α -glucosidase by the different plant extracts. IC₅₀, a measurement of inhibitory activity, was extrapolated from the concentration-% inhibition graphs generated. Phytochemical screening was done using the standard methods available in literature for the determination of reducing substances, tannins or polyphenols, flavonoids, glycosides, steroids and triterpenoids and alkaloids.

Results: Out of the 16 crude extracts prepared, the ethanolic extracts of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* and *Syzygium samarangense* showed concentration-dependent % inhibition, with IC₅₀ of 116.64 ± 6.71 μ g/mL and 111.76 ± 7.88 μ g/mL, respectively. Phytochemical screening of *L. speciosa* ethanolic extract indicated presence of tannins, triterpenes or sterols, flavonoids and anthraquinones. Tannins, sterols or triterpenes and flavonoids were identified in the crude ethanolic extract of *S. samarangense*. Upon subjecting this to modified Kupchan fractionation, the ethyl acetate and aqueous fractions showed the highest activity against the enzyme with IC₅₀ of 124.45 ± 3.23 μ g/mL and 107.19 ± 2.78 μ g/mL, respectively. Flavonoids were the only phytochemicals detected exclusively in these fractions of *S. samarangense*.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Among the four medicinal plants with reported anti-diabetic property, *L.*

speciosa and *S. samarangense* were able to inhibit α -glucosidase. Triterpenes or sterols are considered the active constituents in *L. speciosa*, while flavonoids are those considered active in *S. samarangense*. Further characterization through isolation and elucidation of the α -glucosidase inhibitor/s present in the crude ethanolic extract is needed to identify the exact chemical composition of the enzyme inhibitor. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *α -glucosidase inhibition, Moringa oleifera, Momordica charantia, Lagerstroemia speciosa, Syzygium samarangense, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 4, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0343

An analysis of the gaps in the national infrastructure for chemical management system *Agravante, Adrian Paul M. , Rivera, Ana Trinidad F. , Quizon, Romeo R. , Lomboy, Marian Fe Theresa C., Tambiloc, Rub*

Background and Objective: Accompanying the increasing activities for economic development in the industrial and agricultural sectors is the ever-growing demand for the use of chemicals. This necessitates the establishment of an effective chemical management system in the country to control the hazards that these chemicals pose to public health. This study was conducted to analyze the gaps in the country's chemical management system.

Methodology: Data were gathered through a series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders from government and non-government organizations and a review of relevant documents, such as the National Chemical Management Profile (2011) and the Framework for National Chemical Safety Management (2012).

Results and Conclusions: The results showed gaps in the national chemical management infrastructure as follows: grey areas in implementing legislations related to chemical management; lack of a standardized reporting system for chemical inventories; lack of data quality assurance; unavailability and inaccessibility of data; centralization of technical/professional services in Luzon; and lack of trained personnel for the implementation of chemical management activities. These gaps should be addressed for the protection of public health and maintenance of environmental sustainability. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Chemical management, National profile, Public health, Environmental sustainability, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 3, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0344

An analysis of treatment default among outpatients with pulmonary tuberculosis registered at the Quezon Institute

Other factors are more responsible for the undesirable default in treatment. A more comprehensive and systematic treatment organization is essential to keep patients on treatment. A Domiciliary Service which can visit only one fourth

of the defaulters and retrieve only 3.2% is virtually a luxury. Given a better treatment organization, a proper understanding of the psychological and socio-economic background of the patients will further improve treatment regularity, but default in treatment can not be avoided altogether as judged by some of the reasons given by the defaulters.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Medicine*

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , pages 24-26
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

0345

An analytical study of cases involving nurses as recorded in courts at Metro Manila and at the professional regulation commission

Palomares, Shir

The study aims to describe and analyze the various cases involving nurses, which are recorded in courts at Metro Manila and at the Professional Regulation Commission and to determine its implications to nursing education and nursing services, as a basis for proposing an action program that will best meet the intent of the law regarding nursing practice.

Keywords: *Nurses, Malpractices, Medicine*

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , pages 27-39
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

0346

Anovulant Pills

Healy, Gerald W.

Anovulants will frequently be used as straight contraceptives, we may as well consider first the mortality of such use. We should note in passing that we are not here concerned with new drugs taken orally which are foeticidal or abortifacient, that is to say, which attack the embryo after fertilization has taken place. Such drugs are not really contractive and their use must be judged in accordance with the moral principles governing any medical action which involves direct attack on the embryo or fetus

Keywords: *Birth control pills, Family planning, Medicine*

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 242-248
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

Anteriovenous fistula of the external iliac vessels following a gunshot wound: report of a case

Poblete, Jesus F.

Anteriovenous fistula is a term used to denote an abnormal communication between an artery and a vein so that arterial blood enters the vein directly, bypassing the corresponding capillary bed. The fistula, however, is the one generally used with the following classification: 1) Congenital-found in the neck or extremities. Usually there is a lateral anastomosis due to the presence of small communicating vessels, but sometimes an end-to-end anastomosis exists between arteries and a venous plexus. Often several anastomoses are present, 2) Acquired-usually single and saccular and found anywhere in the body where trauma such as bullet or stab wounds creates a communication between an artery and a contiguous vein

Keywords: *Fistula, Arteries, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 359-362
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

Antibiotic resistant bacteria in raw chicken meat sold in a public market in Quezon City, Philippines

Monjardin, Jessamae France B. , Manzano, Rizza Mae E. , de Guzman, Margare

Background: The existence of antibiotic resistant strains of bacteria in both the hospital and community settings is a threat that can plague humanity. There are now increasing evidences that even livestock for human consumption harbor antibiotic resistant bacteria. To date, there is a limited information on the presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria isolated from raw food, particularly from chicken, for human consumption in the Philippines.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the presence of antibiotic resistant bacteria from raw chicken meat sold in a public market in Quezon City, Philippines.

Methodology: Twenty-five raw chicken meats (leg part) were purchased from randomly selected stalls in a public market. Selective and differential media were used to isolate *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* spp., and *Staphylococcus aureus* from the purchased poultry meat. The isolated bacteria were subjected to several morphological and biochemical tests, to confirm their identities. Twenty-five colonies from each of the three isolated genera were selected to be used in the antibiotic susceptibility screening using the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method.

Results: This study confirms the presence of antibiotic resistant strains of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* spp., and *Staphylococcus aureus* from raw chicken legs bought in a public market. In the disc diffusion method, 100% of the isolated *E. coli* were resistant to amoxicillin, ampicillin, penicillin, clindamycin; 96% were resistant to erythromycin, 92% to clarithromycin, and 20% to tetracycline. For the isolated *Salmonella* spp., 100% were also resistant to amoxicillin, ampicillin, penicillin, clindamycin; 96% were resistant to clarithromycin, and 16% were resistant to ciprofloxacin. Of the 25 isolates of *S. aureus*, 100% were also resistant to amoxicillin, ampicillin, penicillin,

tetracycline; 20% were resistant to clarithromycin and chloramphenicol; 16% were resistant to clindamycin and norfloxacin; and 12% were resistant to erythromycin.

Conclusion: The presence of antibiotic resistant *E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp., and *S. aureus* in animal food sold at a public market in Quezon City to not just one antibiotic but more, may pose a serious threat to human health. The livestock industries should also look into the use of antibiotics for nontherapeutic purposes, since these animals can also lead to the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria that can be transferred to humans when they are consumed as food or by direct contact with the farm animals. Therefore, vigilant monitoring and stricter policies and regulations must be implemented on the use and marketing of antibiotics in food animals to ensure food safety in the Philippines. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Antibiotic resistance, Foodborne pathogens, Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp., Staphylococcus aureus, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 4, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0349

Anti-glaucoma drugs *Batungbacal, Ramon T., F.*

In recent years, more patient with open-angle glaucoma have been diagnosed, due for the most part, to the increase awareness of the disease and the better methods of detection. However, despite the greater number of cases, there has been a drastic reduction in the number that go into surgery. It is not because of the failure of surgical technics but rather to more effective medical therapy

Keywords: *Glaucoma, Glaucoma, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 12, pages 815-819
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/12 1965

0350

Anti-inflammatory potential of *Ficus pseudopalma* Blanco (Niyog-niyogan) leaf ethanolic fraction phytochemicals on the chorioallantoic membrane of 10-day old *Anas luzonica* (duck) eggs

Mariano, Jose Emmanuel C. , Badong, Ronnie Antonio G. , Calimon, Vanna Melinda S. , Danganan, Jillian B. , Delos Santos, Jebb Patrick M. , Enriquez, Raissa Clarisse M. , Guinto, Kim Michelle P. , Lomibao, Neil Fidelle G. , Magno, Daryl E. , Masula, Jecelle D. , Maturino, Vielka Alexandria W. , Moreno, Pia Mae S. , Rocas, Blaire Justine S. , Rubio II, Vivente Paolo A. , Tagorda, John Ezekiel P. , Tan, Deborah Lorraine Y. , Yu, Gracia Fe B. , Yu, Raymond Fernando B., Santiago, Richelle

Background: Prolonged or chronic inflammation could pose several harmful effects on our body. Consequently, there has been an increased usage of over-the-counter anti-inflammatory drugs, which by themselves also have potentially serious side effects. Thus, the use of herbal medicines is being tapped to provide better alternatives with potentially higher efficacy and lower side effects.

Objectives: This study aimed to extract and identify the phytochemicals from the leaves of the *Ficus pseudopalma* Blanco, and to evaluate the anti-inflammatory activity of the leaf extract and its fractions on the ten-day-old duck (Anas luzonica) eggs.

Methods: The extracts of ethanol-soluble phytochemicals from the leaves of *F. pseudopalma* were fractionated using a modified Kupchan partitioning method. The identification of phytochemicals in both extracts and fractions was done using the thin-layer chromatographic and phytochemical tests. The anti-inflammatory activity of the crude leaf ethanolic extract and the diethyl ether and aqueous fractions were determined semiquantitatively using a modified duck egg chorioallantoic membrane assay across different concentrations in triplicates. Hydrocortisone and 0.9% normal saline solution (NSS) were used as positive and negative controls, respectively.

Results and Conclusion: Phytochemical and thin layer chromatographic analyses of the *F. pseudopalma* leaf ethanolic extract yielded a flavonoid-rich extract, which distributed itself between the diethyl ether and aqueous fractions after serial liquid-liquid partitioning against hexane, diethyl ether, and ethyl acetate. At 300 mg L⁻¹, the crude extract, diethyl ether extract, and aqueous extract showed inflammation inhibition. The crude extract showed low inhibition of inflammation, while the diethyl ether and aqueous extracts showed moderate inhibition of inflammation. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Ficus pseudopalma*, Duck egg chorioallantoic membrane assay, Anti-inflammation, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 3, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0351

Assessment of the genotoxic effects of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) among drivers of Auto-LPG taxis using micronucleus test

Hallare, Arnold V. , Tan, Niño Richard C. , Jarabelo, Miguel Eduardo S., Balolong, Marile

For almost a decade now, LPG has been revolutionized as an alternative fuel source in the Philippines, particularly for use on auto-LPG taxis. However, there are reported health concerns among drivers of auto-LPG taxis, which are allegedly linked to being exposed to LPG combustion products. To evaluate the possible biological effects that this exposure has on humans, genotoxicity was assessed using the micronucleus test. Buccal cell samples were randomly collected from 22 drivers and nine office workers within Metro Manila. Results showed that exposure to LPG combustion products leads to genetic alteration manifested as micronuclei ($p=0.029$). However, observed group characteristics, such as age, smoking habits and alcohol habits, vary between the two groups studied. Excluding the combined effect of these factors on mean micronucleated cells (MMC) using ANCOVA, the significant effect of LPG exposure was still found ($p=0.048$). After considering those extraneous factors individually using Multiple Linear Regression, they were found to have no effect on micronucleus formation (age $p=0.228$; drinking habit $p=0.871$; smoking habit $p=0.317$). (Author's abstract)

Keywords: Genotoxicity, Liquefied petroleum gas, Micronucleus assay, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. , 2014,

Awareness and causal beliefs on cleft lip and/or palate: perspectives from Filipino parents and caregivers

Ligot, Fernando Alejandro C. , Bondoc, Ivan P

Background: Cleft lip and/or palate (CL/P) is one of the common congenital anomalies in the Philippines. Identifying the causal beliefs of parents and caregivers on CL/P may impact treatment outcomes and help determine the potential need for information literacy on this condition.

Objective: This study determined preliminary data on the causal beliefs of Filipino parents and caregivers on CL/P, and explored factors that may have influenced these beliefs.

Method: Using convenience sampling, 84 parents and caregivers from two institutions that offer surgical, dental, and speech intervention for children with CL/P participated in a pilot survey.

Results: More than half of the participants expressed awareness of the condition by using the term cleft or equivalent terms in the native language to describe it. Most of them accurately identified biomedical explanations to CL/P, and attributed their knowledge of the explanations to the health professionals. The respondents' accurate identification of biomedical explanations was seen to be significantly associated with family history of clefting and with the individuals with whom they learned of the causes of CL/P. Only a few participants underwent prenatal consultations to determine potential birth defects (such as CL/P) in their children.

Conclusion: Findings imply an increased awareness of the biomedical explanations for CL/P among the participants as explained by health professionals. Given the low number of participants who were aware of the condition prior to their children's birth, there may be a need to increase information dissemination and public health campaigns to encourage parents for prenatal consults in order to determine possible existence of birth defects such as CL/P. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Etiology, Health literacy, Prenatal consults, Causal attributions, Cleft lip and/or palate, Medicine*

Basic experiments on cellular death

de Ocampo, Geminiano, F.P.C.S., Espiritu, Romeo B., M.D. , Salceda, Salvador

The form of dead cells can be preserved by fixing in formalin; dehydrating in glycerin which could be reversed by embryonation; or by destruction of enzymes by heating, beta rays, or ultrasonic. These experiments were conducted in an attempt to find out ways to preserve the capability of cells to change and not merely to preserve their form after death.

Keywords: *Cell death, Cell membrane, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2, pages 79-84
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/2 1963

0354

Betamethasone V Cream with neomycin, a new topical steroidal-antibiotic preparation *Ortiz, Mariano DR*

Betamethasone V cream with neomycin, a new topical steroidal-antibiotic preparation of Schering Corporation, U.S.A. was tried on fourteen patients with various dermatological disorders. It was found to be very effective in Lichen Simplex Chronicus especially when an occlusive dressing was used. It is noteworthy that the skin lesions disappeared rapidly when an occlusive dressing (Saran Wrap) was used in conjunction with the medication

Keywords: *Steroidal cream, Topical creams, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 714-717
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/12 1964

0355

Bioassay-guided fractionation of the anti-diabetic constituents of star apple leaves *Toralba, Joanna V. , So, Christian M. , Ramirez, Romeo-Luis F. , Mendoza, Cheli Ma*

Background and Objectives: The Philippines is one of the world's emerging diabetes hotspots. In 2014, there were 3.2 million Filipinos diagnosed with diabetes. By 2030, incidence is projected to increase by up to 7.8 million. This study aimed to determine the potential α -glucosidase inhibiting activity of the fractions of the ethanolic extract obtained from *Chrysophyllum cainito* L. leaves.

Methodology: The research employed thin layer chromatography (TLC) and flash column chromatography techniques for the fractionation, and α -glucosidase inhibition test for the assessment of the activity.

Results and Conclusion: TLC optimization resulted to 15:65:10:10 hexane, ethyl acetate, methanol, and acetic acid as the mobile phase, with silica gel GF254 as the stationary phase. The plates were viewed under white light, UV (254 & 366 nm), and vanillin-sulfuric acid spray. Three different pools of fractions based on TLC R_f values were collected from the flash column chromatography using a gradient mix of hexane, ethyl acetate, methanol, and acetic acid with a flow rate of 3.9 mL per minute. These fractions exhibited higher percent inhibition than Quercetin standard at 30, 70, and 150 μ g/mL, with Fraction 2 having the highest activity, followed by Fraction 1, then Fraction 3. Phytochemical tests suggest the presence of *Anthraquinone glycosides* on the three pooled fractions. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Diabetes, α -glucosidase inhibition, Star apple leaves, Bioassay-guided fractionation, Medicine*

0356

Biochemical importance of serotonin
Gutierrez, Caridad G., Guerrero,

The occurrence of serotonin in the body is found in the mucosa of the stomach and the intestines presumed to be produced by the enterochromaffin (argentaffin) cells of the G.I. tract, the highest concentration being in the duodenum. The villi are covered by simple columnar cells, among which are mucous secreting goblet cells. The intestinal glands are lined by similar cells, and they possess usually in the deepest part, argentaffin cells, whose granules contain 5-hydroxytryptamine.

Keywords: *Serotonin, Physiologic agent, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 613-622
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0357

Bleomycin in the treatment of cancer in the Philippines : pilot study
*Guerrero, Reuben C., M.D., Abello, Emilio, Jr., M.D., Custodio, Deogracias, M.D., San Diego, Emiliana, M.D.,
Tangco, Aproniano*

Bleomycin is an antitumor antibiotic from a strain of *Streptomyces verticillus* discovered in 1962 by Prof. Hamao Umezawa and his colleagues at the Institute of Microbial Chemistry in Tokyo. The structural formula is still not known but it has been fractionated in to 13 peptides by paper chromatography. The main component, Bleomycin A2 is composed of C, H, N, O and S and has a M.W. or around 1,400.

Keywords: *Cancer, Bleomycin, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XLVIII Issue No. 2, pages 49-57
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

0358

Blood component therapy
Medina-Cue, Ernest

The article discusses many blood components. There are some that are available commercially from biological supply houses. To mention few we have gamma globulins, lyophilized plasma, albumin solutions, etc.

Keywords: *Hemolytic transfusion, Blood, Medicine*

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 1-8
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/3 1971

0359

Blood molecular biomarkers in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Tanchuco, Jo

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) remains a global and local health problem. In contrast to cardiovascular diseases and strokes, which are declining as a cause of mortality, deaths due to COPD in many parts of the Western world are still expected to increase in the next several years. Identification and validation of biological markers, which will help us treat patients with COPD, could be an important component in addressing this problem. Biomarkers for COPD are expected to deal with two main and often overlapping needs: to identify a COPD patient at high risk for developing acute exacerbations and/or those with high risk of dying. By doing so, appropriate management can be instituted early and aggressively. As an additional benefit, it is also anticipated that such biomarkers can support the development of new drug targets and/or evaluate new interventions for the treatment of COPD.

This review focused on the molecular biomarkers derived from blood or serum. They appear to be the most promising in the local setting, since they are more easily obtained from a patient and possible to measure in many of our local laboratories. With the currently available data, plasma fibrinogen, and to a lesser extent, C-reactive protein (CRP), offer the most potential for identifying COPD patients at high risk of developing acute exacerbations and/or dying from the disease. Other biomarkers were also mentioned and discussed in this review because some studies indicated that combinations of several of these biomarkers could provide greater utility than the same biomarkers used individually. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *COPD, COPD biological markers, COPD pathogenesis, COPD treatment, COPD clinical trials, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0360

Bone metabolism

Espino-Cabatit, Belen, Phar., D., M.D., Ph.D., F.

The article discusses the microscopic anatomy of the bones. Bone is so hard as a rock, and yet so alive, that like any other tissue it is in a continuous dynamic equilibrium with the body fluids. Its chemical composition varies not only from one bone to another, but also within its microscopic structure. The study of its metabolic activity is closely interwoven with its histology that it is sine qua non for its proper appreciation, to recall Nature's ingenious architecture

Keywords: *Bone, Bone structure, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 480-488
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0361

Breast malignancies

Florendo, Federico

Over 96% of breast malignancies occur as carcinomas and only 4% occur as sarcomas. Not only is carcinoma of the breast important because of its high incidence but also because it is therapeutic management though mostly scientific in its approach, a certain degree of philosophical intent is also apparent. The modern surgeon is faced with the problem in a much more intriguing manner than his predecessor. Considering the advances and improvement of treatment techniques in other fields of medical science, the mortality and morbidity of breast cancer has not, in a similar way met with similar success.

Keywords: *Breast, Carcinoma, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 11, 693-697
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/11 1964

0362

The breath-holding test in thiamine deficiency

Castro, Amparo M., M.S.Ph.Chem., B.S.E., Navarro, M.D., M.D., F.

Beri-beri is still ranked in the top ten among the causes of death in the Philippines. This state of thiamine deficiency responsible for so many deaths seems to stem from several factors: namely, that the Filipinos, a rice-eating race, prefer the white well-polished variety deficient in nutrients to the unpolished rice that is rich in nutrients.

Keywords: *Beri-beri, Fatal diseases, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 363-366
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

0363

Bronchial asthma--newer developments in immunology and treatment

Felarca, Allison B., M.D., F

The purpose of this paper is to bring us up-to-date on newer developments in the clinical, immunological, and therapeutic aspects of bronchial asthma, one of the most distressing for the patient and challenging for the physician to manage. The concept regarding its allergic etiology is well-known. Viewed from this light, information regarding the pathophysiology, the diagnosis and the management of bronchial asthma is dependent on the constantly evolving concepts on immunology and the various therapeutic measures related to it. Lately, several new aspects of bronchial asthma, particularly in therapy have been improved and have become more refined; some areas have remained static; but others have changed radically so much so that some drugs which used to be popularly given as part of the treatment of bronchial asthma are now either being discouraged from use or again due to newly discovered information and more extensive experience, have undergone a complete turn-around and are now even contra-indicated

Keywords: *Asthma, Bronchial, Asthma, Bronchial, Medicine*

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 1-13
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/4 1971

0364

Carcinoma of the adrenal cortex causing cushing's syndrome

Lansang, Segundo, M.D., Vitug, Wenceslao, M.D., Antonio, Domingo, Jr.

Cushin's syndrome has continuously drawn in the interest of clinicians, surgeons, and researchers since Harvey Cushing published his classic paper in 1932. He described the entity so well, that since then his name has been held practically synonymous with the syndrome.

Keywords: *Cushing's syndrome, Adrenal cortex neoplasms, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 567-574
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0365

Cardiac arrest: review of literature and report of two cases

Sunga-Guevara, M.,

The article discusses cases of cardiac arrest;
1. Cardiac arrest is defined and discussed as to types, incidence, etiology, clinical signs, prevention, and management
2. The different methods of cardiac massage and the technique of closed-chest cardiac massage are presented
3. Recent experiments and advances in therapy of arrest are likewise presented.
4. Two cases of cardiac arrest in the Santo Tomas University Charity Hospital are reported and discussed..

Keywords: *Heart arrest, Cardiac arrest, Medicine*

0366

Cardiac catheterization experience at the University of the Philippines -Philippine general hospital medical center

Reyes Jr., Andres L.

This paper reports the experience of the Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory of the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital Medical Center over the ten-year period ending 1969. A total of 60.7 catheterization were done, an average of 60.7 per year. Records are complete in only 30 cases, which form the basis of this report. Three hundred thirty nine were right heart catheterizations, 41 were left catheterizations, and there were 45 cardioangiographies. Most of the cardioangiographies were done in the past 3 years. About 1/3 of catheterization were for acquired heart disease, and 2/3 for congenital anomalies

Keywords: *Cardiac catheterization, Cardiovascular diseases, Medicine*

0367

The care of the aged

Neri,

The science of gerontology or the study of aging, is young. So is its most important subdivision, geriatrics, which pertains to the medical or clinical care of aging or aged people. It is said that public interest in them did not come about until 1940 and that it was only after 1900 that the number of older people in the population became significant.

Keywords: *Health care, Gerontology, Medicine*

0368

Case 22 arthralgia and easy fatigability

A.K., male 4.5 years old, was admitted to the Pediatric Service, STUH, because of joint pains and easy fatigability. The patient was apparently well until 1.5 months prior to admission when he developed intermittent moderately high fever for one week which acetylsalicylic acid was given. *The continuation of the case if available in full text.*

Keywords: *Arthralgia, Joint instability, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 745-752
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

0369

Case 23 left hemiparesis

The neurological findings in this case point to a lesion in the brain stem, particularly the pons and the medulla. The lesion could well be a neoplasm: a pontine glioma, with possible meningeal involvement or gliomatosis. Due to absence of other studies of the cerebrospinal fluid, a tuberculous meningitis with a possible tuberculous meningitis with a possible tuberculoma in the brain stem cannot be ruled out. Hypostatic pneumonia was probably the cause of death.

Keywords: *Left hemiparesis, Brain, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 11, pages 822-836
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/11 1961

0370

Case 24: Enlargement of the head and unsteady gait

F.D., 2 years 7 mos., male, was admitted for the first time to the UST Charity Hospital on May 2, 1961 because of gradual enlargement of the head and unsteadiness of gait. *The full case presentation is available in full text.*

Keywords: *Tuberculoma, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 12, pages 929-938
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/12 1961

0371

Case 75 pulmonary disease and heart failure *Grajo, Maria Z., M.D., F.*

The case is about a 61-year old housekeeper was admitted for the first time into the Medical Service of the Santo Tomas University Hospital because of cough, dyspnea, and leg edema. Her case was discussed further in the article.

Keywords: *Cardiology, Heart diseases, Lungs diseases, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 471-479
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0372

More cases piling up *Anzures, Pablo, M.D.*

Recently, an administrative case was filed against a municipal health officer in a certain town for refusing to attend a woman in labor. Later on the same woman delivered spontaneously in the presence of a private medical practitioner. The case is still pending before the Board of Medical Examiners.

Keywords: *Medical practice, Medical care, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 12, pages 939-940
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/12 1961

0373

Catholic medicine in Asia *Alimurung, Mari*

The article discusses about the problem with population explosion in Asia. One of the most obvious problems in Asia today is what demographers have called population explosion. How true this is and what is its real magnitude are things being argued upon. Nevertheless, the fact that India alone there are about 438,000,000 people or almost a quarter of the total population of the world today is something that cannot escape our attention.

Keywords: *Population, Medical education, Health care, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 342-345
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

On cerebral schistosomiasis with a new diagnostic test

Reyes, Victor A., F.P.C.S., F.A.C.S., Yogore, Mariano G., Jr.

Cerebrospinal fluid precipitin test seems to show definite specificity for cerebral schistosomiasis when the test is positive

Keywords: *Schistosomiasis, Schistosomiasis, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 172-176
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

The challenges to medical student in the nineteen sixties

Alimurung, Mariano M.

The articles discusses the challenges that Dr. Mariano Alimurung experienced during his med school. He related his life as a student to Dr. Jose P. Rizal.

Keywords: *Medical education, Medical students, Medicine*

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 219-224
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

Characterization of *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle (Fam. Rutaceae) fruit extracts with antibacterial activity

Gutierrez, Jose Limuel O. , Avestruz, Vincent Anthony E. , Padilla, Vince Lamb

Background: In the Philippines, the use of herbal medicines as remedy for diseases is still common; among these is *Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle (Fam. Rutaceae), which was proven to have antibacterial property in another study. Since antimicrobial resistance is currently one of the major health issues globally, this study provided an opportunity in the discovery of new antimicrobials.

Objectives: This study aimed to isolate and characterize the fractions responsible for the antibacterial activity of *C. aurantifolia* extracts.

Methods: The manually expressed juice was lyophilized, while a small portion was phytochemically screened. The extract was subjected to Kupchan partitioning using water, ethyl acetate (EtAc), and dichloromethane (DCM) as solvents. The fractions were tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Proteus vulgaris* for antibacterial properties. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) and bioautography were then conducted on the

active

fraction.

Results: The crude extract tested positive for plant acids, glycosides, and flavonoids. Among the three fractions, the EtAc fraction exhibited the largest zones of inhibition (mm) at 18.67 ± 0.58 , 17.33 ± 1.15 , 10.00 ± 1.00 , and 15.33 ± 1.53 for S.a., B.s., E.c., and P.v., respectively. The appropriate solvent system was found to be ethyl acetate:hexane:acetic acid (5:4:1) for the TLC of both crude extract and EtAc fraction. Zones of inhibition were observed in the B.s. culture around the upper spots in the chromatogram.

Conclusion: Ethyl acetate can be used to extract the antibacterial components of *C. aurantifolia* fruit. A midpolar compound with a possible flavonoid character is responsible for its activity. Other chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques are recommended to isolate and identify the active compound. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Citrus aurantifolia*, Fractionation, Antibacterial property, Thin layer chromatography, Bioautography, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 3, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0377

Characterization of the putative active site of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Pyrazinamidase: An application of bioinformatics softwares for molecular modeling, docking and testing of drug analogues

Heralde, III, Francisco M. , Pastor, Crist J

Pyrazinamide (PZA), a first-line pro-drug targeting *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb), is a cornerstone in tuberculosis combined therapeutic management. It is converted to Pyrazinoic acid by Pyrazinamidase (PZAse), a 2kD enzyme encoded by *pncA* gene. Ongoing search for drug analogues of Pyrazinamide entails costly and labor-intensive in-vitro and in-vivo studies. This study presented a process to predict and characterize a putative active site of enzymes using free online softwares and databases. The developed platform was applied to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Pyrazinamidase to perform in-silico experiments such docking of its natural substrate and candidate drug analogues. Briefly, a molecular model of PZAse was constructed through online submission of wild type MTb (H37Rv) PZAse protein sequence to SwissProt Database. Conserved amino acids were identified through multiple sequence alignment of *Mycobacterium* strains 131, ten strains of *Mycobacteria* and five organisms expressing closely related nicotinamidase/pyrazinamidase. Conserved residues were plotted into the model supplemented by crevice and drug volume calculations coupled with mutation data from existing literature helped identify the putative active site. Drug docking using HEX software showed that amino acids D8, D49, C138, F13, W68, Y103, H71 and A134 interacted with PZA while residues F94 and Y95 stabilized PZA through non-polar interactions. Molecular docking of Nicotinamide and Morphotazinamide revealed higher binding affinities to PZAse due to hydrophobic interactions at the binding site. Testing PZA analogues downloaded from PubChem database suggests Pyrazine-2,6-carboxamide fits the active site, shared similar proximity with PZA. This platform exhibits potential in exploring enzyme-substrate interactions that can be extended to other applications, such as exploring enzyme-substrate or receptor-drug interactions, putative active site identification, and testing candidate drugs in-silico as initial steps in rational drug design. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Pyrazinamidase, Pyrazinamide, Docking, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Medicine*

, Volume No. Issue No. ,
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

Chemotherapy of cancer with mitomycin-c (preliminary report)

Guerrero, Reuben C., M.D., Abello, Emilio, Jr., M.D., Custodio, Deogracias, M.D., San Diego, Emiliana

One of the latest drugs to be added to the medical oncologists armamentarium is Mitomycin C, an antitumor antibiotic which is effective in many solid tumors in humans in humans. No less an authority on chemotherapy than the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group's Clinical Evaluation Program of the National Cancer Inst. of the United States has confirmed earlier reports made by Japanese investigators on the effectivity of the drug especially in cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, breast, lungs, and other solid tumors

Keywords: *Mytomycin, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XLVIII Issue No. 2, pages 58-62
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

The clinical aspects of classification of pulmonary tuberculosis

Tablan, Priscilla J., M.D., F.

Pulmonary tuberculosis, to a great many, is a lifetime of suffering needing medical surveillance, because it is a chronic and relapsing disease characterized by focal destruction of lung tissue and frequently, by a disparity between the actual extent of the disease processes and the negligibility or severity of the clinical feature

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 11, pages 791-797
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/11 1961

Clinical experience with gentamicin, a new ophthalmic antibiotic preparation

Naval, Cosme Ildelfonso

With the advent of the antibiotics, newer and improved ophthalmic antibiotic preparations alone or in combination forms have continuously been introduced and marketed. Although some have been proved to be exceptionally effective and extremely tolerated, there are certain eye conditions where these preparations have no effect whatsoever.

Keywords: *Antibiotics, Gentamicin Ophthalmic s, Medicine*

Clinical experience with RO-5-4556 (Nobrium) in a double blind study among Filipino patients

Mariano, Leonilda D.

A randomized double blind Placebo controlled study to evaluate the effectiveness of a new benzodiazepine derivative, Ro 5-4556 Nobrium among Filipino patients was undertaken in the National Mental Hospital, Philippines. A group of 60 physically healthy patients, 13 men and 47 women whose ages ranged from 13 to 78 years were randomized into 2 groups. One group received Nobrium 10mg and the other group received Placebo capsules (lactose 80% and Phenacetine 20%) These were given in identical capsules. There were 24 psychoneurotics, 35 psychotics and one case of transient situational disturbance. An average dose of 1 cap. to 2 cap. tid. was given and symptom changes were recorded in a check list provided for each patient

Keywords: *Benzazepines, Tranquilizing agents, Medicine*

The clinical use of BCG vaccine in stimulating host resistance to cancer

Villasor, Roy P., F.P.C.S., Fetalino, Manuel S.A., M.D., Ramirez, Alfredo T.

The tuberculin sensitivity of 187 cancer patients was depressed indicating depressed cellular immunity in a large portion of these patients even in the earliest stage. It established the rationale for the clinical use of reticulo-endothelial system stimulants like BCG vaccine to possibly enhance the effectiveness of known treatments for cancer. The possible use of tuberculin test as a prognostic and differential diagnostic test is described with speculation on the possible use of reticulo-endothelial system stimulation by agents like BCG vaccine as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy.

Keywords: *BCG Vaccine, Neoplasms, Neoplasms, Medicine*

Common cutaneous cancer.

Tolentino, Arturo D., J.R.

The article discusses the different types skin diseases occurs in American whites. Cancer of the skin is the most common malignancy in the American whites, constituting about 12% of all cancer and outranking malignancies of the breast, uterus, and lungs in morbidity studies. The diseases discussed are; epidermoid carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, and malignant melanoma.

Keywords: *Basal cell carcinoma, Epidermoid Carcinoma, Skin diseases, Medicine, Malignant melanoma*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 531-539
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

A comparative analysis of the various methods of inducing postoperative abdominal adhesion in mice

Canoy, Reynand Jay C. , Bartolata, Francia C. , Hilario, Allan L., Nevado, Jr. Jos

Background and Objective: Postoperative abdominal adhesion (POA) leading to intestinal obstruction remains to be a significant morbidity for patients. Several methods for the prevention of POA have not reached significant acceptance owing to their cost and safety issues. At present, several molecular targets are being considered for their roles in the mechanism of POA formation. However, the development of an animal model with high predictive induction of POA would further our understanding of its molecular mechanism. This modeling study aimed to evaluate four methods of inducing POA in mice.

Methodology: Twenty male BALB/c mice were assigned to four groups. Group 1 (CPA Group) underwent cecal and parietal abrasion using surgical gauze. Group 2 (CRPA Group) underwent partial cecal resection and parietal abrasion using surgical blade. Group 3 (CPAS Group) underwent cecal resection with parietal abrasion using surgical blade and four-corner suturing. Group 4 (CPAP group) underwent cecal and parietal abrasion using sand paper. On Day 14, all mice underwent laparotomy under anesthesia and grading of postoperative abdominal adhesion. Mean score was used in adhesion grading and statistical analysis done using Wilcoxon Sum-rank Test (at p-value<0.05).

Results and Conclusion: Mean scores of CPAS and CPAP groups were higher than the other groups (p=0.01). Mean scores of CPA and CRPA groups were not significantly different with each other (p=0.19). Significant and predictable formation of POA was noted with abrasion using four-corner suturing and sand paper. But, the sand paper method mimics the natural biological process of adhesion formation than suturing method. This modeling study showed that POA could be reproduced in mice with significant predictability using the sand paper method. With this study, the search for cheaper surgical agents to prevent POA can be encouraged using this method. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Intestinal obstruction, Mice model, Postoperative abdominal adhesion, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2,
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

The comparative anatomy of medical students in the world

Bowers, John Z.

The article discusses the comparative anatomy of medical students. We realize that the health of a country is its greatest wealth, its greatest advantage, its most cherished possession. We also understand that having good doctors is essential to having good health; then we all agree that medical students are very important people. Medical schools are in business because there are medical students. Medical schools were not built for faculties. They were not built for deans. They were not built for the practicing physicians. They were built specially for medical students.

Keywords: *Medical students, Anatomy, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 415-427
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

Concepts of cancer

de la Cruz, R

Cancer is the most dreaded disease of our time. It is the most vicious, most destructive, and most unpredictable of all diseases. Up to the present, very little is known about the real cause of cancer. There are many theories, but none of them as yet, can explain fully the etiology of this mysterious disease. The latest of these theories, however, sheds light to some of the mysteries and is in our humble opinion the most acceptable at present.

Keywords: *Cancer, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 391-394
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

Congenital absence of the odontoid process preliminary report of a case

Bella, Romeo H., M.D., Martinez, Luis

Complete absence of the odontoid process of the second cervical vertebrae is not a common congenital anomaly and should be regarded as one of the many medical curiosities. The purpose of this paper is to cite a case actually treated at the University of Santo Tomas Hospital, to analyze the anatomical and clinical features of this type of anomaly, to

discuss the prognosis in relation to treatment, and lastly to review the literature of congenital absence of the odontoid process

Keywords: *Odontoid process, Cervical Vertebrae, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 367-375
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

0388

Coverage of tuberculosis under our workmen's compensation law

Tuberculosis has been in recent years, not only a major health problem but also a controversial subject in the field of workmen's compensation. While statistics show a decline in the mortality rate from 116.73 to 92.04 per 100,000 population during the period from 1953 to 1959, the disease still ranks second among the ten leading causes of death in the Philippines, and first among the leading causes of industrial disabilities. In the manufacturing industry under which category the sugar central falls, the incidence of TB is high considering that of the total from 1952 to 1959, 30.9% come from it

Keywords: *Compensation Law, Tuberculosis, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 11, pages 807-821
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/11 1961

0389

Cranio-cerebral injuries and the ear, nose, and throat

Torres, Mariano L., Jr., F.

Fractures of the petrous portion of the temporal bone may result in cerebrospinal fluid otorrhea, dizziness, meningitis, brain abscess, and cranial nerve palsies. Fractures of the anterior cranial fossa may involve the nose and paranasal sinuses producing rhinorrhea, anosmia, meningitis, brain abscess, and intracranial pneumoencephaly.

Keywords: *Cerebrospinal Fluid Otorrhea, Craniocerebral trauma, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2, pages 117-125
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/2 1963

0390

Cranio-Cerebral injuries and the general practitioners

Aldana, Benigno

The incidence of cranio-cerebral injuries has been increasing particularly in the urban areas. This has been due mainly to the increase in the number evaluation and management of these injuries are best undertaken by a neurosurgeon. These specialists, however, are relatively few in the Philippines and are not ideally distributed geographically in the country. It is frequently the case, therefore, that these injuries are initially managed by general practitioners and general surgeons in the immediate locality where the accident occurs. It is the purpose of this paper to state and explain the general principles underlying the management of these injuries. The evaluation of patients requiring special neurosurgical care is also given.

Keywords: *Head injuries, Cerebral injuries, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 11, 685-692
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/11 1964

0391

A critical appraisal of our blood transfusion service

Fontanilla, Bayani

The article talks about the blood transfusion service available in the Philippines. Blood replacement in man is important. It can spell the difference between life and death and our noble goal is to win life. The number of cases that is steadily increasing this days that lay priority claims and help from our blood supply deposited in our blood banks, in effect should reflect a proportional increase in the volume of blood that is deposited in order to cope with the demands of situation. Presented in the study is a record from Blood Banks: 50 cases in 1962 and 50 cases in 1963 handled by Blood Bank at the National Headquarters of the Philippine National Red Cross Manila and another 50 cases handled by our Northern Luzon Blood located in Laoag, Ilocos Norte with the idea of showing trends in blood use both in Manila and in the provinces

Keywords: *Blood transfusion, Blood replacement, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 522-530
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0392

Cultural validation of the WHOQOL-BREF in ambulatory community-dwelling Filipino older persons

de la Vega, Shelley

A cross-sectional study was conducted to translate, culturally validate, and determine the psychometric properties of the WHOQOL-BREF for Filipino older persons (WHOQOL-BREF FIL OP). A total of 120 ambulatory, community-dwelling persons aged 60 years and older from four (4) communities of the National Capital Region of

the Philippines were surveyed for this study. The translated and culturally adapted WHOQOL-BREF for Filipino older persons was found to be internally consistent, with an alpha coefficient of 0.88 and domain values of >0.70. It had a very good concurrent validity, with domain scores correlating at 0.001 levels of significance. Meanwhile, factor analysis yielded four domains. Socioeconomic and work status were regarded as independent determinants of QOL. In conclusion, the WHOQOL-BREF FIL OP is a statistically and culturally valid tool for measuring quality of life. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Quality of life, Older person, Filipino, WHOQOL-BREF, Cultural adaptation, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. ,
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0393

Current practices of blood service facilities in the Philippines

Cordero, Cynthia P. , Arcellana- Nuqui, Elizabeth , Mirasol, Ma. Angelina , Carandang, Nina C. , Alejandria, Marissa M. , Juban, Noel R. , Belizario, Vicente Y. , Lam, Hilton Y., Sison, Olivia T. , Tayao, Lotga

With the enactment of Republic Act 7719 (or National Blood Services Act) in 1994, all commercial blood banks have been phased out as they were implicated for providing unsafe and tainted blood supply in the Philippines. Instead, the same law has encouraged the voluntary non-remunerated donation of blood to ensure adequate, safe, affordable, and equitable supply of blood and blood products for Filipinos. Using a stratified random sampling proportionate to the amount of blood units produced in a year, a cross-sectional investigation was carried out to determine the current practices of blood service facilities (BSFs) in the Philippines. Specifically, the study aimed to (1) review Philippine policies and guidelines on blood services and compare them with international standards (2) identify and establish the type of BSF and their unit production as of 2011, and (3) determine the practices of BSFs on blood donation, testing, distribution, and release. There were a total of 308 BSFs categorized according to service types with a total blood production of 929,263 units. More important BSF practices included filling out of donor form, hemoglobin and hematocrit determination, pre-donation screening, physical examination, blood collection, post- donation care, transfusion-transmitted infection screening, ABO-Rh typing, and asking for screening fee and blood request forms. In terms of blood services, the Philippines has excellent compliance with World Health Organization guidelines and can be considered at par with international standards. However, there is a need to strengthen the more important practices and to address the less important practices for ensuring the provision of adequate, safe, and equitable blood for Filipinos. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Blood, Practices, Blood service facilities, Blood donation, Philippines, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. ,
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0394

Current trends in Bronchial Asthma

Santillan, Jose S

Between the years 1952 and 1962 there is a sharp increase in the incidence of bronchial asthma in New York in the poor sections of the city particularly among the Negroes and Puerto Ricans. In children most deaths due to asthma were before age four. This review attempts to summarize current trends as expressed in current publications

Keywords: *Asthma, Bronchial, Asthma, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 9, pages 599-603
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 16/9 1967

0395

Cytomegalic inclusion disease *Jongco, Artemio, M.D., Rosalinas, Amy A.*

Cytomegalic inclusion disease is actually caused by cytomegalovirus. This virus is acquired in utero or postnatally. When the virus is acquired in utero from an asymptotically inapparent mother, it is often fatal. If the infant survives, because of the destructive component namely meningoencephalitis, mental retardation results. The destructive meningoencephalitis, does not occur as a result of neurotropism but as an acute process concomitant of generalized infection in a very susceptible individuals. The postnatally acquired cytomegalovirus infection are common and inapparent.

Keywords: *Cytomegalovirus, Cytomegalic inclusion disease, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 726-733
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0396

Danger signals of Philippine hemorrhagic fever. *Lim, Lino Ed., M.D., Tan, Elisa C.*

This article presented a concise clinical classification of the danger signals of Philippine Hemorrhagic fever into the apparent and the inapparent. The inapparent signals are the ones principally to be watched for in as much as the narrowing of the pulse pressure takes place even before actual shocks sets in. The reduction of the platelets may mean profuse and uncontrollable bleeding and the severe retrosternal pain mean massive gastrointestinal hemorrhage. The danger signals with a minimum equipment and resources to prevent death by early detection and treatment.

Keywords: *Fevers, Hemorrhagic fever, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 725-732
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/12 1964

0397

Deleterious effects of orally administered tritiated thymidine on field rats (*R. r mindanensis*)
de la Cruz, Benjamin

With the increasing use of radioisotopes in the field of diagnosis, therapy and medical research, more and more people become concerned of the health risks involved from over exposure to ionizing radiation. Concern has been expressed on the possibility of radiation damage resulting from ingestion of radiosotopes which behave chemically the same as their corresponding stable elements in the body.

Keywords: *Rats, Field rats, Medicine*

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 48 Issue No. 6, pages 289-296
 2011,
 (Filipiniana Analytics)
 Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/6 1972

0398

The diagnosis and treatment of jaundice
Recio, Porfirio M., F.

Jaundice refers to yellowish discoloration of the serum, body fluids including the cerebrospinal fluid, and tissues including sclerae, due to excess of bile pigments in the blood. Jaundice does not discolor tears, saliva, milk, and central nervous system. The term has been used in medical literature since the 14th century although jaundice has been described much earlier in Talmudic literature and alos by Aretaeus of Cappadocia, Rhazes of Iran, Celsus of Rome, and Averroes of Cordova among others.

Keywords: *Jaundice, Pancreatic neoplasms, Gallstones, Liver neoplasms, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 377-385
 2017,
 (Filipiniana Analytics)
 Fil(S) RD1 P53 17/6 1962

0399

The diagnostic and prognostic significance of toxic degenerative changes in the neutrophils.
Cabalona, Romualdo C.

The purpose of this paper is to report on the changes observed in the white cell, particularly the toxic degenerative changes in neutrophils, as an adjust measure in the diagnosis and prognosis of infectious diseases in children. Thirty children with toxic degenerative changes in the neutrophils ranging from slight to severe were studied. The changes

were usually accompanied by neutrophilia and shift to the left of varying degrees. Their presence indicates a lowered body resistance brought about by a severe bacterial infection. The prognosis becomes graver if more neutrophils are involved so that even if there is adequate treatment, the outcome is fatal if 100% of the neutrophils are affected

Keywords: *Neutrophils, Blood, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 10, 627-638
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/10 1964

0400

Diarrhea in acute appendicitis

Gonzales, Andres C., M.D., F.P.C.S., Domasing-Gonzales, Concepcion F.

Diarrhea may be the presenting symptom of acute appendicitis and cause the latter to be mistaken for ileocolitis. Three cases of acute appendicitis manifesting as diarrhea are presented; these were all successfully operated after correct diagnosis.

Keywords: *Appendicitis, Appendicitis, Diarrhea, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 183 Issue No. 1, pages 8-10
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/1 1963

0401

How does rehabilitation differ from definitive treatment?

Inocentes, Abelardo M.

I hope that I have shown that definitive and rehabilitation treatment are not mutually exclusive in point of time. Therefore the three phases of medicine do not mean stages of development exclusively but categories of aims and attitudes--rehabilitation aiming at personal independence and in an earning job and a healthy relation with the environment family and community. We further realize that definitive management may be considered a part of total rehabilitation and that they help and complement each other

Keywords: *Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 708-711
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0402

Dominant mutation in polydactylism: a pedigree and a classification of mechanisms of mutation

Santiago, Lucian

The paper aims to discuss polydactylism, the most common congenital deformity of the extremities. It is also the most ancient, as it was mentioned in the Old Testament that the giant of Gath was hexadactylous. Extra digit in polydactylism may be mishappen and rudimentary or normal in appearance and function. It may consist simply of skin and subcutaneous tissue or may have a normal phalangeal bone. It may arise from its own metacarpus or from the adjacent one; but more commonly through a fibrous attachment to a phalanx.

Keywords: *Polydactylism, Deformities, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 10, 639-645
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/10 1964

0403

A double-blind trial of nobrium in psychophysiologic and other disorders

Vicente, Nina B., M.D., Gatchalian, Emmanuel T.

Sixty Filipino patients with psychophysiological disorders underwent a double blind clinical trial using Nobrium and Placebo. Results show a significant statistical difference or superiority of Nobrium over Placebo in 82.14% of cases. Side effects were minimal (10.71%) and reversible. It is felt that Nobrium may be a helpful adjunct in the various spectrum of psychophysiological disorders.

Keywords: *Benzazepines, Tranquilizing agents, Medicine*

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 51-52
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/3 1971

0404

Dying declarations and the Res Gestae principle, as exceptions to the Hearsay rule

Pagtakhan, Fe H.,

In view of the frequency of victims of stab or gunshot wounds coming under the care and treatment of surgeons while already in extremis, we deem it wise to publish this thesis submitted by one of our former law students for the information and guidance of those concerned

Keywords: *Medical practices, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 424-427
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

0405

Effect of a self-designed educational material on the knowledge of parents on diarrhea

Benosa, Christine Aileen C. , Jimenez, Cynthia Isabel R. , Cotas, Joyce Katherine P. , Rivera, Robert

Background: Diarrhea is an easily preventable and treatable disease but it remains one of the leading causes of child mortalities. Common misconceptions on diarrhea are also prevalent which can lead to fatalities. The pharmacist, as one of the most readily accessible healthcare professional in the community, can educate patients through counseling, or through printed materials to empower them to practice rational self-care.

Objective: The objectives of this study were to create a printed material for parents and to determine its effect on their knowledge on diarrhea.

Methods: Multimethod expansion design was utilized in the study and involved both qualitative and quantitative phase. The qualitative phase was used for the educational material development and involved purposive sampling of healthcare professionals. The quantitative phase which is a pre- and post-test design at one-time point involved convenience sampling (n=252) and included respondents from Indang, Bailen, Alfonso, and Mendez in Cavite, Philippines.

Results: The educational material obtained a suitability assessment of material (SAM) score of greater than 70% indicating that it is superior in terms of SAM parameters. Analyses of pre- and post-test scores were conducted at 90% confidence level, $\alpha=0.10$ using Wilcoxon signed rank sum test. Results showed that the educational material significantly increased the knowledge of parents on diarrhea with regard to its causes, assessment, management, and prevention (p=0.000; p<0.10).

Conclusion: The educational material has an effect on the knowledge of parents/guardians on diarrhea. Nevertheless, care should be observed in interpreting the results as confounders were not addressed in the study. It is recommended to determine the retention of knowledge at multiple time points. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Educational material, Diarrhea, Knowledge, Suitability assessment of material, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 3, 2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0406

Effect of *Lactobacillus plantarum* BS25 on cholesterol levels *in vitro* and in BALB/c Mice

(*Mus musculus* L.)

Ragasa, Eleanor Beatriz C. , Balolong, Jr., Ernesto C. Marilen P. Balolong, Leslie Michelle M. Dalmacio , Tumampo, Cherry Joy F., Ganzo, Sandra C. , Llanes, Rio May E. , Buncaras, Arvie Joy

Background and Objectives: The risk of developing cardiovascular disease due to high cholesterol level has driven the development of functional foods that can maintain normal or lower cholesterol levels. This study determined the ability of two candidate probiotics isolated from traditional Filipino fermented food, *Lactobacillus plantarum* BS25 in mango-soymilk drink (BS25M) and *Pediococcus acidactili* 3G3 in dark chocolate drink (3G3C), to reduce

cholesterol levels *in vitro*. Subsequently, the candidate probiotic that had higher cholesterol reduction, *L. plantarum* BS25, was added to the chocolate drink and used in the *in vivo* determination of cholesterol reduction.

Methodology: *In vitro* determination of cholesterol level reduction was carried out using the cholesterol assimilation assay. Induction of hypercholesterolemia was done by feeding the mice 3% cholesterol-enriched diet for nine weeks, after which, one group was administered with the chocolate drink containing 10¹¹ to 10¹² CFU/mL BS25 (BS25C) every other day for five weeks while the other group was given the placebo. Blood cholesterol and triglyceride levels were determined at several time points.

Results and Conclusions: Results of the *in vitro* study showed a significant difference ($p > 0.05$) in the cholesterol assimilating ability of BS25M (96.11 µg/mL; 58.8%) and the unfermented drink (M) (3.89 µg/mL; 1.5%), suggesting that the cholesterol reduction was due to *L. plantarum* BS25. Both the 3G3 and 3GC set-ups reduced cholesterol levels at 5.06% and 5.82%, respectively; however, these were not significantly different from the negative control. The uninoculated chocolate drink did not reduce cholesterol levels (0%). Comparison between the two strains showed that there was higher cholesterol reduction by BS25 both in the bacterial isolate alone (17.45% vs. 5.06%) and fermented drink (58.8% vs 5.82%) set-ups. Hence, *L. plantarum* BS25 was used for the *in vivo* experiment, which showed that the mean serum cholesterol levels measured at baseline and after induction of hypercholesterolemia (week 9) were significantly different for both groups ($p = 0.031$). Descriptive statistics showed that at post treatment, the mean serum cholesterol reduction in the mice fed with BS25C was higher (48.05 mg/dL) than that of the control group, H (28.00 mg/dL). These results suggest that BS25 chocolate drink is a potential functional food that may effectively reduce cholesterol. (Author's abstract)

Keywords: *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Pediococcus acidactili*, Probiotics, Hypercholesterolemia, Functional food, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0407

Effects of the typhoon Haiyan on medicine management system in the primary health care facilities of selected affected areas

Guerrero, Anna Melissa S. , Salenga, Roderick L. , Capule, Francis R. , Robles, Yolanda R. , Loquias, Mo

Background and Objectives: Typhoon Haiyan caused widespread damage and destruction to the Philippines resulting in severe economic, infrastructure, and health concerns including medicine supply. Medicine management is critical in any health facility and may be especially crucial in times of emergencies or disasters. This study aimed to provide a situational analysis of medicine management in the primary health care facilities and to identify major challenges and gaps in the system after typhoon Haiyan.

Methodology: Semi-structured interviews of key personnel from the Rural Health Units (RHU) and Barangay Health Stations (BHS) and non-participant observation served as data collection methods. Data gathered from interviews were transcribed verbatim and subsequently analyzed by content analysis.

Results and Conclusions: Results showed that the primary concerns on medicine management include improper quantification scheme, long procurement process, improper storage conditions, and lack of trained dispensers of medicines. Typhoon Haiyan has exacerbated these concerns most especially the improper storage conditions resulting from indiscriminate acceptance of donations. The deluge of donations to the primary health care facilities also resulted to problems on disposal of expired and unwanted pharmaceuticals. Clear guidelines and well-trained personnel must

be in place in the health care facility to ensure an efficient drug management system that can adapt to changes brought about by inclement disasters and emergencies. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Medicine, Drug management cycle, Typhoon Haiyan, RHU, BHS, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 1, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0408

Electrocardiographic observations during mitral commissurotomy

Guzman, Aurora C., M.D., Samia, Rogelio M., M.D., Maranan, Lilia C., M.D., Gatchalian, Emmanuel T., M.D., Alimurung, Mariano M.

This limited experience teaches us that cardiac arrhythmias are bound to occur at some stage of commissurotomy of the mitral valve when stenosed. The most frequent and more serious arrhythmias were ventricular, multiple and multifocal ectopic ventricular beats, often actually going into ventricular tachycardia. These occurred at the time the finger is inserted into the mitral orifice and the actual commissurotomy performed.

Keywords: *Electrocardiography, Mitral valve stenosis, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 709-715
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

0409

An encounter with a rare disease: cerebral schistosomiasis

Obusan, Danilo B.

This is a report of a rare disease condition, taken from the files of this hospital. Although, unable to compile good number of cases, I believe it helpful to present this material, for all my colleague to get an eyeview of the clinical, pathological and epidemiological aspect of this chronic central nervous system infection.

Keywords: *Tropical disease, Schistosomiasis, Medicine*

Bulletin of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center Society, Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, pages 25-30
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 20/2 1978

0410

Endocrinologically active parathyroid carcinoma

Imbriglia, Joseph E., M.D., Guilas, Thelma, V.

Very little has been said and written about parathyroid carcinoma. As a rule, local invasion, recurrence and regional metastasis follow hence it is important to recognize this entity at an early stage so that immediate and complete surgery can be done. In this article, a 48 year old white male welder first noted pain in his right hip 4 years previous to admission. The pain was inconstant at first but became more persistent with the passage of time. It was located in the general area of the right hip including the right upper thigh and right lower quadrant of the abdomen.

Keywords: *Parathyroid carcinoma, Parathyroid carcinoma, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 575-586
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0411

The "enlarged heart" is it a hazard to industry?

Santillan, Jose S

The research focuses on the rejection of individuals from employment due to enlarged heart. Studies reveal the discrimination that might affect the individual and the industry, respectively. Many workers with enlarged hearts by X-ray do not understand why they should be rejected from employment when they do not feel anything.

Keywords: *Employment , Cardiomegaly, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 486-489
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0412

Epilepsy

Becker, A.L., M.D., B.Ch.,

Epilepsy has been defined as a condition characterized by abrupt and transient disturbance of cerebral function. But it defies adequate definition and, even more than English grammar, the exceptions outnumber the rules. It has one of the largest histories in medical literature and has been described to stand as a monument to human error and fallibility. New drugs have changed the approach to epilepsy. Some are effective in one sort of epilepsy and not in another, thus calling for a differentiation into various types. Neurosurgical advances require a detailed knowledge of the lesion causing epilepsy.

Keywords: *Epilepsy, Brain disorder, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 9, pages 554-568
2017,

0413

Essentials and requirements of an approved medical school

The article discusses the requirements of an approved medical school. These are the following; Organization, Administration, Departments, Faculty, Curriculum, Clinical Facilities, Library, and Academic Rules. Each requirement is explained further in the article.

Keywords: *Medical schools, Medical institutions, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 449-457
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0414

Evaluation of a hypertensive patient

Gatchalian, Emmanuel T.

Hypertension per se should be considered only as a sign of a disease or diseases. It is probably better called hypertensive vascular disease for reasons which will become clearer later

Keywords: *Hypertension, Hypertension, Hypertensive vascular disease, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 692-697
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0415

Evaluation of policies on advanced practice nursing in the Philippines

Manila, Vane

Advanced Practice Nursing (APN) is a field of nursing that performs specialty function with role expansion. In the Philippines, a form of APN is stipulated in 4 major policies in nursing. This study aimed to evaluate coherence and outcomes of such policies in relation to both environmental and actual practice of nurses. Policy reviews of local and international literatures were done. Focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and direct clinical observations were performed among specialty area nurses (n=95) and hospital administrators selected via purposive sampling. Data triangulation to validate findings was performed. Results were as follows: (1) nurses function with specialized practice but with limited role expansion; (2) there has been fragmented educational preparation towards advanced practice; (3)

there is an absence of a standard of advanced practice recognized across institutions; and (4) there have been notable similarities but there exist foundational gaps when compared with international frameworks. APN is perceived to widen career options and optimize nurses' contribution to the health care system. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Advanced Practice Nursing (APN), Specialty nursing, Expanded roles, Practice environments, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. ,
2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0416

Experience with the vacuum extractor in obstetrics

Marcos, Pacifico E., F.

In 171 deliveries where this instrument was used, 161 (94.15%) were successfully completed by the instrument alone, 5 were finally delivered by forceps, 1 by cesarean section, and 4 failures; the later were all delivered by forceps extraction. Vacuum extraction does not seem to cause respiratory depression, however, caput succedaneum was exaggerated in all.

Keywords: *Obstetrics, Delivery, Obstetric, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 209-214
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

0417

Experiences in the treatment of hypertension

Dionisio, Ador S.

Conclusions in terms of treatment cannot just be drawn from a few hundred cases. One has to consider the natural history of the disease for so many years before anyone could authoritatively draw some significant comparisons.

Keywords: *Hypertension, Hypertension, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 683-688
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0418

The (external) migration of Philippine medical graduates--its magnitude, causes and solutions

Cuyegkeng, Jose

For as long as we uphold the democratic way of life and respect the individual's right to freedom of movement and greener pastures exist elsewhere, migration will continue. For us to check this movement of skilled manpower (health personnel) both within and beyond our national boundaries we must "compete" by making the grass on our side of the fence sufficiently green. To do this we certainly need help--help to fund the proposed Medical Education Assistance Trust (MEAT)-- a fund that must be sufficiently large to start with and capable of growth and under the supervision and control of a semi-government but legal body, the Board of Medical Education, such that income generated from the trust fund can, with assured continuity, support a program which will succeed in putting to a stop at progressively reasonable levels both internal and external migration not only of physicians, but also of nurses, medical technologists and other health personnel.

Keywords: *Medical Education Assistance Trust, Medical practitioners, Medicine*

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 4, pages 20-33

2017,

(Filipiniana Analytics)

Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/4 1971

0419

Extraprecordial auscultation in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases

Calleja, Homobono B., B.S.

Auscultation in areas distant from the precordium is emphasized in line with the diagnosis of cardiovascular sounds which may or may not be related to the heart disease proper. The presence of a murmur or sound over a vessel does not necessarily mean vascular or cardiac disease.

Keywords: *Cardiovascular diseases, Auscultation, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 723-728

2017,

(Filipiniana Analytics)

Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

0420

Facile green synthesis of functionalized dihydropyrimidines in a protic deep eutectic solvent

Villarante, Nelson R. , Organo, Voltaire G. , Duro, Marlon Vinc

Background: The Biginelli reaction is a one-pot multicomponent reaction used in the synthesis of various types of pharmacologically-active molecules. However, the use of harsh reaction conditions and volatile organic solvents makes the reaction harmful to the environment.

Objective: Deep eutectic solvents (DES), eutectic mixtures which melt at ambient temperatures and possess similar

properties to ionic liquids, are now being explored as greener alternatives to conventional solvents in organic synthesis because of their biodegradability and low toxicity.

Methods: A novel reaction medium, a protic DES consisting of a melt of urea and 2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol hydrochloride (Tris-HCl) in a 2:1 molar ratio was synthesized and used in the synthesis of functionalized 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (DHPMs) via a facile and green Biginelli reaction.

Results: The reaction was accomplished under mild and solvent-free conditions, producing DHPMs in excellent yields.

Conclusion: The environmentally-benign protic DES used in this study acted as both the reaction medium and reagent. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Biginelli reaction, Deep eutectic solvent, Green chemistry, Ionic liquid, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 4, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0421

Fibrinolysis and afibrinogenemia in thoracic surgery

Santos, Rodrigo R.

Fibrinolysis and afibrinogenemia in patients undergoing thoracic surgery are more frequent when there is prolonged manipulation of lung tissue and the production of raw surfaces. The abnormal bleeding is confined to the operative field, and is initiated by anoxemia. It may be brought about by either the liberation of thromboplastic material from the lung tissue causing intravascular fibrin formation, and thus a consumption of fibrinogen, or by the release of tissue kinases which activate profibrosis producing increased proteolytic activity of the serum. Treatment includes the administration of fibrinogen although cortisone, protamine sulfate, toluidine fluid, concentrated human albumin, and fresh whole blood may also be used.

Keywords: *Afibrinogenemia, Thoracic surgery, Fibrinolysis, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 1, pages 20-25
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/1 1963

0422

Fibrinolysis in urology

Vasquez, Gil

Increased fibrinolytic activity is seen after enucleation of the prostate possibly due to release of prostatic tissue activator, during operation as well as local fibrinolytic and thromboplastic tissue activity at the site of the operation.

Keywords: *Fibrinolysis, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Medicine*

0423

Fibrinolytic hemorrhage in general surgery

Trinidad, Juvenal C.

Fibrinolysis is due to imbalance of fibrinolytic and antifibrinolytic substances in the circulation which results from severe trauma, shock, hemorrhage, and certain operative procedures. It can occur unexpectedly during actual surgery and can detect most fibrinolytic phenomena of observing lysis of a clot after one hour can detect most fibrolytic phenomena.

Keywords: *Fibrinolysis, Fibrinolysis, Medicine*

0424

Fibrinolytic hemorrhage in obstetrics

Tanglao, Juan M.

Incoagulability of the blood in obstetrical conditions like premature separation of the placenta, amniotic fluid infusion, intrauterine fetal death may be attributed to afibrinogenemia, fibrinolysis, and release of heparinoid substances. Early diagnosis is imperative so that treatment may be instituted promptly.

Keywords: *Fibrinolysis, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Pregnancy Complications, Medicine*

0425

Fluid and electrolyte balance in surgical practice

Espino-Cabatit, Belen, Phar., D., M.D.,

The article talks about the surgical practice in fluid and electrolyte balance. Surgery is one branch of medical practice where the study of fluid and electrolytes is of great service. To discuss the subject, it will be very helpful for us to recall some of the important features of fluid and electrolyte physiology

Keywords: *Body fluid, Electrolyte physiology, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 329-341
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

0426

The fourth asian conference on occupational health

Santillan, Jose S

The article discusses the historical background of the Asian Conference on Occupational Health. It was founded in 1955 in Japan by Dr. H. Teruka. The 4th conference is about occupational medicine which was held at Jakarta Indonesia

Keywords: *Occupational Medicine, Asian Conference on Occupational Health, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 513-521
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0427

Further observations on chikungunya fever

Macasaet, Francisco F.

Hospital observation on 41 patients, who suffered from chikungunya fever in 1968 are herein reported. Eighty-five percent of the cases were admitted during the first 3 days of illness, attesting to the acute nature of the disease. Fever was present in all, rash in 97.0% and arthralgia in 65.9%; the rash was pruritic in 36.7% and its reappearance during convalescence was documented in 3 cases. Arthralgic manifestations generally subsided after one week but they lingered for 5 weeks in one case. The youngest patient was 5 months and the oldest 41 years. The male to female ratio was 1:17. Four-fold rise or greater in HI antibody titer to chikungunya virus was demonstrated in 36 paired sera had elevated titers also. Serological evidence of sequential or simultaneous infections due to group A and A arboviruses was present in 15 individuals. The HI titers peaked from one to 4 weeks after the onset of illness and when paired sera were collected 11 to 16 days apart.

Keywords: *Mosquito-borne disease, Fevers, Medicine*

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 46 Issue No. 5, pages 235-242
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 46/5 1970

Further observations on vitamin C and C deficiencies in the Philippines

Rosalinas, Amy, A.

The article discusses the malnutrition in the Philippines. Malnutrition including vitamin deficiency is very widespread in the country. It is frequently accompanied by iron deficiency anemia and to a certain degree by scurvy and rickets. There were four cases of clinically manifest scurvy observed in a relatively short time in the Philippine General Hospital. Symptomatology especially the clinical and radiologic findings are discussed.

Keywords: *Malnutrition, Vitamin deficiency, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 740-743
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/12 1964

The genetic factor in endemic goiter

Campos, Paulo C., M.D., Baltasar, Benjamin S., M.D., Grabato, Nelly, B.S., Chem, Moya, Lorna T., B.S.H.E., Clemente, Ali

This study presents evidence to support the authors' hypothesis of the identity of endemic and sporadic goiter, both being the result of inherent defects in intrinsic iodide metabolism. Clinical, nutritional and biochemical investigations in an endemic are form the solid background for their conclusions.

Keywords: *Genetic therapy, Goiter, Goiter, Endemic, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 993-1015
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

The gerontology congress and our geriatric project

de Ocampo, Vicente R.,

Our modern world has brought to us thousands of good and beautiful things, and one of them is the prolongation of the life expectancy of the individual, due to modern medicine and new discoveries in Science, like Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry, resulting in the yearly proportionate increase in the number of aged people, and with them cam problems, like multiple problems of the aging process: medical, social and economic.

Keywords: *Life expectancy, Health care, Gerontology Convention, Medicine*

0431

Glucose-6-Phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency as a cause of jaundice in the newborn period: preliminary report

Chan, Asteria M.D., Jongco, Artemio M.D., Mendoza, Reynaldo R.

Observations of unexplained jaundice in the early neonatal period have aroused interest in the possible causative role of G-6-P-D deficiency. Reports by Zinkham and Hsia did not show an increased incidence of severe jaundice in American Negro neonates with G-6-P-D deficiency compared with normal subjects.

Keywords: *Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase, Hyperbilirubinemia, neonatal, Hyperbilirubinemia, neonatal, Medicine*

0432

Glutathione biguanide, a new anti-viral drug

Garcia, Eusebio Y.

A new medicinal synthetic called glutathione biguanide has been evolved in this laboratory. It has been found to produce a hypoglycemic effect for an average of 7 hours after the administration of a therapeutic dose to diabetic patients. More important than this is its antiviral effects against some positive hemagglutination types belonging to myxovirus and adenovirus groups of the upper respiratory tract of man.

Keywords: *Antiviral agents, Glutathione, Medicine*

0433

Goiter in childhood: case report

Delos Reyes, Ernesto R.

Goiter or Struma means any enlargement of the thyroid gland. In a number of different, enlargement of the thyroid gland constitutes a compensatory mechanism to supply the needs for thyroid hormone and among these, the lack of iodine, which is the basic cause of endemic goiter, has been studied exhaustively in different countries of the world.

Keywords: *Goiter in children, Thyroid diseases, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 10, pages 667-671
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/10 1965

0434

Government in medicine

Trueman, K.R.

The article discusses the importance of government in the field of medicine in the Philippines. In the role of government, it is charged with setting standards essential to the public health and safety, and to established the necessary authority to make these effective. The duty to protect individuals and groups within society involves government in responsibility for assistance to those individuals who are unable to provide personal medical care for themselves, either because of inadequate financial resources, physical or mental disability, the prolonged nature or severity of an illness, or because of inadequate communication and transportation facilities.

Keywords: *Public health, Health services, Medical care, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 494-505
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0435

The greater Manila dengue hemorrhagic fever epidemic of 1966

Venzon, E. L., M.D., Rudnick, A, Ph.D., Marchette, Ph.D.,

Dengue Hemorrhagic fever has been a major public health problem in the Philippines and parts of southern and southeastern Asia since 1956, when the etiology of the disease was first determined. Since its recognition by Philippine physicians in 1954 as a distinct clinical entity, epidemics of increasing severity have occurred periodically.

Keywords: *Mosquito-borne disease, Dengue, Medicine*

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 48 Issue No. 6, pages 297-313
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/6 1972

Hemotherapy in the Philippines

Atienza, Romeo Y., M.D.,

Blood has, since the beginning of time, influenced man's emotions, thoughts, and actions. It has been used variedly as a symbol of sacrifice, of death, of life itself. The fledging dawn of civilization gave birth to the use of blood as a symbol of human relationship. In the dark ages, the shedding of blood whether man's or beast's--represented sacrificial worship, the zenith of man's devotion to whatever his thoughts aspired.

Keywords: *Hemotherapy, Blood transfusion, Blood, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. VIII Issue No. 2, pages 65-89
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S258/2 1953

Histopathological effects of aquafarming on the liver and testes of Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus* L.) from Taal Lake, Philippines

Balolong, Marilen P. , Mitsuhashi, Masaki V. , Bang-asan, Megan R., Hallare, Arnol

Background: The intensive fish cage farming in Taal Lake ecosystem has generated socioeconomic benefits for the community. However, accompanying these gains is the continuous deterioration of the aquatic system and consequent decline in the quality of fish health. The present study attempted to investigate the impact of aquafarming on the general health, as well as on liver and testes histology of *Oreochromis niloticus* L. in Taal Lake.

Methodology: Water and sediment samples from the three sites of varying degrees of aquaculture were obtained for physicochemical analysis. Ten male adult tilapia samples were also obtained and subjected to gross examination, which included the computation of the necropsy-based fish health assessment index (NFHAI), condition factor (CF), hepato-somatic index (HSI), and gonado-somatic index (GSI). Qualitative and semi-quantitative histological analysis based on the level of histological alterations in the liver and testes were also done.

Results and Conclusion: CF, GSI, and HSI values showed that tilapias from the aquaculture sites (Banyaga and Balakilong) experienced organ degeneration. Semi-quantitative histological analysis and NFHAI showed a direct relationship between frequency of macroscopic and microscopic lesions and the intensity of aquaculture. Necrosis and hemorrhage were observed in both organs. Nuclear alterations, increase in melanomacrophage centers, fatty degeneration, and decrease in glycogen reserves were uniquely seen in the liver, while disorganization of lobules, lifting of the basement membrane, and intersex were seen in the testes. Histopathological observations were attributed to high levels of ammonia and copper detected in the lake. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Aquaculture, Histopathology, Liver, Nile tilapia, Testes, Taal Lake, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 1,
2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

The hospital with a conscience

Alfonso, Ricardo L.

Its history, tradition and code of ethics make a hospital a public utility with a mission to perform and a conscience to keep.

The history of the hospital reveals that its birth and evolution sprang out of the desire of man to help his ill neighbor. It depicts the triumph of altruism over egoism and of the interest for the welfare of others over selfish individualism.

Keywords: *Medical care, Hospitals, Medicine*

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 212-214
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

Hospitals and other health and welfare institutions in colonial Philippines

Bantug, Jose P., Ph.G., M.S.

The Philippines were not settled at once, because, however rich they were and still are in natural resources, they did not promise such large immediate returns to the pioneers as did Spanish America. The Islands were only sparsely settled, and yet the Spanish monarch whose objective was not only material but also to a preeminent degree spiritual, saw in the virgin fields of the newly acquired possessions a bright jewel to add his imperial crown.

Keywords: *Health institutions, Military hospitals, Naval hospitals, Civilian hospitals, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 434-440
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

Human, animal, and in vitro experimental studies in corneal viability

de Ocampo, Geminiano M.D., Espiritu, Romeo B., M.D. , Sunga, Roberto N.

The exhaustive experimental studies described in this treatise may very well be the answer to some of the problems hindering the complete success of corneal transplantations. Practical application of the results obtained by the authors will constitute a major contribution towards the restoration of sight in corneal opacities. But beyond this, their findings even indicate modifications in the basic cellular theory of life and the concepts of viability

Keywords: *Cornea, Cornea, Medicine*

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 1067-1082
2011,

0441

Hypertension in industry
Bhansali, K.M

The article discusses the factors which may be playing a part and contributing directly or indirectly to the production of hypertension. The industry have started to recognize hypertension as a symptom and no more as a disease. It has been gradually dawning on all concerned that treatment of an industrial worker of early diagnosis of hypertension is very important because where the diagnosis comes late the evil effects of prolonged stress on intra-arterial pressure may lead to irreparable damage of the vascular system.

Keywords: *Hypertension, Medicine*

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 718-720
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/12 1964

0442

The importance of immobilization in the management of hematogenous osteomyelitis
Yuvienco, Merito N., F.P.C.S., De Guia, Laurentino

Immobilization minimize venous and lymphatic dissemination of osteomyelitis or direct extension to the soft tissues. It also prevents formation of pathologic fractures.

Keywords: *Blood circulation, Lymphatic system, Osteomyelitis, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 167-171
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

0443

Impressions of medicine in the Philippines
Bunch, C. Pardue

The physicians are very friendly to the United States and follow the American system of medicine as far as possible. Their standards of medical care are improving and with cooperation from our country, they can certainly come up to American standards in the foreseeable future.

Keywords: *Medical practices, Medical care, Medicine*

0444

An in vitro study on the potential quorum sensing inhibitory effects of bean sprout (*Vigna radiata* L.), Carrot (*Daucus carota* L.), and Yellow pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*) extracts against *Chromobacterium violaceum*

De Castro, Llenel G. , Cubias, Jasper R. , Cua, Leonard M. , Cruz, Patricia , Cruz, Ella Mae D. , Cruz, Elmer Jason V. , Coronel, Inah Jane T. , Concepcion, Luisa Amandla U. , Concepcion, Dominique Joyce M. , Co, Hannah L. , Ciro, Raezelle Nadine T. , Chuahiong, Jodie Ann A. , Catabijan, Carlo D. , David, Kevin Jer V., De Jesus, Angeli G. , De Jesus, Clin

The objective was to determine the presence of a biofilm inhibitory effect of mung bean sprout, carrot, and yellow pepper extracts against MRSA. This pilot study was done to assess their potential quorum sensing (QS) inhibitory effects and also to determine the presence of anti-quorum sensing activity against *Chromobacterium violaceum* (CV12472). There were two phases in this study: Phase 1 involved testing the presence of antibacterial properties of the extracts using the Kirby-Bauer (KB) assay followed by an assessment of their biofilm inhibitory properties against MRSA. Phase 2 involved the evaluation of the capacity of the extracts to inhibit QS-controlled violacein production of CV12472. The KB assay showed that none of the extracts exhibited bactericidal effects against MRSA. All extracts showed significant biofilm inhibitory effects ($p < 0.05$) compared to the negative control. Yellow pepper showed the greatest inhibitory effect in a dose-dependent manner. Violacein production was also reduced in a dose-dependent manner with the yellow pepper extract. Yellow pepper extract strongly suggests a potential QS inhibitory effect. It is recommended to conduct further studies to test other virulence factors which the yellow pepper extract may also inhibit and to study the subcomponents of yellow pepper to isolate its active QS inhibiting compound. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Quorum sensing, Biofilm inhibition, MRSA, Yellow pepper extract, Medicine*

0445

The influence of hemodynamics on cardiac surgery
Pertierra, Isidr

The surgical implication derived from these studies is that in the presence of an apparent aortic stenosis, effort should be taken to diagnose the type of obstruction we are dealing with so that appropriate attack on the obstructing tissue should be dealt with.

Keywords: *Hemodynamic, Coronary artery bypass, Medicine*

0446

The internship program: its importance
Samson, Dolo

The article talks about internship program. It is a kind of training which involves a well organized schedule of practical activities that should last for as long as it is necessary to equip the trainee with skills and adeptness for the work he chooses to be engaged in. Within the internship program, the thirst for perfection must pervade; otherwise, the whole internship would be a big waste of time and money and effort for those concerned. To avoid such waste of time and effort, first of all a person undergoing training must endeavor to effect a first hand knowledge of the activities coeval to the practice of his profession.

Keywords: *Apprenticeship, Internship program, Medicine*

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 21-23
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

0447

Intestinal obstruction resulting from appendicitis (review of four illustrative cases)
Sevilla, Ramon Z.

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate one of the rarer causes of intestinal obstruction. Though frequently considered trivial in this modern age, appendicitis may at times assume one of its protean attitudes and manifest itself as intestinal obstruction. To my knowledge, there is scarcity of literature on intestinal obstruction resulting from appendicitis.

Keywords: *Abdominal surgery, Appendicitis, Medicine*

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 587-590
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0448

Intrahepatic and perihepatic abscess: a clinical review and reappraisal of treatment
Samson, Prudencio

Good results were met with in eleven cases of intrahepatic abscesses, 9 amebic and 2 tuberculous, which were incised and drained and given a course of antibiotics. Subphrenic abscesses are best treated by early drainage. A strong suspicion of subphrenic abscess is a good indication for an exploratory laparotomy. Delayed surgical intervention in amebic abscesses will increase the mortality rate.

Keywords: Abscess, Liver Abscess, Amebic, Tuberculosis, Hepatic, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 1, pages
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/1 1963

0449

Isolation and partial characterization of proteins from the Mammillary Coat of Ascaris lumbricoides Fertilized Egg

Mendoza, Isaiah Noel G. , Bernal, Kayla Marie T. , Domagsang, Fritz Angelo C. , Martinez, Michelle Angela L. , Guevarra Jr., Leonardo A., Martin, I, Gregori

Background and Objectives: The Center for Disease Control (CDC) reported in 2013 that the worldwide prevalence of *Ascaris lumbricoides* infection is 20% of the world's population or a total of 2 billion. Its high prevalence is almost always associated with poor sanitary practices based on several epidemiological studies. *Ascaris* is usually diagnosed by examining and describing the morphology of the eggs. While it has extensively been described morphologically, few information have been reported about the eggs' biochemistry especially the macromolecular characteristics of their proteins found on the exterior covering. Unembryonated eggs that are passed out from stool are considered diagnostic stages, which aid in laboratory diagnosis and detection. Morphological examination of eggs is valuable but exploring the protein in their mammillary coat is worthwhile for the development of future diagnostic kits. This study, therefore, is aimed at isolating and partially characterizing the external proteins of the eggs' mammillary coating.

Methodology: *Ascaris lumbricoides*' fertilized corticated eggs from formalinized pooled fecal samples of infected individuals were collected by capillary catch method. Protein coat from the eggs were removed by vortex agitation of the samples in 5% sodium dodecyl sulphate solution followed by ammonium sulfate precipitation. Precipitated proteins were reconstituted in phosphate buffered saline and its molecular weight was determined using SDS-PAGE.

Results and Conclusion: Two distinct protein bands with molecular weights of 75 kilodaltons and 200 kilodaltons were detected. The 75 kDa protein was suspected to be the major constituent of the albuminoid coat while the 200 kDa proteins have not yet been previously identified. (*Author's abstract*)

Keywords: *Ascaris lumbricoides*, Albuminoid coat, Protein characterization, SDS-PAGE, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 1,
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0450

Isolation, identification, and evaluation of Polyethylene Glycol and Low-Density Polyethylene-Degrading Bacteria from Payatas Dumpsite, Quezon City, Philippines

Suyom, Lani M. , Ocampo, Melody Anne B. , Sia Su, Glenn L. , Diamos, Ma-an Jane C. , Bolo, Nic

Background: The use of plastics plays a significant role in today's global economy. However, the problem arises when these plastics are not properly managed and they end up in the environment such as in Payatas Dumpsite. The potential of employing microorganisms in the degradation of these plastic wastes is not well-explored, particularly in the Philippines.

Objectives: This study aims to isolate and identify the bacteria present in Payatas Dumpsite that have the potential to degrade plastic components such as Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) and Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) films.

Methodology: Grab soil and leachate samples were obtained from Payatas Dumpsite and cultured microorganisms were morphologically and biochemically identified and evaluated for their plastic degrading capabilities.

Results: Results of the study showed that the microorganisms, namely *Kocuria kristinae*, *Dermacoccus nishinomiyaensis*, *Pseudomonas stutzeri*, and *Acinetobacter haemolyticus* were present in the soil samples. These microorganisms' plastic degrading capabilities were proven through their emission levels of carbon dioxide. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) microphotographs displayed the plastic degradation of the microorganisms.

Conclusion: The microorganisms isolated from Payatas Dumpsite have the potential to degrade plastics, particularly PEG and LDPE. Future studies could be done regarding the extraction of enzymes used by the isolates and the subsequent pathway for the plastic degradation process employed by the four microorganisms. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Plastic polymer-degrading bacteria, Biodegradation, Payatas dumpsite, PEG, LDPE, Medicine*

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 1, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0451

Knowledge on maternal and young child nutrition of service providers and functionality of nutrition committees in selected areas in the Philippines

Carada, Wilfredo B. , Bustos, Angelina R. , Barba, Corazon VC. , Gordoncillo, Prudenciano U. , Paunlagui, Merlyne M. , Talavera, Maria Theresa M. , Gordoncillo, Normahitta P., Africa, Leila S. , Torres, Zenaid

Background: The Philippines continues to face the problem of double burden of malnutrition. Local nutrition committees have been formed to address maternal and child malnutrition. The committee is composed of various stakeholders whose awareness and knowledge of nutrition concepts are varied. Likewise, the functionality of the local nutrition committees is varied. It is important to know the level of awareness and knowledge of the service providers as this affects the functionality of the local nutrition committees in delivering nutrition services.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the awareness and knowledge of service providers on selected nutrition concepts and the functionality of local nutrition committees in selected areas in the Philippines.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was done with members of the local nutrition committees, such as the Municipal Nutrition Action Officer and Municipal Health Officer as respondents. Data collection instruments were

developed. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and Tobit regression model.

Results: The total knowledge and functionality scores were low and varied across regions. This is indicative of considerable possibilities for improvement in terms of the appropriate knowledge and good practices in health and nutrition interventions. There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge and of functionality, and data tend to suggest that knowledge does not necessarily translate to good practices in food and nutrition security services. Furthermore, the analysis showed that awareness of certain reference terms does not necessarily lead to a meaningful conceptual understanding of its dimensions, e.g. nature, basis, or mechanisms.

Conclusion: The level of knowledge that influences institutions and service providers' level of functionality merits serious consideration in terms of capability building needs. There is a need for a full comprehension of commonly used concepts and terms in nutrition at the local level since total or partial lack of understanding will not translate to practice. The variability in the level of knowledge and functionality can serve as the basis for prioritization. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: *Nutrition Security, Policy and development, Nutrition governance, Tobit regression, Functionality, Medicine*

*Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 1, 2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP*

0452

Laboratory aids in the diagnosis of Pyelonephritis

Daysog, Alberto, Jr.

Current laboratory methods in diagnosing pyelonephritis were described. The introduction of these refinements in recent years has enabled clinicians to recognize atypical and early cases pyelonephritis. It is unfortunate that in spite of these new diagnostic techniques, therapy of chronic pyelonephritis is still far from satisfactory. Probably the earlier recognition of the disease brought about by these tests, the more pyelonephritis-consciousness of physicians lately and the case against the injudicious use of the catheter emphasized in recent years will pay its just reward in the near future when pyelonephritis as a cause of uremia will be the least of all causes.

Keywords: *Pyelonephritis, Pyelonephritis, Medicine*

*Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 563-566
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962*

0453

Laboratory studies and therapeutic use of nalidixic acid (Win, 18, 320) in urinary tract infections

Limson, Benjamin, M.D., Galvez, Jos

In the study, the researchers compares the in vitro sensitivity tests of gram-negative enteric bacilli, staphylococci and streptococci to Nalidixic Acid and other antimicrobial drugs that are commonly employed in the treatment of urinary tract infection. Nalidixic Acid is a synthetic antibacterial agent whose spectrum of activity includes mainly the gram-negative enteric bacilli.

Keywords: Urinary tract infections, Antimicrobial drugs, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 479-485
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0454

A leading sports drink reduces the rate of orthodontic tooth movement in Guinea Pigs

Llavore, Lo

Background: Sports drinks, also referred to as carbohydrate and electrolyte replacement fluids, are mostly consumed because of their ability to rehydrate the body and replenish lost nutrients during physical workout. The increasing knowledge concerning the health risks associated with too much sugar and the presence of artificial sweeteners on diet sodas have shifted the attention of the discerning market towards sports drinks. It is highly likely that sports drinks' consumers may include teenagers and young adults who are undergoing orthodontic treatment. Therefore, in view of the rising popularity of sports drinks, it is both timely and prudent to investigate their potential effects on the tooth and its supporting structures.

Objective: The present study aimed to investigate the effect of a leading sports drink on the rate of orthodontic tooth movement in guinea pigs.

Methodology: An experimental study design was employed in this investigation. The animal trial randomly allocated 15 male adult guinea pigs into three groups: low dose (25 mL/kg), high dose (100 mL/kg), and water as control group. A 0.014 inch stainless steel wire formed into a helical torsion spring with a coil, with the loops cemented onto the maxillary incisors of the animals, served as the orthodontic appliance. Daily oral administration of a leading sports drink was provided to the experimental groups. On the 28th day, direct linear measurements of the amount of tooth separation between the maxillary incisors were obtained using a digital caliper.

Results and Conclusion: The results of the ANOVA showed that inclusion of the sports drink in the diet has significantly reduced the amount of tooth movement in guinea pigs ($p = 0.0000$). Using the Tukey's HSD, it was noted that the three groups are also significantly different from each other. In the light of this finding, orthodontic patients should be advised to limit their daily intake of sports drinks in order to avoid longer treatment time and delayed achievement of the desired outcomes. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Sports drinks, Tooth movement, Orthodontic appliance, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 2,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0455

The levels of ketone bodies in the blood of apparently normal adult Filipino students

Camara-besa, Solita F., M.D., M.S., Bayani-Sioson, Pelagia S., M.D., Mactal, Marieta V., B.S

This interesting study comes in two parts. The first part establishes a baseline of the normal blood levels of ketone bodies in Filipinos. The second part demonstrates, both in pigeons and two human subjects, that the rise of ketone bodies in thiamine deficiency, with its subsequent impairment of carbohydrate metabolism, is only slight, as compared to extremely high levels in other conditions of disturbed carbohydrate metabolism as starvation and diabetes mellitus. The authors offer a very logical explanation for the difference, considering it as a reflection of the degree of fat breakdown in the above diseases and in thiamine deficiency.

Keywords: Ketone bodies, Epinephrine, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 1016-1020
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 37/12 1961

0456

Limbitrol--its status and relevance to treatment of neurotic disorders among Filipinos

Cadano, Anacleto H., M.D.,

Limbitrol has proved to be of great benefit in depression--anxiety, despondency, insomnia, and autonomic functional disorders. It is both a tranquilizer and antidepressant. Side effects like drowsiness or fatigue are easily controlled. They subside spontaneously within a few days. The drug is free of habituation and addictive properties, and hypotensive effects.

Keywords: Depression, Biomedical Research, Medicine

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. 9 Issue No. 1, pages 1-9
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/1 1971

0457

Lord Lister: the centenary of his epochal introduction of antiseptics in 1865

Stransky, Eugene

Lord Lister retired from his position in London after death of his wife on August 1893. He died on February 10, 1912. His last years were spent in complete retirement, although highly revered by the British nation. Jack Penn of Johannesburg in his life story of Lord Lister finished his article with the following sentence: "He was born to greatness, lived for humanity and he died with honor"

Keywords: Surgeons, Joseph Lister, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 12, pages 803-809
2017,

0458

Lung cancer "ectopic" or inappropriate gonadotropic hormone production (in vitro demonstration)
Guerrero, Reuben C.

Inappropriate or ectopic hormone production has been reported in many types of malignancies. At times, a single tumor may produce more than one hormone which results in a combination of clinical pictures presented by the patient.

Keywords: Lung cancer, Hormones, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XLVIII Issue No. 2, pages 81-95
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

0459

What makes cancers negative tuberculin reactors?
Garcia, Eusebio Y., M.D., Sulit, Amando M., B.S., Garcia, Antonio C.

At the outset, the tuberculin test for cancer is not in any manner a diagnostic test for the same disease. This test has appeared in the literature quiet recently. It began only two years ago when a few researchers in the United States found that frank cancers gave the negative tuberculin reactions. Since then, this exciting discovery has spread to many parts of the world. In the Philippines, Villazor has made use of it in separating the cancerous from the non-cancerous and/or bacterial infectious. Other than this, nothing new on the same subject has come up in this country

Keywords: Cancer, Tuberculin test, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 10, pages 637-341
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/10 1965

0460

Malignancy of the corpus uteri
Roa, Amelia D.

This is a review of 30 cases of malignancy of the corpus uteri admitted to the Santo Tomas University Charity Hospital from January, 1952 to December 1961. All these cases have been proven by histopathological examination of the uterus removed on operation or only of the uterine scrapings in 2 cases that were not hysterectomized because of

refusal in one and advisability of the procedure due to the advanced state in the other. An attempt is made to analyze and evaluate the important aspects of the disease found in these series as compared to studies and reports in the literature done on the same subject

Keywords: Uterus, Female reproductive system, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 555-562
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0461

Management of war wounds AFPMC, orthopedic SVC de la Cruz, Renato

Wounds whether civilian or acquired through war are almost the same. However, war wounds differ in that it needs thorough and detailed care because of their nature. War wounds needs thorough debridement and a very close follow up, continuous re-assessment. All of which will attribute to the success in the management of war wounds.

Keywords: Wounds complication, War wounds, Medicine

Bulletin of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center Society, Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, 19-20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 20/2 1978

0462

Mass media and child care in the Philippines Belmonte-Cuyugan, Carmelita M.D., Rigor, Eustacia, M.D., Uson-Peralta, Ma. Louisa G., M.D., Feliciano- Bauzon, Aurora

In the Philippines, the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children are infections and nutritional disorders. Death due to pneumonias and gastroenteritis are often due to delay in the treatment of the patients with these diseases. Tetanus and measles, which have almost been eradicated in developed countries because of active immunization, remain among the common causes of mortality and morbidity in our infants and young children as they do in many developing countries like the Philippines. Nutritional disorders cause death by themselves and also by predisposing children to infection.

Keywords: Primary health care, Mass media and medicine, Medicine

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 17-20
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

The mechanism of cardiac excitation and conduction Guzman,Santiago V.

The heart is capable of initiating within itself periodic impulses that will determine its activity. This automatic rhythmic property in the mammalian heart resides in the muscle of the heart and not with the nervous structure associated with it. Under normal circumstances, the automatic behavior of the heart is subserved only by specialized cardiac structures--the nodal tissue. The ordinary cardiac contractile musculature and even the Purkinji fibers do not normally possess this property.

Keywords: Myocardium, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 10, pages 652-655
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/10 1965

The Medical Act of 1959

The article discusses briefly the Medical Act of 1959 or the Republic Act 2382. This Act provides for and shall govern (a) the standardization and regulation of medical education; (b) the examination for registration of physicians; and (c) the supervision, control and regulation of the practice of medicine in the Philippines.

Keywords: Laws in medicine, Republic Act 2382, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 441-448
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

Medical education: from the student's point of view Estioko, Manuel, R., U

The article discusses the thoughts and suggestions of students of medicine about their respective field of study. For the students, medicine is a science with a tremendous capacity for progress. In the past few years, astounding medical strides took place. Advances took place in our medical concepts. Medical science shall continue to progress. We must not therefore sit down complacently. We must keep up with the tempo of modernity if we expect to be called civilized. Throughout the article, there are suggestions from students to further develop the medical education.

Keywords: Medical school, Medicine students, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 463-465
2017,

0466

Medical education: from the educator's point of view
Barrera, Benjamin

Medical education is always a live topic for discussion and study anywhere and for good reason, for it deals with the preparation and training of men and women who are to be the guardians of our health; and health is the sine qua non of all human activities.

Keywords: Medical educators, Medical education, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 466-468
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0467

Medical education: from the practitioner's point of view
Roa, Benjamin

The article presents some views on medical education from the standpoint of medical practitioners. On the promise that every nation must assume the responsibility of developing its own system of education, it is axiomatic that the pattern of medical education in our country must be geared to meet the basic health needs and medical care requirements of its people, and it follows, therefore, that the curricula must be constantly re-evaluated to insure relevance with the rapid growth of the science of medicine, and with the challenging factors confronting the medical profession in the country

Keywords: Medical practitioners, Medical education, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 469-470
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0468

Medical education for the Philippines of the seventies
Campos, Paulo C.

To speak on medical education to a body of medical educators is like stirring up a hornets' nest. Ideas and opinions on the subject have varied according to the perspective and outlook of the proponent.

I speak on the subject as a healer and a teacher in Philippine society fully cognizant of its needs and its many limitations-economic, cultural, political, geographical, climatic and many others.

Keywords: Medical education, Medical educators, Medicine

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 3, pages 17-36
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/3 1971

0469

Medicine: the way to progress and world peace
Alimurung, Mari

Inaugural Address before the Joint Medical Convention of the Taipei Physicians' Association, the 56 annual meeting of the Formosan Medical Association, and the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, held in Taipei, November 22-24, 1963.

Keywords: Inaugural Address, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 4, pages 275-279
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 6/4 1963

0470

Medicine: the way to progress and world peace
Alimurung, Mariano M.

The inaugural address before the Joint Medical Convention of the Taipei Physicians, Association, the 56 Annual meeting of the Formosan Medical Association, and the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, held in Taipei, November 22-24, 1963.

Keywords: Alimurung, Mariano M., Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 1, pages 3-7
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/1 1964

0471

Midline abdominal transumbilical incision

Enad, Jesus G., M.S., F.

The advantages and disadvantages of midline abdominal incision are presented with a review of operations using this incision at the Enad Hospital

Keywords: Abdominal wall, Geriatrics, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 188-193
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

0472

Misconceptions on Freudian psychoanalysis

Samson, Jose A.,

It is often assumed that the fundamental error of Freudian psychoanalysis is in holding to the proposition that all human behavior and mental dynamics are explainable in terms of sex. This is a foolish belief since Freud was not a stupid man to hold to such a notion. In the lectures delivered at the University of Vienna, Freud expressed among others.

Keywords: Human behavior, Psychoanalysis, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 233-236
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0473

Modern management of acute infantile diarrhea

Belmonte, Carmelita R.

The modern treatment of infantile diarrhea is based primarily on the careful correction of the fluid and electrolyte losses, on the diet, and the treatment of the infection if present. We have emphasized the necessity of determining the degree of severity of diarrheal diseases. In the correction of fluid and electrolyte losses we have emphasized that three amounts must be taken into consideration in planning the therapy, namely, the deficit present and the amount necessary to meet the normal daily requirements and the continuing losses of fluid and electrolyte produced by continuing diarrhea and vomiting, etc., due to the disease process itself

Keywords: Acute disease, Diarrhea, Infantile, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 12, pages 901-908
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/12 1961

Modern trends in the treatment of Arrhythmias

Lavadia, Pedro Jr.

Although limited in scope, surgery for arrhythmias may be thought of in heart blocks following open heart surgery and in Adam-Stokes following coronary arteriosclerotic heart disease. In cardiac arrest especially occurring in places where thoracotomy for open massage is too risky or may be too late, external cardiac resuscitation has time and again, been proven to be effective. If after successful resuscitation a heart block exists, the patient's heart may be hooked up temporarily or permanently to an artificial vest-pocket sized pacemaker

Keywords: Cardiology, Arrhythmias, Cardiac, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 689-691
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (tersavid) in coronary heart disease

Alimurung, Mariano M., M.D., Paulino-Abundo, Helen

Pivalybenzhydrazine (Terzavid) was administered to fifty patients with angina pectoris, of which 17 had acute myocardial infarction and the other 33 with coronary insufficiency as proven clinically and electrocardiographically. Based on the observations on the chest pain, the results obtained were considered excellent in 33, good in 10, fair in 6 and poor in 1. Thus remarkable improvement was noted in 43 out of the 50 patients studied. No significant side effects were observed on either clinical or laboratory examinations, electrocardiograms remained essentially unchanged. These being limited to clinical observations, cannot shed added light in the possible mode of action of amine oxidase inhibitors in the relief of angina pectoris.

Keywords: Pivalybenzhydrazine, Angina pectoris, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 529-534
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

Moral ethics in medical practice

Tan, Jesus M.

Why is this moral aspect often neglected when Morality is one of the main cornerstones of Medicine? But for one exception, our Medical colleges do not include Moral Ethics in their curriculum, although we continuously pay lip service to it. How can we exhort our medical men, especially the young medical graduates, to maintain the moral standards of the profession when we don't teach them even the fundamentals of the Moral Law? In our daily practice we came across medico-moral cases, the dividing line of which, between right or wrong, is so hazy that the average medical practitioner, well-meaning but untrained in this matter, finds it impossible to decide as to the proper courses to follow.

Keywords: Medical practice, Medicine, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 202-208
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0477

The morality of orchiectomy in prostatic cancer **Gisbert, Antonio O., A.B.**

At first sight there seems to be no question of morality in an operation which promises and actually produces relief and prolongation of life in a patient who, otherwise, is doomed to die from cancer of the prostate within two years of its inception. None of the usual moral objections are involved: the operation does not take away another life, as in therapeutic abortion; nor does it endanger a second life, as in indirect abortion.

Keywords: Orchiectomy, Prostate Cancer, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 209-211
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0478

Myocarditides in childhood. **Cabalona, Romualdo**

The research deal with the different causes of myocarditis in childhood as observed in our population, and will attempt to report on the recent broad general concepts regarding them in the hope that it can add to the accumulation of larger body of literature on the topic.

Keywords: Myocarditis, Myocardium, Myocardial lesions , Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 7, 463-472
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/7 1964

The need for safety rules and regulation to control noise in the industry in the Philippines

Santillan, Jose S

With the rapid industrialization of our country, noise is becoming more and more of a problem--one which should be the concern of the worker, the employer, the Safety and Health Division of the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Bureau of Health Services and the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

Keywords: Industrialization, Public safety, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 9, pages 594-595
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/9 1965

Nephroprotective effects of Imperata Cylindrica Root Aqueous Extract (ICRAE) on sprague-dawley rats with gentamicin-induced acute kidney injury

Santos, Jio Raphael V. , Santos, Camille Anne R. , Santos, Gianna Kristin M. , Santos, Bobbie Marie M. , Sampang, Adrian V. , San Pedro, Raymond Joseph L. , Salvador, Philline Aurea Grace S. , Salabi, Sitti Khadija U. , Salazar-Paras, Diane Katherine R. , Sahagun, Jereel Aaron R. , Sabitsana, Clemens Lee M. , Reyes, Paula Veronica S.J. , Roque, Vladimir Lenin A. , Repolona, Paul Anthony S. , Ragonton, Lalaine Cyrille R. , Ragasa, Richard Raymund R. , Rabanal, Patrick N. , Quizon, Samuele Anton E. , Poblete, Jonnel B., Santos, Nick Rainier

Background & Objective: Acute kidney injury (AKI) refers to a sudden impairment of kidney function and represents a significant medical condition in developing countries. Despite the current measures for preventing AKI, there is still a great need to search for plant-based prevention and treatment. This study aimed to evaluate the nephroprotective effects of cogon (*Imperata cylindrica*) root aqueous extract (ICRAE) in Sprague-Dawley rats with gentamicin-induced Acute Kidney Injury (AKI).

Methodology: Fifteen Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly assigned to five groups: Control (per orem NSS, intraperitoneal NSS), Gentamicin (p.o. NSS, i.p. gentamicin), and three treatment groups ICRAE 100, 500 and 1000 (p.o. 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg ICRAE, i.p. gentamicin). ICRAE and NSS were administered at days 1-17 while gentamicin at days 8-17. Kidney weight to body weight ratio (KWBWR), biochemical, and histological parameters were evaluated and statistically analyzed.

Results: There was an observed trend of decreasing kidney weight as extract concentration increased. A significant decrease ($p=0.0466$) in serum creatinine was observed in ICRAE 100 and 1000. Furthermore, a trend of decreasing BUN as extract concentration increased was also observed ($p=0.23142$). Histopathology analysis showed similar damages in the tubules and interstitium across all groups. Distal tubule hyaline casts were present in Gentamicin, ICRAE 100, and ICRAE 500 but absent in ICRAE 1000.

Conclusion: The results signify a potential nephroprotective effect of the extract especially in the early stages of AKI. This effect is mainly attributed to the flavonoids and reducing substances in ICRAE, which exhibit antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, as confirmed by the phytochemical analysis performed. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Imperata cylindrica, Acute kidney injury, Gentamicin, Cogon, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 1,
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0482

On Neurofibromatosis (Von Recklinghausen's Disease)

Stransky, Eugene, M.D., Mendoza, Reynaldo R.

A case of neurofibromatosis in a twelve and a half year-old girl has been reported. While there were no fibromata in the skin there were plenty of cafe au lait spots in such a number and character that they are pathognomonic for neurofibromatosis. There has been hypertrophy and bowing of the right femur with simultaneous hypertrophy of the soft tissues. There has been a definite cyst formation on the lower end of the femur and a bilateral pressure deformity in the upper half of the same femur.

Keywords: Neurofibroma, Neurofibromatosis 1, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 715-725
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0483

A new method of one stage repair of urethral stricture

Borromeo, Venustian

The article is about the treatment of stricture of the male urethra. It has long been a challenge and a problem to physicians. In most cases, surgical excision of the stenosed portion, followed by anastomosis of the cut ends of the urethra is employed. Or performing external ureterotomy with the lysis of the stricture and incised urethra is allowed to re-epithelize over an indwelling urethral catheter; or by first-stage urethroplasty by Thompson, or by Flacks urethroplasty.

Keywords: Urethra, Urethroplasty, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 11, 680-684
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/11 1964

0484

Non-carcinogenic health risks of heavy metals in Bighead Carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*) from Laguna de Bay, Philippines
Victorio B.

This paper assessed the potential risks to human health associated with exposure to heavy metals that have bioaccumulated in bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*) from Laguna de Bay. Fish samples were collected in eight sampling stations in three major areas of the lake during the dry and wet seasons. Dry season samples were collected from May to June 2010 and wet season samples from September to November 2010. Coordinates of sampling site locations were recorded using Global Positioning System (GPS) and plotted in Geographic Information System (GIS) digital maps. Heavy metals analyses for cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), arsenic (As), and chromium (Cr) were conducted using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) and Mercury Analyzer. Estimates of health risks associated with bighead carp consumption were summarized according to non- carcinogenic effects. Non-carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (NHQ) values of the five heavy metals showed that lead was the most urgent pollutant of concern in terms of adverse health effects from risks associated with bighead carp consumption from all sampling locations in the lake. From the point of view of human health protection and disease prevention, bighead carp from Laguna de Bay is not fit for long term human consumption primarily due to lead contamination. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Health risk assessment, Heavy metals, Laguna de Bay, Bighead Carp, *Aristichthys nobilis*, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. , 2013,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0485

Norethisterone acetate (SH 420) in the treatment of pre and post menopausal women with advanced cancer of the breast (Preliminary report)
Guerrero, Reuben C.

The exact role played by the progestogens in the management of breast cancer is less clear inspite of many favorable reports published in the literature and where remission rates of about 40% or more are obtained even with patients who show no response to the other modalities of treatment

Keywords: Norethindrone, Norethindrone, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XLVIII Issue No. 2, pages 63-68
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

0486

Nursing and primary health care
Lee, K. S

Public primary health care should be a priority in each nation. This paper aims to explain the importance, concept and characteristics of primary health care. Health is a reflection more of socio-economic and cultural realities while health

care pattern to a large extent is determined by political consideration. In this respect politicians and strategists play a decisive role in determining the pattern of the health care delivery system of the country. The concept of primary health care as adopted in the Alma Ata Conference is defined as essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination

Keywords: Health care, Public health, Primary health care, Medicine

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 10-16
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

0487

Observations following distention of the intrahepatic and common hepatic ducts in man
Horrilleno, Emilio G., F.P.C.S., Limson, Antonio R., M.D., Chavez, Florencio R.

Localized distention in the left or right intrahepatic duct or the common bile duct produces severe "bursting" epigastric pain localized at the midline. This is associated with increased heart rate, respiratory rate and amplitude, but produce no changes in the electrocardiogram except the sinus tachycardia.

Keywords: Electrocardiography, Hepatic duct, common, Bile ducts, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2, pages 63-72
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/2 1963

0488

Observations on sclerema-like conditions among Filipino infants.
Maniquis, Ernestina M.D., Medina, Soni

The research focuses on the contributory factors to the development of sclerema neonatorum. It is an uncommon disease characterized by a diffuse, rapidly spreading, non-edematous, tallow-like hardening of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue of infants in the first weeks of life. In this paper, it has been shown that there is a considerable confusion with other conditions with hardening of the skin and subcutaneous tissues.

Keywords: Sclerema Neonatorum, Sclerema Neonatorum, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 7, 452-462
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/7 1964

Occupational health services in the Philippines

Asuan, Senen L. R., B.S.

The Philippines, as any developing country, is faced with occupational health problems that go in stride with increasing industrial development. Labor statistics showed that by the end of 1966, the country with a population of 33 millions, had around 37,000 working establishment, the majority of which are small and only a little more than one thousand employed 200 and more workers.

Keywords: Occupational Medicine, Industrial medical services, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIX Issue No. 5, pages 403-406
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 19/5 1970

Occupational malignancies: a case report

Santillan, Jose S. M.D. , Castelo-Sotto, Herminia

There are proofs that many products and materials are capable of producing malignancies in animals as well as in men; however, not all men react in the same manner and a considerable period may elapse between the application or contract with a carcinogen and the appearance of tumor or disease, and depending upon individual susceptibility, the period may vary from a few months to several years. Most often, the casual connection to employment is missed more so when the workers has already stopped working. The industrial specialists as well as the general practitioner and laboratory physicians all play important roles in the study and prevention of malignancies among industrial workers.

Keywords: Carcinogens, Malignancies, Medicine

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XXXIX Issue No. 2, pages 840-844
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 39/11 1963

Occupational skin cancer: a case report

Santillan, Jose S

The article discusses the incidence of cancer in the Philippines. The common site of cancer in Filipinos is the uterus, breast, oral cavity, the skin, reticulo-endothelial lymph node, colon and anal canal, stomach nasopharynx and, ovary. Skin cancer ranks the fourth in order of occurrence in the body as shown by the studies of the University of Santo Tomas Hospital. The rate of malignancies to hospital admission in the Philippines is estimated at 1.43% and 2% by different observers. In 1960 cancer represented 2.3% of all deaths from other causes. Cancer become a public health problem recently when it was the 8th among the ten leading causes of death in 1953 and the 7th in 1960.

Keywords: Skin cancer, Skin diseases, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 10, 622-626
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/10 1964

0492

Open heart surgery with exacorporeal circulation
Belmonte, Benjamin A., M. D. , Estrada, Felix, M. D., Santos, Jose Antonio,

During the past few years temporary extra-corporeal circulation has been developed for clinical application in the surgical treatment of certain cardiovascular diseases. The stainless steel oxygenator, developed by the senior author, is a bubble diffusion type which consistently satisfied good oxygenation requirements without serious hematologic defects. The complete extra-corporeal pump-oxygenator system is described.

Keywords: Congenital heart disease, Heart, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 702-708
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

0493

**Operations in the colon and rectum for cancer with particular reference to refinements in
technic and the use of adjuvant chemotherapy**
Nuguid, Teodoro P., Crisostomo, Carlos M.D., Alfonso, Ricardo L., F.

In an effort to improve long term survival for cancer of the colon and rectum, a radical resection is advocated for curative resections. Refinements in technic and the use of a tumoricidal agent is described briefly.

Keywords: Chemotherapy adjuvant, Rectal neoplasms, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2, pages 97-100
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/2 1963

0494

Oral sustained-release nitroglycerine tablets in angina pectoris
Plotz, Milton M.D., F.

Nitroglycerine was first used in the treatment of angina pectoris less than 80 years ago (1879). Since that time, it has been established as by far the most useful drug in the treatment of that condition. No other drug, even those of the somewhat similar nitrite series, is as useful in the relief and prevention of anginal seizures. Nitroglycerine, like other nitrites, relaxes smooth muscles especially in the finer blood vessels, such as the coronaries.

Keywords: Angina pectoris, Nitroglycerin, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 11, pages 873-878
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/11 1961

0495

Organization plan for a U.S.T. research center

The purpose of the U.S.T. Research Center is to encourage research among the faculty members of this university. The center is, therefore, open to any faculty member interested in research work. Research is defined as studious inquiry; usually critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having for its aims the revision of accepted conclusions, in the light of newly discovered facts. In industry, research means scientific investigation, engineering development, pilot plant studies, product and process evaluation, market analysis, and any other formalized study of operation and functions.

Keywords: Research center, University of Santo Tomas, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 458-462
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0496

The organizer Cecilio, Salvador B

The embryologist has always marvelled at the strange phenomenon by which a complex organism develops from a simple egg. At one instant we have a single cell which, by a series of mitosis is gradually able to multiply itself millions, or even billions, of times its original number to form a new individual.

Keywords: Embryologist, Biology, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 395-398
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

Pathology of afibrinogenemia and fibrinogenopenia **Francisco, M.E.**

A defect in the transformation of fibrinogen to fibrin is responsible for the clotting defect known as afibrinogenemia. Owing to intravascular clotting, the fibrin could not be deposited where needed.

Keywords: Afibrinogenemia, Afibrinogenemia, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 1, pages 26-27
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/1 1963

Penetrating wounds of the heart **Durban, Virgilio J., F.P.C.S., Aportadera, Rizal**

This a report of recovery from a penetrating wound of the heart after repair by a general surgeon in a provincial hospital.

Keywords: Heart injuries, Wounds, penetrating, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 205-208
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

Perceived value of blackboard e-LeAP on the net generation learners in physical therapy **Dalusong, Maria Teres**

Background: The blackboard e-Learning Access Program (Bb e-LeAP) is a learning management system, which consists of an integrated set of productivity, communication, assessment, and content management tools intended to enhance learning through the web. The Physical Therapy (PT) Department of the University of Santo Tomas (UST) utilizes this in all its subjects in order to supplement classroom learning of the digitally adept Net Generation (Net Gen).

Objective: This study aimed to describe how the UST PT Net Gen utilized the Bb e-LeAP in their learning activities.

Methodology: A descriptive quantitative, cross-sectional online survey was employed in this study. A survey questionnaire was developed, which underwent pilot testing, reliability, and validity testing using SPSS. This was uploaded in the Bb e-LeAP course site with instructions and consent, and was used to collect data. A simple data analysis was made using excel spread sheet.

Results: More than 50% of the participants accessed Bb e-LeAP for preparing, understanding, and clarifying lessons. But, it was the least preferred among the different ways of learning. Though it has been utilized by PT Net Gen, it was accessed primarily for convenience in retrieving resources and least for learning process activities. A majority of the Net Gen still preferred learning through interaction, reading or highlighting printed materials, interactive multimedia and actual experience, though they are digitally adept.

Conclusion: The Bb e-LeAP is a useful tool that facilitated Net Gen's way of learning, such as preparing, understanding, and clarifying lessons. But just like other technologies, it was primarily used for convenience and secondary for learning process activities. The Bb-eLeAP is a medium used by Net Gen, which complements with their learning characteristics. But as a supplement to learning, it should incorporate learning activities that could promote higher order thinking among the Net Gen and that could maximize the features available in it. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: e-Learning, Blackboard, e-Learning management system, Net generation, Physical therapy, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 4, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0500

The personal physician and the annual examination **Lipkin, Ma**

Periodic examinations, essentially to detect existing disease, are being done by more and more examining groups and institutions. When done by the personal physician, the periodic review serves crucial additional purposes: 1) the detection and revision of those patterns of living which tend to decrease physical and mental well-being, that is, to decrease health; 2) the establishment of base lines for future comparisons of the patient's health situation; 3) the bringing up to date of data which may be crucial when serious illness strikes; 4) the facilitation of prompt treatment and follow-up of existing illness; and 5) the strengthening of the patient-physician relationship.

Keywords: Periodic health examinations, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 12, pages 761-765
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/12 1965

0501

Philippine Mental Health Association

The article presents the constitution and by-laws of the Philippine Mental Health Association

Keywords: Medicine Associations, Law in medicine, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. XIII Issue No. 7, pages 482-487
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/7 1964

0502

PHO/GAMMA V scintillation camera and accessories
Aquino, Lamberto D. Major, M.C., (

Searle's PHO/GAMMA V Scintillation camera is a stationary detector department, featuring advanced, proven high-speed electronics, maintaining the tradition of the finest field of uniformity to provide superior clinical results even during liver and lung studies. It is copper second (cps) which is sufficient for even highly specialized techniques such as dynamic cardiac studies.

Keywords: Searle\'s PHO/GAMMA V scintillation camera, Scintillation cameras, Medicine

Bulletin of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center Society, Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, pages 15-18
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 20/2 1978

0503

The physician and the arts
Lim, Gregorio G.

To speak on the arts, one has to become involved in the subject of culture, because arts constitute the materials and background of culture. Culture has been defined as the fullest development of the finest human qualities. To the physician, because of the nature of his profession, his cultural background is of utmost importance. With this fine quality, all his perfections in the knowledge of medicine will shine at their very best. But without it, he becomes a mere physician in name and may become brutal or cruel, repugnant or distasteful in spite of his five years in medical college or about 1,800 days or about 43,000 hours of devoted scientific studies of the human body.

Keywords: Physician and arts, Medicine and arts, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 12, pages 923-928
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/12 1961

0504

The physiological mechanisms concerned in the regulation of arterial blood pressure
Nolasco, Jesus B.

The forces that set up pressure in a closed system of conduits such as is present in the blood circulation may be studied in models. From physical models of the circulation we have learned the effects of altering the volume and character of the circulating liquid, the effects of altering the rate and force of pumping action and the effects of altering the elastic properties of tubes, but the living organism is however more complicated than an inanimate physical model. Let me review briefly what are generally accepted

Keywords: Blood pressure, Arterial blood pressure, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 11, pages 698-700
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/11 1965

0505

The place of antimicrobials in surgery

Limson, Benjamin

Antimicrobials are indicated in operations where massive contamination is unavoidable. A working knowledge on the more common infecting agents in various surgical conditions and their response to different antimicrobials is emphasized.

Keywords: Antimicrobial drugs, Prophylaxis , Antimicrobial, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 177-183
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

0506

Planned parenthood--its medical problems

Guevara, Felicisimo Y., M.D., F.P.

The article discusses methods of contraception that meets the requirement of the natural law. Rhythm is when there are definite days during the menstrual cycle of a woman when conception is not possible and the conjugal act can be placed in a normal way, while on fertile days of the cycle, abstinence will have to be observed. The end result is also birth control but the means to accomplish it is not immoral. There is no frustration of the marital act during the calculated safe period and the couple's abstinence during the fertile period gives them the opportunity to display heroic sacrifice which is virtuous.

Keywords: Parenthood, Family planning, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 237-241
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0507

"Plastic surgery of the nose (Rhinoplasty) and it's clinical evaluation"

Villafuerte, Cesar F.

It has been said once too often that Otolaryngology was a dying specialty, since the advent of Chemotherapeutics and the numerous Antibiotics.

Keywords: Rhinoplasty, Nose surgery, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 1, pages 8-16
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/1 1964

0508

Pneumoperitoneum and acute abdomen

Chikiamco, Paterno S.

Acute abdomen is a common and significant clinical condition met in medical and surgical practice. It can be simulated also by pseudo-acute condition. Hence any diagnostic aid that will enhance clinical differentiation is a welcome procedure. Here plain radiographic examination is emphasized. The presence of pneumoperitoneum usually simplifies the diagnostic picture. But even this so called pneumoperitoneum require differential diagnosis radiologically as well as clinical correlation, for pneumoperitoneum is not a disease entity but rather a mere physical sign.

Keywords: Abdomen, Pneumoperitoneum, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 1, pages 26-37
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/1 1964

0509

Postmortem cesarean section: two successful cases

Hocson, Norberto P.

Two successful deliveries by postmortem cesarean section are reported one is a pair of twins who are still alive five years after. The other newborn died three weeks after of an acquired infection. A postmortem cesarean section will be successful if it is done soon enough, the mother died of an acute illness, and the fetus is near term.

Keywords: Cesarean section, Pregnancy outcome, Medicine

0510

Post-traumatic psycho-neurotic state in industry **Santillan, Jose S**

The article talks about the condition called traumatic neurosis. It is a psycho-neurotic disorder the acute symptomatic expression of which is brought about by trauma as a special stress. A study found that those patients who showed a higher incidence of neurotic conflict prior to the injury were more prone to develop the chronic post-traumatic reaction. They also concluded that the severity of the injury was less important than the pre-traumatic personality in the development of post-traumatic reaction.

Keywords: Traumatic neurosis, Trauma, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 722-724
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/12 1964

0511

Prediction of polyketide product from module organization of enzymes using cumulative tanimoto fragment scores **Magboo, Ma. Sheila A. , Mendoza, John Alt**

Polyketide is a major class of natural product possessing several pharmacological properties. Performing wet laboratory experiments to discover a functional polyketide is costly and difficult because of its trial-and-error nature. However, the analogous biosynthesis of these metabolites to fatty acids makes the resulting compound predictable. Through the use of information technology, a stand-alone computational tool –Predyketide –was created to observe the resulting structure per elongation, and to allow prediction and visualization of the most possible natural product compound on the molecular level. Such design can provide the researchers the structures of some novel compounds, which can be used for in-silico drug research and screening. With these functionalities, Predyketide can help in the discovery of new drugs – requiring lesser time and effort. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Polyketide, Polyketide synthase, Tanimoto coefficient, Modular synthesis, Domain sequence, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. Issue No. ,
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

Preliminary comparative chemical profiles and cytotoxic activities of two Philippine *Allium sativum* Linn. varieties: Ilocos white and native

Heralde, III, Francisco M. , Nicodemus, Jr., Nemencio A. , Agrupis, Shirley C. , Yu, Gracia Fe B. , Echavez, Marlon Dave J. , Olivar, Dyan Day Bandj DC. , Alvarez, Michael Russelle , Wang, Lien-Yung , Moreno, Patrick Gabr

Background: Aside from its culinary uses, garlic (*Allium sativum*), locally known as “bawang”, is a widely cultivated herb with numerous medicinal properties, including antibacterial, antihypertensive, cytotoxic, and anticancer, among others.

Objectives: This study aimed to compare the metabolites present in two Philippine garlic varieties - Ilocos White and Native - and evaluate their cytotoxicity to HCT116 colon cancer cell line.

Methods: Ethanolic extracts of the garlic varieties were profiled for metabolite content using an ultraperformance liquid chromatography coupled with quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-QTOF). The extracts were then tested for HCT116 cytotoxicity through the MTT proliferation assay.

Results: Twenty-eight putatively identified compounds were found common to the two varieties of garlic; eight are possibly unique to Ilocos White and four to the Native variety. The metabolites include organosulfur compounds, biosynthetic precursors, and small peptides. Ilocos White had half as much organosulfur compounds and thrice fatty acyl metabolites as the Native variety. Ilocos White exhibited mild cytotoxicity to HCT116 at 1 ug/uL in contrast with the Native variety, which exhibited cell proliferative activity.

Conclusion: The preliminary study yielded data showing similarities and differences in chemical profiles, as well as cytotoxic activities of two local varieties of garlic, Ilocos White and Native. UPLC-QTOF MS, as a platform for metabolite profiling, enabled putative identification of unique compounds with potential use as chemotaxonomic markers. Future work includes fragmentation analysis for validation of compound identities. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: *Allium sativum*, Ilocos white garlic, Native garlic, Mass spectrometry, QTOF, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

The problem of heart diseases in Oriental countries **Alimurung, Mariano M., M.D., Alimurung, Mariano M., M.D., F.**

Cardiovascular statistical data in the Orient are far from being complete. There is the obvious difficulty that such a type of investigation must face in the so-called underdeveloped countries where facilities for research and health data are necessarily inadequate, if not unreliable.

Keywords: Cardiovascular diseases, Cardiovascular diseases, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 1, pages 17-25
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)

0514

Problems of the aged: legal and government program
Molinam Antonio M., D.

The article discusses the laws regulated about the old aged or aged in the Philippines.

Keywords: Age (Law), Old age assistance, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 402-406
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

0515

Problems of the aged: the medical aspects
Alimurung, Mariano M.

It is high time that we, in the Philippines, organize our program for the care of the aged. A good program, however, can be adopted only after a serious study of all the facets of the problem, as we are considering in this symposium. Above all, it must be based on the realization of the peculiarities of the medical problems of the aged that I have briefly pointed out.

Keywords: Gerontological problems, Health care, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 397-401
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

0516

Pseudocyst of the pancreas
Aves, Renato B., M.D., Yap, Pacifico

The term pseudocyst of the pancreas is an encysted fluid collection in the peripancreatic tissues of the lesser omental sac surrounded by firm fibrous connective tissues. It is a relatively uncommon pathology of the pancreas, so that the experience of most surgeons in dealing with them is limited. We are presenting our experience with pseudopancreatic cysts within the last five years including a brief discussion of the etiology, symptomatology, differential diagnosis and management of this condition

Keywords: Pancreas, Pseudocyst, Pseudocyst, Pseudocyst, Medicine

0517

Psychoneurotic disorders in industry **Guilatco, Fidel M., M.D.,**

Post-traumatic psychoneurosis is a condition of the mind whereby unfavorable mental influences disturb the function of the body through nervous mechanisms. It is one that follows physical injury. It may follow an injury to any part of the body, but the great majority are related to head injury, and is characterized by complaints of headache, dizziness, loss of memory or concentration, insomnia, nightmares, etc. In the majority of cases these reactions are believed to represent the personality reaction to specific physical trauma. Cases of post-traumatic psychoneurosis are known to recover after return to occupation and final settlement of their claim, as this case which we have just cited has shown.

Keywords: Psychoneurosis, Psychosomatic disorders, Medicine

0518

Quality of life changes in Filipino cancer patients from baseline to one year after diagnosis: a country-specific analysis of the action study

Kimman, Merel L. , Rivera, Adovich S. , Lam, Hilton Y. , Ngelangel, Corazon A., Real, Irisyl O. , Balete, Soleda

Background: Health-related quality of life is an important aspect of cancer research. Studies in the Philippines documenting this among survivors are limited in scope and number.

Objective: To document quality of life indicators of Filipino cancer survivors starting at 12 months from diagnosis and identify predictors of these changes.

Methods: The ACTION study is a prospective longitudinal study examining the economic and health impact of cancer in the Southeast Asian Region. A country-specific analysis for Filipino patients was conducted.

Results: Of the 909 Filipinos included in the study, 462 survived month 12 and had health-related quality of life (HRQoL) data. HRQoL data showed significant improvement from baseline (0.73, SD: 0.15) to month 12 (0.79, SD: 0.24) as measured by the EQ-5D weight score. Similar trends were seen in the EQ5D VAS Scores and the QLQ30 Global function scores. There was, however, an increase in the proportion of respondents experiencing significant problems related to EQ5D domains by month 12. Data disaggregated according to cancer type showed a decrease in QLQ30 GF scores from baseline to month 12 for all types except breast cancer. Individuals at risk of anxiety and depression increased from 15.37% to 25.54% and 18.83% to 32.25%, respectively. Predictors of worsening HRQOL include experiencing economic hardship, progression of disease, and higher stage at baseline.

Conclusion: HRQOL scores were found to increase despite experiencing more difficulties in function among Filipino cancer survivors one year after diagnosis. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Cancer survivor, Philippines, Health-related quality of life, Medicine

, Volume No. 21 Issue No. 1,
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0519

Quantitative in-vitro analysis of Streptococcus mutans adherence to orthodontic materials treated with cetylpyridinium chloride mouthwash **Tan-Zafra, Josiev**

Background: Orthodontic materials have a high cariogenic potential, and carious lesions often develop during orthodontic treatment due to the pervasive growth of bacterial flora. Streptococcus mutans is the main etiologic agent in the formation of dental caries.

Objectives: This study investigated the effect of Cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) mouth rinse on S. mutans adherence to orthodontic brackets and adhesives.

Methodology: Twenty (20) each of saliva-coated orthodontic bracket types [metal, ceramic, and self-ligating] as well as adhesive specimens [Self-Cure adhesive (System 1+); Light-Cure adhesive (Transbond XT); and Resin Modified Glass Ionomer (Fuji Ortho LC)] were exposed to S. mutans and then rinsed with distilled water. Half of the specimens were further immersed in CPC for 30 seconds. All samples were immersed in Dey-Engley broth and subjected to a Maki method of culture. CFUs were determined for each group.

Results: There was no significant difference in S. mutans CFUs among the three different kinds of brackets when rinsed with either water or with CPC. However, there was a significant overall reduction of CFUs when brackets were subjected to CPC as compared to water alone. Among adhesives in water, System +1 yielded significantly lower colonies of S. mutans than the other adhesive types. On intervention with the CPC, the type of adhesive material does not affect the effectiveness of the mouthwash. Further treatment of the CPC mouthwash produced significantly lower CFU counts in brackets and adhesives than those rinsed with sterile distilled water.

Conclusion: Prophylactic use of a CPC mouthwash as an adjunct to plaque control is recommended for orthodontic patients. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: S. mutans adherence, Orthodontic brackets, Orthodontic adhesives, Cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) mouthwash, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 2,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0520

The Quirino Memorial General Hospital--on its foundation day

The article discusses about the founding anniversary of the formerly Labor Hospital, Quirino Memorial General Hospital on August 15, 1964. It is to commemorate and acknowledge the fact that it was the abiding humanitarian concern of the late President Quirino for the laboring class that was the motivation for the establishment of this medical institution dedicated to the physical well-being of our people.

Keywords: Hospitals, Quirino Memorial General Hospital, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 506-509
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0521

Racially-determined variations in root and canal morphology of teeth used in the UP College of Dentistry Pre-Clinical Endodontics Course Pagdanganan, Viviane M. , Medina, Ma. Concepc

Background and Objective: Knowledge on racially-determined root canal variations could be very helpful in confirming the location of root canals and their subsequent management. This in vitro study was performed to investigate the root and canal morphology of teeth used by students of Endodontics of the University of the Philippines College of Dentistry (UPCD).

Methodology: The lengths of human permanent teeth with access cavities (n=1992) were measured from a predetermined reference point till the apex. To determine canal length, a file was inserted until its tip was at the apical foramen, and then from this measurement, 0.5 mm. was subtracted. The teeth were then decalcified, cleared and stained. Canal configuration was examined with a loupe having 3.5x magnification. Frequency distribution was used to present the results.

Results and Conclusions: All anterior teeth and mandibular second premolars had one root, as well as most maxillary second premolars (90%) and mandibular first premolars (99%). Most mandibular first (99%) and second molars (77%) had two roots. Most maxillary first (97%) and second molars (68%) had three roots. All maxillary central incisors, the distobuccal and palatal roots of maxillary molars, and most of the distal roots of the mandibular second molars (97%) had one canal (Type I). The predominant canal configurations for roots with two canals are Type III (1-2-1) for all anterior teeth except maxillary canines and for the distal root of mandibular second molars; Type V (1-2) for maxillary canines and mandibular premolars; and Type II (2-2) for maxillary second premolars, mandibular first molars and all other roots. The teeth in this study exhibited features common to teeth of both Asian and non-Asian races. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Root canal, Root canal length, Canal configuration, Root morphology, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 2,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0522

Recent advances in dermatologic therapy

Garcia-Lopez, Milagros

The articles discusses the developments in treating skin diseases through topical dematologic therapy. The most significant advance in dermatologic therapy as well as in other fields of medicine is the use of Steroids. Several skin diseases are treated with steriods such as; acute self-limited skin eruptions, chronic and fatal skin disorders, and chronic non-fatal, but incapacitating skin disorders. For the topical steroids, alone and in combination have usurped the places of most other anti-eczematous, anti-inflammant or and anti-pruritic local agents. The superficial infections are usually managed by local bacitracin, neomycin and polymyxins-instead of mercurials, dyes and phenolic substances.

Keywords: Skin diseases, Dermatology, Steroids, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 10, 607-616
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/10 1964

0523

Reducing maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage in the Philippines

Antonio, Carl Abelardo T. , Lim, Joanna Marie M. , Tendilla, Jastine Tr

Maternal mortality remains a public health concern in the Philippines. Postpartum hemorrhage accounts for a significant proportion of maternal deaths among Filipinos and impacts families and the wider community. This paper reviewed the problem of and current solutions to postpartum hemorrhage, which is considered as the leading cause of maternal deaths in the country. Recommendations are also presented that aim to address the multiple factors that lead to maternal mortality and that emphasize the need for multi-stakeholder involvement to ensure that no woman dies in giving life. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Maternal mortality, Postpartum hemorrhage, Philippines, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 3,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0524

Rehabilitation problems in workmen's compensation

Castelo-Sotto, Herminia

Rehabilitation is an acknowledged branch of medicine which deals with the restoration of disabled persons to the fullest physical, mental and economic usefulness of which they are capable

Keywords: Occupational Medicince, Rehabilitation, Medicine

0525

Relative levels of alpha fetoprotein in confirmed hepatomas among Filipinos
Racela Jr., Antonio S., M.D., Pascasio, Flora M., M.D., Alvarez, Sol

The presence of alpha fetoprotein is established to be a highly specific indicator of primary hepatoma in the adult. However, it has been shown that there is a marked geographic variation or possibly ethnic as well, in the percentage of positivity. Hence, in a Filipino population twenty proven hepatomas were studied for fetoprotein in their sera by immunodiffusion. Fifty percent were found to be positive. Different serum dilutions were made and tested. It was observed that the fetoprotein levels varied from patient to patient. This did not appear to be related to the stage of the disease or to the clinical manifestation Alpha fetoprotein (AFP) has been found to be secreted by induced hepatomas in 1963 by Abelev. Its application to the diagnosis of human hepatoma was introduced by Tatarinov. Several studies subsequently have been made and the test when positive has been claimed to be diagnostic for hepatoma. Under the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), sera of hepatomas from selected parts of the world had an average of 75% positivity for fetoprotein. There are many studies, however, from different countries and population groups where there is a marked variation in the percentage of positivity ranging from 28% to 81% Our initial interest was mainly directed to a survey of liver diseases in Filipinos and particularly hepatomas in relation to the serum fetoprotein test. This is in an attempt to be able to contribute to the earlier diagnosis of hepatomas as well as to find out the positivity of the test in hepatomas here and compare it with other countries and population groups. The present report is on twenty proven hepatomas which are part of a larger group of liver disease being studied for AFP

Keywords: Hepatomas, Hepatoma, Hepatoma, Medicine

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 48 Issue No. 6, pages 314-320
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/6 1972

0526

Report on the unusual variant of Landry-guillain-barre-strohl syndrome: (bilateral, complete ophthalmoplegia and areflexia)
Pascual, Reginaldo M.D., Ostrea, Enrique M., Jr., M.D., Chan, Asteria C.

An unusual variant of Landry-Guillain-Barre-Strohl syndrome is reported in a 4 years old male who manifested principally with complete, bilateral ophthalmoplegia and areflexia. The Fisher variant of this syndrome subsequently reported by other authors, emphasizes the importance of ataxia, which this patient did not exhibit.

Keywords: Guillain-barre syndrome, Guillain-barre syndrome, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 12, pages 766-772
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/12 1965

Right heart catheterization **Dizon, Francisc**

Generally patients submitted for cardiac catheterization fall under 4 groups, namely: 1) those in whom heart disease is suspected on equivocal and uncertain findings and the patient is persistently symptomatic, 2) those with multiple anomalies and in whom the laboratory and physical findings are complex and the diagnosis is not obvious, 3) those in whom the assessment of the valvular defect cannot be made in certainty on clinical findings alone and 4) when there is necessity to confirm the extent at which the lesion has been corrected after surgery.

Keywords: Cardiac catheterization, Coronary heart disease, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 9, pages 587-593
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/9 1965

Right hypochondriac pain **Grajo, Maria Z., M.D., F.**

A 22 year old married man from Pampanga was admitted to the Medical Service of the Santo Tomas University Hospital on January 21, 1962 because of right hypochondriac pain. The only external manifestation of this patient's disease was the moderately severe jaundice of the skin and sclerae. The peritoneal cavity contained approximately 1,200 cc of dark red blood. The liver extended 2cm below the right costal margin. The upper border of the liver, and the right leaf of the diaphragm, were at the level of the right third intercostal space, anteriorly.

Keywords: Hypochondriac pain, Hypochondrium, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 376-381
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

The role of T-cell exhaustion and other HIV-associated cellular pathways in the CD8+ T-cell immune response decline during HIV infection **Medina, Paul Mark B. , Deguit, Christian**

CD8+ T-cells are important mediators for adaptive immunity. During chronic HIV infection, HIV-specific CD8+ T-cells are continually exposed to HIV antigens, leading to their exhaustion, which is characterized by the progressive

loss of their effector functions. In addition to HIV-specific CD8+ T-cell exhaustion, there are other cellular pathways that take place during HIV infection, which bring about the decline of the overall CD8+ T-cell response. It is important to understand how all of these pathways, individually and interactively, contribute to CD8+ T-cell immunity. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: HIV, T-cell exhaustion, CD8+ T-cells, HIV tolerance, Viral escape mutants, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0530

The role of the hospital in community development.

Mayuga, Pe

The research aims to know the role of health care and medical services in the development of community. The hospital as defined by the Bureau of Medical Services, it is any institution which maintains and operates facilities for the diagnosis, treatment or care of two or more persons suffering from physical or mental illness over a period exceeding twenty-four hours, and/or for providing obstetrical care over a period of more than twenty-four hours. Hospitals as the hub of all public health, it clearly plays a vital role in the whole public health system. It has become a research center for scientific health and medical studies. It is providing bridge towards progressive and scientific health and medical practice, its facilities have to be utilized by health and medical as well as para-medical researchers. In which case, the hospital becomes an effective tool in community development, considering the fact that better health means progressive community life.

Keywords: Community development, Health care, Health services, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 490-493
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

0531

On sarcoma of the prostate in childhood a clinicopathological conference on September 30th, 1964

Stransky, Eugene

The article discusses the rarity of sarcoma of the prostate. According to studies, it occurs in any age, but is more frequent in the young. It is presented in the report that there has been a primary malignant tumor of the prostate infiltrating the urinary bladder without any metastases to other organs.

Keywords: Sarcoma, Fibrosarcoma, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 12, 733-739
2017,

0532

Satisfactions and problems encountered in the agencies of affiliation by selected colleges of nursing without home hospitals

Dieran-Curato, C

The study discusses the satisfactions and problems encountered in the agencies of affiliation by selected colleges of nursing without home hospitals. The study uses a normative-survey method focusing on the descriptive approach in the quantitative treatment of data gathered.

Keywords: Clinical instruction program, Hospital, Medicine

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , pages 40-47
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

0533

Schizophrenia management--the dawn of a new era

Imlah, Nor

Schizophrenia is a seriously disabling mental disorder which affects one in every hundred of the population of Britain. Seventy-five percent of these cases have their first acute breakdown before the age of 25. The incidence of breakdown has remained

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Schizophrenia, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIX Issue No. 5, pages 363-368
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 19/5 1970

0534

SEM/EDX profiling of particulate matter of cefuroxime powder for injection

Peña, Imelda G. , Bulatao, Bryan P

Background: The current pharmacopeial requirement on subvisible particulate matter present in injections only considers its quantity. It does not take into account the nature and source of a particulate matter.

Objectives: This study aimed to profile the particulate matter present in four brands of Cefuroxime powder for

injection commercially available in the Philippines.

Methods: The four brands were reconstituted in three experimental conditions. The solutions were filtered using a 0.45 µm polyethersulfone membrane filter to isolate the particulate matter. SEM/EDX was used to identify the particulate matter. The identification of the particulate matter was a result of integrating its size, morphology, chemical composition, and a comparison of the SEM/EDX outputs of the particulate matter with that of the known materials. The possible sources of the particulate matter were identified through literature review and experimentation.

Results: This study identified glass chips, glass lamellae, rubber fragments, polytetrafluoroethylene, fluorinated film coating, dolomite, paint, clay, undissolved Cefuroxime, silica powder, talc, calcium silicate, calcite, SS 316L, and a magnesium-rich particle. Brand D contained the most particulate matter types. Glass from the vials was the most common particulate matter followed by rubber, and calcium silicate.

Conclusion: There is no discernible trend in the type of particulate matter identified in the three experimental conditions. The sources of the particulate matter could not be precisely identified. The profiles may serve as a guide for the regulatory authority, sterile dosage form manufacturers, researchers, and healthcare professional directly involved in patient care. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Cefuroxime Na, Particulate matter, Powder for injection, SEM/EDX, Parenterals, Reconstitution, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 20 Issue No. 1, 2016,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0535

Sex difference in response to a carcinostatic agent aristolochic acid **Angeles, Leticia T., B.S. Pharm. M.S.**

Toxicity and tumor studies were done with a local medicinal plant alkaloid, aristolochic acid against Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma in mice. A striking and consistent sex difference in response, both in toxicity and antitumor activity was observed. There was at least a dual effect on males and females as regards toxicity, depending on whether the drug was given in acute single doses or in short or long-term chronic regimens. With acute doses, males were found more susceptible to the drug. Conversely, the females were more affected by chronically administered drug. The cause/s of death in either case may not be the same. At dose levels below the ED50 (1.15 mg/kg), it showed higher antitumor activity in males compared to the females. At higher doses beyond the ED50, the reverse is true, females more than males. The possible role of sex hormones in regulating membrane permeability, which is believed to be altered in carcinogenesis is emphasized. The significant relationship of biochemical structure, that is lipids, proteins and carbohydrate residues, to membrane permeability, is also discussed. Investigations, both at the gross and biochemical level confirm its antineoplastic activity. Marked renal and hepatotoxicity, however, are risks one has to contend with should it be used in clinical cancer chemotherapy.

Keywords: Carcinostatic agent, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 48 Issue No. 2, pages 81-95
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 48/2 1972

A simple method of dilatation and curettage

Apelo, Ruben, F.P.C.S., Cunanan, Rafael F., M.D., F.P.O.G.S., Raymundo, Erlind

A simplified method for dilatation and curettage which may be used for diagnostic purposes by either the specialist or the general practitioner. About 20 cc. of 1% Novocaine is injected into the cervix uteri as local analgesics.

Keywords: Abortion, Diagnosis methods, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 3, pages 184-187
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/3 1963

Sinapore Kernicterus

Boon, Wong Hock, M.D., M.B.B.S., F.

Since Wong (1957) first gave prominence to causes of neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia besides the classical ones of Rh and ABO incompatibility, prematurity and sepsis, much has been published with regard to these hitherto unknown causes, which are particularly seen in Singapore and often referred to as Singapore Kernicterus

Keywords: Neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia, G-6-P.D. Deficiency, Kernicterus, Medicine

The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 47 Issue No. 2, pages 51-62
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 47/2 1971

Small intestinal obstruction: a study of 57 consecutive cases in VLGH-AFPMC, 1970-1975

Arriola, Levi N.

Acute intestinal obstruction is one of the most common conditions requiring emergency laparotomy. Management of the problem has gone through several evaluations. Fitz advocated medical treatment and delayed surgery in the nineteenth century and Wangseteen in 1931 reported on the successful management of patients by primary intestinal decompression. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, Deaver and Ross and others started advocating early diagnosis and operation for the last thirty years this doctrine has been well established

Keywords: Intestinal obstruction, Small intestinal obstruction, Medicine

Bulletin of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center Society, Volume No. 20 Issue No. 2, pages 31-35
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 20/2 1978

Socio-economic aspects of pulmonary tuberculosis

Rigonan, Epifanio G.

We are all aware of the fact that in spite of great advances in medical science with all the antibiotics, antimicrobial and other anti-TB drugs, we find that among our laboring class tuberculosis is still one of the common diseases.

Keywords: Communicable disease control, Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 11, pages 798-801
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/11 1961

Steroids in the treatment of A-V heart block

Baker, Lyle A., Dizon, Francisc

Two cases of A-V heart block have been reported which were treated by the use of steroids. In one case the results were strongly suggestive that the treatment was of benefit. In the second case the results of therapy were extremely gratifying. Basis for the use of steroids has been discussed and consideration of the mechanism through which they may bring out improvement has been considered.

Keywords: Atrioventricular block, Steroids, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 10, pages 716-722
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/10 1961

Studies on Enterobiosis in the Philippines: IV. A simple technic for mounting enterobius vermicularis ova

Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Jueco, N. L., B.S

There is something about Enterobius infection that makes studies about it consist of several parts to be able to cover its manifold aspects, and this study is no exception. This infection is much more common in our country than is suspected, and the investigations here presented will do much to clarify the problems of its epidemiology and management, and stimulate further interest on the subject

Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

0542

Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines: I frequency of enterobiasis among school children in the city of Manila

Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Salazar, N. P., B.S. Zool., Jueco, N. L., B.S

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Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

0543

Studies on enterobiasis in the Philippines: II The occurrence of enterobius ova in the finger tips and finger nails of infected school children

Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Jueco, N. L., B.S

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Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

0544

**Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines: III. observation on the egg-laying habits of
enterobus vermicularis**

**Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Salazar, N. P., B.S. Zool.,
Jueco, N. L., B.S**

There is something about Enterobius infection that makes studies about it consist of several parts to be able to cover its manifold aspects, and this study is no exception. This infection is much more common in our country than is suspected, and the investigations here presented will do much to clarify the problems of its epidemiology and management, and stimulate further interest on the subject

Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 1050-1053
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 37/12 1961

0545

**Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines: V. experience with a short course of treatment
of enterobiasis with piperazine**

**Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Jueco, N. L., B.S. Hyg.,
Salazar, N. P., B.S.**

There is something about Enterobius infection that makes studies about it consist of several parts to be able to cover its manifold aspects, and this study is no exception. This infection is much more common in our country than is suspected, and the investigations here presented will do much to clarify the problems of its epidemiology and management, and stimulate further interest on the subject

Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 1057-1061
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P57 37/12 1961

0546

**Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines: VI. reinfection of successfully treated cases of
enterobiasis**

Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Jueco, N. L., B.S

There is something about Enterobius infection that makes studies about it consist of several parts to be able to cover its manifold aspects, and this study is no exception. This infection is much more common in our country than is suspected, and the investigations here presented will do much to clarify the problems of its epidemiology and management, and stimulate further interest on the subject

Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

0547

Studies on Enterobiasis in the Philippines: VII. the frequency of enterobius vermicularis ova in the stool of infected children

Cabrera, B. D., M.D., M.P.H., Garcia, E. G., M.D., M.P.H., Cruz, T. A., B.S. Hyg., Jueco, N. L., B.S

There is something about Enterobius infection that makes studies about it consist of several parts to be able to cover its manifold aspects, and this study is no exception. This infection is much more common in our country than is suspected, and the investigations here presented will do much to clarify the problems of its epidemiology and management, and stimulate further interest on the subject

Keywords: Anthelmintics, Enterobiasis, Medicine

0548

Sudden dyspnea and death

Grajo, Maria Z., M.D., F.

The article discusses the case of an 8 year old boy who was admitted to the Santo Tomas University Hospital on June 2, 1962 because of dyspnea. Dyspnea is the medical term for shortness of breath, sometimes described as "air hunger." It is an uncomfortable feeling. Shortness of breath can range from mild and temporary to serious and long lasting. It is sometimes difficult to diagnose and treat dyspnea because there can be many different causes.

Keywords: Dyspnea, Dyspnea, Medicine

0549

Suicide: dynamics, incidence, detection, and prevention

Pineda, Bernardo G.

Suicide is a dynamic process, precipitous in its final phase but usually long-term in development. But whether the process is short or long and whatever form it may take, the central ingredient of suicide is the concept of death. Without the conceptualization of death, there apparently can be no suicide.

Keywords: Psychology, Suicide, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. XIII Issue No. 7, pages 474-481
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/7 1964

0550

The surgery of Pterygium **Naval, Cosme Ildelfonso, M.D., Eusebio, Jesus**

There are three-fold problem of pterygium: the problem of etiology, the problem of surgery, the problem of persistent recurrence. It has been remarked that the problem of pterygium is as old as the Bible itself, yet today has not been solved. The first known description of a treatment for pterygium was by Susrute, the Hindi Surgeon-Ophthalmologist, who practiced several thousand years before Christ.

Keywords: Pterygium, Pterygium, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 6, pages 535-554
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/6 1962

0551

Surgical experiences in south vietnam **Ramirez, Jose R.**

From the experiences of the first Philippine Surgical Team to South Vietnam it is important that our army surgeons be continuously trained to work under adverse conditions and with limited facilities. Knowledge and experience in modern laboratory methods for diagnosis and interpretation of their results, new surgical technics and current concept in surgical management are very important but added to these, an army surgeon must somehow be qualified to work under any condition, anytime, anywhere with whatever tools are available on hand.

Keywords: Philippine Surgical Team, Army Surgeons, Medicine

V. Luna General Hospital Medical Society, Volume No. 7 Issue No. 3, pages 29- 32
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 7/3 1966

The surgical treatment of hirschsprung's disease **De Padua, Ce**

Hirschsprung's disease is hard to diagnose in the newborns and is often neglected with fatal results. A colostomy proximal to the aganglionic segment suffices till the patient is over a year old and weighs at least thirty pounds, during which time the usually curative Swenson operation is best performed.

Keywords: Hirschsprung Disease, Hirschsprung Disease, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 1, pages 16-19
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/1 1963

Temporal lobe epilepsy: diagnosis and treatment **Rompel, H., M.B.,**

Fifteen patients suffering from psychomotor epilepsy or mixed epilepsy with temporal lobe involvement were studied. Criteria for the diagnosis of psychomotor epilepsy are discussed in detail. The results of various forms of therapy are noted.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Temporal lobe, Epilepsy, Temporal lobe, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XVI Issue No. 9, pages 569-579
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 16/9 1967

Temporary total disability in workmen's compensation **Romualdos-Santos, Cresin**

The article discusses the compensation of a temporary total disabled individual under the Workmen's Compensation Law. In Section 14 of the said law, in case the injury or sickness causes total disability for labor, the employer, during such disability but exclusive of the first three days shall pay to the injured employee a weekly compensation equivalent to sixty per centum of his average weekly wages.

Keywords: Occupational Medicine, Workmen's Compensation Law, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 8, 510-512
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/8 1964

The tenth international congress **Alimurung, Mariano M.**

In 1960 in Munich, Germany, the International Federation of Catholic Physicians accepted the invitation from the Guild of St. Luke, SS. Cosmas and Damian of Great Britain to hold the X Congress in London in 1962, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the British Guild. The X Congress was thus held in London last July 9-13 under the patronage of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Marquis of Bute. The organizing committee was headed by Master J.V. O'Sullivan

Keywords: International Federation of Catholic Physicians, British Guild, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 384-387
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

A ten-year study of tuberculosis of the female genital organs **Guzman, Benjamin C.**

For centuries prior to the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, a great number of women suffered from afflictions of the genital organs the nature of which had always been perplexing. Toward the middle part of the eight century, Morgagni described lesions in a woman at a post-mortem examination as conforming to those found in genital tuberculosis. Genital tuberculosis is seldom primary in the genital organs. The main source of infection according to the studies of Scimpert on 2,14305 cases of tuberculous lesions would either be one or more of the following--lungs in 84.3%, intestines in 32.3%, peritoneum in 4.9%.

Keywords: Genital tuberculosis, Genital tuberculosis, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 346-352
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

Testicular Tumors **Santos, Regaldo T., F.**

Every male should learn self-palpation of the testes especially after trauma and during the reproductive age to detect early malignancy.

Keywords: Tumors, Tumors, Testicular, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 18 Issue No. 2, pages 101-105
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD 1 P53 18/2 1963

0558

Testing for a fluoride toothpaste utilization formula: does rinsing after toothbrushing affect dental caries prevention?

Mendoza, Michael Anto

Background and Objective: Global levels of dental caries have declined since the introduction of fluoridated toothpastes, but caries prevalence is still seen to be increasing in developing nations. The actual utilization and effect of fluoridated toothpaste in caries prevention is difficult to assess. A Fluoride Toothpaste Utilization Formula, which considers the amount of toothpaste used during brushing, frequency of use, and a rinsing variable to quantify the effect of rinsing after toothbrushing, was proposed to be used to evaluate fluoride utilization. This study aimed to test the proposed fluoride utilization formula.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was done in Malolos City, Philippines and carried out multi-stage sampling to identify household health managers from two barangays (n=108) as respondents. The respondents were interviewed on their basic oral health knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Oral examinations using the Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth (DMFT) Index were performed on family members present during the visit.

Results: Both barangays scored way below the ideal fluoride utilization composite score of 3.6. Practically all the respondents rinsed with water after toothbrushing. The rinsing habit would greatly alter the effect of fluoride, rendering fluoride utilization less optimal even though a more-than-necessary amount of fluoride toothpaste was regularly used.

Conclusion: The fluoride toothpaste utilization score is greatly affected by the variable assigned if rinsing is done after toothbrushing. Focus on a no-rinse toothbrushing regimen must be given in oral health education programs. Further evaluation of the formula, particularly the rinsing variable, must be done to properly quantify the effects of fluoride and assess the other factors associated in toothbrushing with fluoridated toothpastes. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Dental public health, Fluoride toothpaste, Fluoride utilization, Preventive dentistry, Toothbrushing, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 2,
2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0559

On the first observed and published case of arachnodactyly (Marfan's Syndrome) in the Philippines

Stransky, Eugene, M.D., Cabalona, Romualdo C.

The article discusses the Marfan's syndrome or Arachnodactyly in the Philippines. Marfan, the well know French pediatrician of the late 19th and early 20th century presented in 1896 in the Medical Society of Paris, a girl characterized by long and slender extremities, very long fingers and toes, an a peculiar configuration of the skull, labelled the condition dolichostenomelie which means long and slender extremities or spider legs. Marfan's syndrome is interesting to the pediatrician, the ophthalmologist, the cardiologist, the orthopedic, and cardiac surgeons. The diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of this heredo-familial mesodermal defect are discussed.

Keywords: Arachnodactyly, Deformities, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 10, 646-655
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/10 1964

0560

Is there a moral issue in old age?

Diaz, Jesus, Re

Old age is characterized by physiological as well as psychological changes in man's physical nature. The question arises therefore regarding the moral values of man, that is, whether they also change with age, giving origin to moral issues that would be characteristic of old people alone.

Keywords: Age, Morality, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 405-410
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

0561

Does thiamine deficiency-induced impairment of carbohydrate metabolism affect fat metabolism as reflected on the blood ketone bodies?

Camara-Besa, Solita F., M.D., M.S., Bayani-Sioson, Pelagia S., M.D., Mactal, Marieta V., B.S

Thiamine deficiency was induced in a group of 12 pigeons all of which showed a rise from the initial values of the level of ketone bodies as deficiency developed. The levels of blood ketone bodies of the thiamine-deficient pigeons were significantly higher than those of a control group of 15 pigeons kept under the same conditions as the experimental animals except for the diet. The experimental pigeons that were treated successfully enough for the symptoms of deficiency to disappear, exhibited a subsequent lowering of blood levels of ketone bodies. Essentially the same findings were elicited in two human patients with proven thiamine deficiency. Their levels of blood ketone bodies were higher during the deficiency period than those obtained during the interval of treatment.

Keywords: Thiamine deficiency, Ketone bodies, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Medical Association, Volume No. 37 Issue No. 12, pages 1021-1031
2011,

0562

Thyroid surgery in the North General Hospital
Guzman, Francisco C., F.P.C.S., Periquet, Fernando, Jr.

The advances in surgery of the thyroid gland has lowered morbidity and mortality rates and has increased the operability rate. Thyroidectomy is done routinely for non-malignant goiters. The thyroid vessels are individually ligated and the recurrent laryngeal nerves are routinely identified

Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms, Thyroiditis, Goiter, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 5, pages 306-308
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RD1 P53 17/5 1962

0563

How to get the most out of the parasitological laboratory
Chanco, Pedro P., Jr., M.D.,

The article discusses the importance of parasitology studies and research in the Philippines. It is rarely tackled in advance medical schools, hence in other related conferences and seminars. In the article, trends and suggestions are briefly discussed, and made on how to get the most out of the parasitological laboratory. Different aspects, as they affect modern parasitological technics are touched such as how to secure fecal and blood samples.; indications and limitations of modern parasitological technics are touched such as how to senegative results in positive case; criteria of cure and manner of reporting results.

Keywords: Parasitology, Parasitological laboratory, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. VIII Issue No. 2, pages 90-101
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 8/2 1953

0564

Toxicological analysis of PAH-rich soot extracts from PUV exhausts using the Zebrafish embryo assay

Hallare, Arnold V. , Quirit, Leni L. , Hachero, April Anne B. , Ramos, Car

Background & Objective: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) are among the most toxic environmental pollutants and carcinogens known. Vehicular emissions resulting from rampant utilization of fossil fuel and other petrogenic resources have increased PAH levels in the environment. Renewed interests among scientists have emerged to determine the ecotoxicological potencies of PAH-rich soots derived from incomplete combustion of fuels used by the transport sector. Thus, the present study was carried out to investigate the kinds, concentrations, and embryotoxicity potential of the two categories of PAH-laden soot extracts obtained from public utility vehicle (PUV) tailpipes.

Methodology: Two categories of soot from pure diesel and diesel-biodiesel blend-fuelled vehicles, were collected from tailpipes of public utility vehicles (PUVs) stationed in several terminals along Quezon City, Philippines. All samples were subjected to solid-phase extraction clean-up, followed by GC/MS spectrometric analyses to determine the kinds and concentrations of PAHs. The soot extracts were also prepared and used for the zebrafish embryo assay.

Results & Conclusions: Results showed that both types of soot samples contained comparable levels of environmentally relevant PAHs. The diesel extracts contained 10 PAHs that registered higher average levels compared to only 4 in the fuel blend extracts. All undiluted extracts, whether from diesel or fuel blend soot, were embryotoxic to zebrafish embryos (ie., egg coagulation within 12 to 24 hrs). Extracts from both types of soot showed decreasing levels of toxicities upon dilution, in terms of the number of abnormalities and lethal endpoints observed. Overall, there was no marked difference between the two types of soot extracts in terms of toxicities and PAH kinds and levels. The results of the study could provide a benchmark for the development of a rapid-response model for predicting teratogenic potential of combustion-derived soots in a broad range of vertebrates. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Biodiesel, Diesel, Embryotoxicity, PAHs, PUV-exhausts, Soot extract, Zebrafish, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 1, 2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0565

Tree diversity assessment of the beach forest trail of Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Palawan, Philippines

Lapuz, Ralph Sedicke C. , Bolintiam, Jerick G. , Alcantara, Mark

The tree species diversity and edaphic factors of the beach forest trail of Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP) were assessed in this study. A modification of the Point Center Quadrat Method (PCQM) was employed for the sampling of the tree species. The importance value of each family and tree species was computed and the species richness and diversity of the site were measured using Shannon-Wiener, Simpson's and Margalef's indices. Soil samples were also taken to give an ecological description of the soil along the trail. The trail had two zones, the true beach forest and the ecotone, designated based on the combined results of soil analysis and floral composition of the areas. The most important family was Calophyllaceae and the most important species was Calophyllum inophyllum. This species can survive in the beach forest despite the high leaching of the nutrients in the soil. The high species richness and diversity (Shannon-Wiener Index of Diversity - 1.812, Simpson's Diversity Index - 0.014, and Margalef's Index 36.112) at the site were attributed to the relatively low level of disturbance at the site as well as the edge effect since the beach forest borders with the mangrove and lowland forests. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Tree diversity, Tropical beach forest, Palawan, Edge effect, Ecotone, Point-center, Quarter method, Medicine

Tuberculosis: changing concepts of globalization and boundaries in the context of health

Millard, Ann V. , Ladia, Mary

Background: Earlier theorizing portrays globalization as a process that vaporizes geographic borders. This research focused on the construction of new boundaries in the context of globalization and health, specifically regarding the airborne contagious disease of tuberculosis (TB) and results of TB stigma.

Objective: This study examined the implication of stigma to the creation of geographic, economic, and sociopolitical boundaries to people with TB.

Methods: An ethnographic study of health knowledge was carried out across the three levels of health care system composed of policy makers and program managers (15), health providers (36), persons affected by TB (PATB) (14) and lay persons (30). A semi-structured interview schedule was used to elicit information from a purposive sample of 36 health care providers including 11 physicians at private and public health facilities and 14 adult PATB in Baguio City, Philippines. The analysis also drew from a literature review on the historical, socio-cultural, and medical context of the Baguio City data.

Results: Analyses of globalization tended to focus on the blurring of national borders; however, this study indicated that globalization can also create fluid social boundaries when healthier, wealthier people avoid human bodies belonging to individuals who are uneducated, unemployed and unhealthy. In this analysis, the movements of people in normal daily life in a generally healthy population were termed person flows. Stigmatized persons affected by TB demarcate social boundaries and inhabit areas that are analyzed as spaces of isolation, with restricted movement of persons affected by TB and avoidance by the general population.

Conclusion: Globalization can also involve a social process of building boundaries that are locally, regionally, and internationally constructed and sustained. These boundaries subordinate those affected by TB and their neighborhoods, reinforcing structures of disparity in health, medical treatment, and income. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Globalization, Stigma, Philippines, Body, Tuberculosis, Medicine

Tuberculosis of the right knee joint: report of a case

Ilan, Carlos J., I' Lt.

A rare and interesting case of tuberculosis of the right knee joint is presented which has been proved by histopathology. It is interesting to note that the onset of the disease was when the patient was well past middle age and it involved the

knee which is rarely encountered. A review of the cases admitted at VLGH from 1957 to 1965 showed no case of tuberculosis of the knee joint had been encountered in this hospital. A high index of suspicion is necessary for the diagnosis of these cases especially if the arthritis involves only a single joint together with a positive finding of a focus of infection most common in the lungs.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Osteoarticular, Myobacterium tuberculosis, Medicine

V. Luna General Hospital Medical Society, Volume No. 7 Issue No. 3, pages 33-35
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RC970 V66 7/3 1966

0568

Ultrasonics **Cuasay, Orla**

The article discusses about ultrasound. Sound is that which is heard. Since Pierre and Jacques Curie discovered that certain crystals subjected to mechanical pressure give off surface electric charge, the above mentioned definition became misleading. For, since that time silent sound became known. And silent sound is that which is not heard.

Keywords: Medical apparatus, Ultrasound, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 491-494
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0569

The uncultured professional **Estrada, Ariston,**

The term culture needless to say is used in a variety of senses. One of these is the sociological sense, according to which culture is simply the common mode of living of a group of people.

Keywords: Medical professionals, Medical practitioners, Medicine

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 229-232
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0570

The university and social institutions

Manglapus, Senator R

The university as we know it now was after all, the intervention of Catholics. And as Chesterton said, the mind is like the mouth. It must open, yes, but it must also close and digest and accept what is true. A mouth that is forever open is good for the flies. It must close once in a while if it to feed the body and the soul. The concept of striving for excellence and of achieving progress with this excellence is a Christian idea.

Keywords: University and society, Social institutions, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 5, pages 428-433
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/5 1962

0571

The urgent need for a national rehabilitation center

Santillan, Jose S

The article discusses the Rehabilitation under Republic Act No. 4119 amending the Workmen's Compensation Law. The law was enacted in 1928 through the sponsorship of the then congressman Rmon Torres. Ever since its enactment, she considered monetary benefits alone as not sufficient to fill-up what a worker has physically lost. The main features of the amendment are: the maximum monetary benefit is raised, the coverage is made wider, insurance is made compulsory and the rehabilitation program has been expanded.

Keywords: R.A. No. 4119, Rehabilitation centers, Workmen's Compensation Law, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. 13 Issue No. 1, 674-677
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 13/11 1964

0572

The validity and applicability of loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) in the diagnosis of malaria in the Philippines

Kawazu, Shin-ichiro , Kano, Shigeyuki , Tongol-Rivera, Pilarita N. , Yano, Kazuhiko , Poblete, Jon

Background: While microscopy has remained to be the gold standard in the diagnosis of malaria in epidemiological studies, a number of reports demonstrated that it may have drawbacks in detecting low-level parasitemia and in distinguishing morphological characteristics of some malaria species. Therefore, it becomes necessary to develop alternative species-specific diagnostic tool to replace microscopy.

Objective: This study determined the validity (sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values) and applicability (inter-reader variability, inter-reader agreement, agreement with microscopy) of Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) in the diagnosis of Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax in the Philippines.

Methodology: Blood samples from 61 febrile patients from Puerto Princesa City, Palawan were collected for microscopy, DNA extraction, and LAMP analysis. Nucleotide sequences of the 18S rRNA genes were utilized as basis for determining LAMP primer sets. LAMP reaction was performed using the Loopamp DNA amplification kit while the presence of amplified gene products was detected through UV fluorescence.

Results: LAMP Pf showed 100% sensitivity, 94.1% specificity and 95.1% ($k = 0.84$) agreement with microscopy. The positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) are 76.9% and 100%, respectively. LAMP Pv showed 90% sensitivity, 100% specificity, and 98.4% ($k = 0.94$) agreement with microscopy. The PPV and NPV are 100% and 98.1%, respectively. In the visualization of LAMP, inter-reader variability was absent (% Level I and II Error = 0), and a perfect agreement between observers was observed ($k = 1$).

Conclusion: Due to its comparable validity and excellent applicability, the LAMP technique described in this study can be an alternative to microscopy in the diagnosis of *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* in clinical laboratories where the disease is endemic. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Malaria, Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP), Microscopy, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 1, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0573

Vesical Calculi: a case report

Gonzales, Andres C., F.P.C.S., Domasing-Gonzales, Concepcion F., F.P.C.S., Punsalan, Napoleon C., M.D., Romero, Erla

Cystolithiasis is common in urologic practice and is frequently met by a general surgeon in his limited practice of urology. This is because this condition does not respect age, sex or race. Stone formation in the urinary system. Theories regarding the etiology of urinary calculi are numerous and conflicting. These are not the same in all cases presenting calculus formation

Keywords: Cystolithiasis, Urinary calculi, Medicine

MD Journal, Volume No. XIV Issue No. 9, pages 623-626
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M42 14/9 1965

0574

Virtual screening for possible allosteric inhibitors of dengue RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RDRP)

Pancho, Thatcher M. , Cafino, Ernest Jay V. , Abrina, Joanna Liezl A. , Macalalad, Erika A. , Valle, Ariane Marielle F. , Billones, Ju

Background and Objective: Virtual screening involves the docking of databases containing the structures of small molecules into a region of interest in silico and the scoring of ligands according to their predicted target site interactions. In this study, virtual screening was employed for the identification of possible inhibitors for the “cavity B” of the Dengue RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp). The target enzyme was chosen because of its essentiality for the vitality of the virus, its highly conserved sequence and structure not just among Dengue serotypes but also among the flaviviruses, and its reported absence in human cells.

Methodology: LibDock was used for molecular docking of the top hits from virtual screening, resulting in the identification of eight different compounds with comparable binding energies. The interactions between the ligands and the binding site of the enzyme were subsequently analyzed using ligand binding patterns and ligand interaction diagrams.

Results and Conclusion: All identified compounds came from the MEGx database, a library of natural products. The top compound with the highest binding energy of -198.813 kcal/mol was Compound498 (1-O-{2,4-Dihydroxy-6-[(E)-2-phenylvinyl]benzoyl}hexopyranose). Furthermore, Lys329, a residue found in “cavity B” played a significant role in the binding of all ligands via hydrogen-bonding, charged interactions and/or pi-cation interactions. The compounds identified in this study may provide access to highly desired anti-dengue drug. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Virtual screening, Dengue infection, Dengue RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (dengue RdRp), Structure based pharmacophore, Molecular docking, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 19 Issue No. 1, 2015,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0575

In vitro Mammalian Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor screening of selected plant materials from Siba-o, Calabanga, Camarines Sur

Nicolas, Marilou G. , Quiming, Noel S. , Solidum, Judilynn S. , Kamantigue, Edmark C., Pidlaon, Switzal

Background and Objectives: Diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM2) remains a health threat to Filipinos. According to the International Diabetes Federation 2014, the Philippines is one of the emerging DM2 hotspots with an estimated prevalence rate of around 3.2 million cases (5.9%) between 20 to 79 years old. In line with the acceptance of Filipino patients with the utilization of herbal medicine as an effective alternative for treatment of their ailments, some of the selected plant materials from Siba-o, Calabanga, Camarines Sur were explored for mammalian intestinal alpha-glucosidase inhibition in vitro to develop new herbal drug candidates that are effective, safe, and more affordable.

Methodology: Exhaustive maceration using absolute ethanol was performed to extract the phytoconstituents from the plant matrix. In vitro alpha-glucosidase inhibition assay using spectroscopic method (96 well plates) was carried out to analyze the mammalian α -glucosidase inhibition of the different plant samples, IC₅₀ was determined from the generated linear regression extrapolated from concentrations-% inhibitions plot. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) bioautography was employed to identify the presence of flavonoids, tannins, essential oil, reducing sugar, coumarin, anthraquinones, anthrones, steroids, alkaloids, and peptides.

Results: From the 98 crude plant samples extracted, the ethanolic extracts of Melothria sp. stem with leaves showed a concentration-dependent inhibition activity towards mammalian α -glucosidase from rat intestine acetone powder with IC₅₀ values of 49.24 ppm. Tannins, flavonoids, essential oils, and indoles were detected from TLC bioautography that may be responsible for the bioactivity.

Conclusions and Recommendations: The results demonstrated the potential utilization of some plant samples as

an alternative herbal drug. However, only *Melothria* sp. crude leaves and stem extract (SB32LS) showed a concentration-dependent activity and further studies must be done to isolate the metabolites responsible for the activity through activity-guided isolation. (**Author's abstract**)

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Mammalian #945-glucosidase inhibition, *Melothria* sp., Siba-o, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, Medicine

Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal), Volume No. 21 Issue No. 3, 2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0576

Vocal rehabilitation after Laryngectomy **Bautista, Ariston**

In the treatment of carcinoma of the larynx, the operation of total laryngectomy plays a major role. In these cases the problem is manifold; the greatest and most important naturally is complete eradication of the growth and recovery from the operation. The next phase of the problem is that of speech reduction, the most important factor in the eventual rehabilitation, of the patient so that he may again become a reasonably contented, gainfully employed and socially acceptable member of society.

Keywords: Medicine, Larynx, Laryngectomy

Philippine Journal of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Volume No. XVII Issue No. 1, pages 16-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) RE1 P54 17/1 1965

0577

Why family planning in private medical practice? **Lim, Gregorio G.**

Today, we are faced with a situation very unique in human affairs and a problem that grows more urgent with each passing day, as expressed in the Declaration on Population by world leaders which has presented at the United Nations on Human Rights Day of December, 1967.

Keywords: Family planning, Medical practices, Medicine

The Filipino Family Physician, Volume No. IX Issue No. 2, pages 15-17
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 F2 9/2 1971

The woman physician: her role in the community

Lopez, Carmen G.

The role of a woman physician in a community furnishes interesting possibilities for analysis. As modern medicine tends more and more towards specialization, so does a woman physician's activities turn toward generalization. A woman can be a healer, leader, adviser, friend and mother to many, the woman physician lives an exemplary life. Her commitment to the service of the community becomes a model of high ideals and noble dedication. In the process of fulfilling her duties, the woman physician develops her talents and capacities, enriches her emotional experience, extends her intellectual horizons. She fulfills herself as a person and as a member of the human community. She realizes that she has brought out what is loftiest and most beautiful in human nature, both herself and in others. A life of such noble service and dedication is its own richest and most enduring reward.

Keywords: Women in literature, Woman empowerment, Medicine

Nursing Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 4-6
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R91 S59 June 1979

The world problems in the care of the aged. The care of the old woman

Salgado-Ora, Carmen

Great Britain's contribution was concerned with the subject of rehabilitation of elderly people. This term elderly people comprised those men and women over pensionable age 60-65 years. Rehabilitation as defined means a program of treatment (medical and/or social) following which a patient can return home to continue his previous ways of life.

Keywords: Health care, Gerontological problems, Medicine

Better Poultry and Livestock, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 389-392
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

The world problems in the care of the aged. My visit to the Aslan clinic

Quisumbing, Manuel,

The article is about the visit of a doctor to a clinic where aged individual with different diseases were admitted. I was accompanied to visit their wards and clinics and I was able to meet and talk to several patients who were suffering mostly of nervous disorders. I interviewed cases of hemiplegia due to cerebral hemorrhage, who at the time were able to walk and speak clearly without anartia.

Keywords: Health care, Aged, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 385-388
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

0581

The world problems in the care of the aged. Some observations in Europe and Japan
Alimurung, Mariano, M.

One of the most amazing, but nonetheless a logical, good result of the rapid advances of medical science and care the world over is the lengthening of life span. This is true everywhere, even in the so-called under-developed countries, but most conspicuously impressive in countries with higher standards of socio-economic and hygienic development

Keywords: Health care, Health services, Medicine

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. X Issue No. 6, pages 377-380
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 10/6 1961

0582

Three years survey of corneal diseases at the U.S.T. out-patient department (1959-1961)
Yatco, Ismael A.,

The cornea forms the anterior one-fifth of the fibrous tunic of the eyeball, and although composed of bundles of connective tissue it is transparent.

Keywords: Cornea, Keratitis, Medicine

Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine, Volume No. 17 Issue No. 4, pages 353-358
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 S25 17/4 1962

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

0583

Design and development of a water hyacinth [*Eichornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms] dryer
Eusebio, Grecelda A. , Cosico, Ladylyn A. , Carmelo, We

A water hyacinth dryer (WHD) was designed and developed for drying water hyacinth [*Eichornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms] stalks. The dryer is panelized and its design principle involves free convective heat transfer. It is wood-fired and manually operated, and has two main features: the metal cabinet and the heating system.

The facility was tested for drying freshly harvested and pre-dried WH stalks. Trial runs indicated that drying pre-dried WH stalks resulted in a 40% increase in loading capacity, 33.85% reduction in wood fuel consumption and 50% reduction in drying time. The drying cost per stalk was estimated at USD 0.0082 and USD 0.0035 for freshly harvested and pre-dried WH, respectively.

The panelized design of the WHD facilitated transport and installation. Through grants from government and non-government organization, 10 WHDs were fabricated and installed in various organizations/cooperatives located in water hyacinth-infested areas in the Philippines. The beneficiaries of the technology and the established drying procedure were also discussed. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Water hyacinth dryer, Panelized design, Free convective heat transfer, Science and technology

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 1-9
2014,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

0584

Kiln drying characteristics of malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seem] lumber **Natividad, Rob**

The kiln drying characteristics of malapapaya [*Polyscias nodosa* (Blume) Seem] lumber was studied using the FPRDI Furnace-Type Lumber Dryer. For each batch of lumber samples, 25-mm and 50-mm-thick, two kiln drying runs were conducted. The first run used the FPRDI standard kiln drying schedule (KDS) based on the species' wood density. The second run applied a slightly modified version of the same KDS to accelerate the drying process.

Results indicate that malapapaya lumber is "easy" to dry with minimal drying-related defects, i.e., end-splits and slight cupping on lumber samples containing pith. For both lumber thicknesses, the modified KDS had a generally faster drying rate than the standard schedule. This is due to the slightly lower RH setting used at certain MC levels in the modified KDS. Thus, the modified KDS is recommended for kiln drying malapapaya lumber to shorten drying time and reduce drying costs. **(Author's abstract)**

Keywords: Science and technology

Philippine Forest Products Journal, Volume No. Issue No. , 66-72
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
NP

SOCIAL SCIENCES

0585

An assessment of the macroeconomic policy framework for employment generation in the Philippines

Hooley, Rich

This report is an assessment of the macroeconomic policy framework of the Philippines as it affects employment generation and income distribution. Quantitative estimates are provided of the impacts of the current package of World Bank-supported policy reforms on industrial employment. The report also considers policies appropriate to achieving a good match between the proposed ISAID/Philippines assistance strategy and the macroeconomic policy environment likely to emerge in the foreseeable future.

Keywords: Macroeconomics, Employment framework, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 3, pages 1-41
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/3 1981

0586

A common platform for Asian and Pacific economic success

Zain, Harud Al

This article is excerpts from the country statement delivered by the author at the 8th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers, Manila, Philippines, November 28 to December 1 1980

Keywords: Protectionism, Labor management, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 4, pages 37-38
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/4 1980

0587

The danger of Western protectionism

Khan, Inamul

The articles is excerpts from the country statement delivered by the author at the 8th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers, Manila, Philippines, November 28 to December 1 1980.

Keywords: Protectionism, Labor management, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 4, pages 43-44
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/4 1980

Industrial democracy **Schregle, Jo**

The expressions industrial democracy and workers participation are used interchangeably. But the two terms have different origins--ideological and political. Historically speaking, the expression industrial democracy first developed in Western Europe during the first decade of this century at a time when in a number of European countries efforts were made to introduce, or to enlarge, parliamentary democracy. The slogan then used was: Democracy must not stop at the factory gate. The idea was that the concept of government by the people to be practiced in the life of the States should also apply to enterprises where unchallenged power of management over workers was to be replaced by arrangements under which workers had a say in the decisions affecting them.

Keywords: Labor productivity, Employment , Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 2, pages 1-13
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/2 1980

Labor and the lifting of martial law **Inciong, Am**

The lifting of martial law last January 17 has had no legal effect on labor. The same set of labor laws prevailing under martial law continues in full force and effect.

Keywords: Labor management, Martial law in literature, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1, pages 19-23
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/1 1981

The lifting of martial law and the country's economic program **Sicat, Gera**

One of the often-cited accomplishments of our crisis government is our impressive economic performance during the past eight years. Perhaps, because such achievement is most notable during that period, some people doubt if a similar economic performance can still be registered now that martial law is lifted. The threat to national economic and political stability we faced eight years ago necessitated the centralization of powers in the leaders of the crisis government. Under such leadership we were able to meet efficiently and effectively with various reform measures the economic problems we faced.

Keywords: Economic stability, Land reform, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 1, pages 1-4
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/1 1981

0591

The medievalism of Keats
Ramos,

John Keats drew his nourishment from the Middle Ages, directly by going to the early writers, or indirectly by reading his contemporaries who were drawing their nutriment from those writers.

Keywords: Keats, John, Keats, John, Social sciences

Far Eastern University Faculty Journal, Volume No. I Issue No. 1, pages 6-14
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) AS538 F22 1/1 1952

0592

National moral bankruptcy
Garcia Sr., Gumersind

Morality is the strong foundation of society, without which no nation can long endure. It seems that judging from what we see around us in our country, we are in the brink of moral bankruptcy. The tentacles of immorality are creeping in almost every aspect of our national life; and if followed unchecked, they may strangle and paralyze and destroy our democratic way of life.

Keywords: Morality, Bankruptcy, Social sciences

Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, Volume No. XIII Issue No. 7, pages 455-462
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.5 P55 13/7 1964

0593

The new employees compensation program: a vital instrument of social justice
Capayas, E

When the social bomb was diffused resulting in the declaration of Martial Law in 1972, the activists, shocked into submission, accepted the new order with skepticism and deep resentment. They viewed each program of the government as nothing but a ploy being foisted on a hapless, cowed population. Like the land reform program, the new employees compensation program was met with quizzical eyebrows. The Employees Compensation Commission (ECC) was the same dog with a new collar and some sectors even went to the extent of branding it as another imposition by the government on employers who were already saddled with an onerous tax system. Such antagonism beclouded an understanding of the new employees compensation program which today, six years after its introduction, has amply demonstrated its efficacy and effectiveness as a social security mechanism.

Keywords: Workers compensation, Compensation management, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1, pages 5-11
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/1 1981

0594

Productivity in the cottage, small and medium industries **Leviste Jr., J**

Higher productivity is undoubtedly desirable and necessary. More and more sectors of the economy are seeking to achieve greater efficiency in the utilization of resources (e.g., labor, capital, equipment, land) to raise the unit output per unit of input. In non-technical terms, increasing productivity is simply the efficient utilization of all types of resources. Productivity means accelerated economic growth and social progress.

Keywords: Economic development, Industrial productivity, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 3, pages 69-74
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/3 1981

0595

Protectionism and its impact on global trade

Protectionism is an economic term which refer to the government's protective trade measures intended to encourage or protect specific domestic industries against competitive imports to achieve socio-economic objectives. Protective measures include high tariffs, quotas/ceiling and other non-tariff measures of varied complexity.

Keywords: Protectionism, Protectionism, Labor management, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 4, pages 29-34
2012,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/4 1980

0596

Selected annotated Philippine bibliography on labor productivity
Sinay-Aguilar, Ma. Vi

Although labor productivity has long been a major concern of the industrial sector of the economy, it was only in recent years that Filipino researchers got themselves interested in the subject. Originally started as part of the author's graduate thesis, this compilation is an updated partial presentation of Philippine labor productivity literature. The listing includes some trend analyses, case studies, to methodologies, and government policies on labor productivity.

Keywords: Labor productivity, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 3, pages 121-126
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/3 1981

0597

St. Thomas Aquinas: sanctity and humanism
Baltazar, Mario, O.P. Rev

Thomas was a scientist, a philosopher, a theologian, but above all he was a saint. The mystic wisdom of St. Thomas, which followed him all his life along, grew most intense towards the twilight of his earthly existence. One day, while celebrating Mass at Naples, he was favored with a vision of such heavenly things that afterward he felt he could not dictate or write anymore.

Keywords: St. Thomas Aquinas, Sanctity of life, Agnosticism, Social sciences

The Medical Forum, Volume No. IV Issue No. 4, pages 225-228
2017,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) R97.4 M46 4/4 1961

0598

The strike situation in the Philippines: 1970-1981
Santiago, Milag

In the Philippines, as well as in other countries, the right to strike has long been considered and used as a weapon to obtain better terms and conditions of employment. In fact, the ILO considers this right as a legitimate and essential means which could act as leverage for protecting the workers' economic interests. It took exception, however on strikes of a political nature intended to coerce the government whose prohibition could not be regarded as an infringement on the freedom of association.

Keywords: Strikes and lockouts, General strikes, Labor management, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1, pages 31-55
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/1 1981

0599

Trade liberalization and Philippine labor **Ofreneo, R**

It is ironic that recent measures to reduce the general level of production to Philippine industries through the amendment of the Tariff and Customs Code have elicited very little response from organized labor. The downward adjustment of the effective protection rates, which is one of the conditions attached to the \$200-million industrial restructuring loan given by the World Bank in 1980, is being justified on the ground that such adjustment will benefit the national economy as a whole and the Filipino workers in particular.

Keywords: Trade regulation, Labor , Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. V Issue No. 4, pages 55-66
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/4 1980

0600

A tribute to Asian equanimity **Marcos, Ime**

Your agenda lists four subjects of major importance to our part of the world, namely, labor migration, protectionism, working conditions, and regional cooperation. I will address myself to these concerns in the context of the human settlements proposition that communities grow in direct relation to the development of their individual members. Where citizens fail to find opportunities for expression, participation and fulfillment within their communities, said communities--whether these be local, national, or international--may just as soon wither or give way to other more dynamic and vigorous institutions. Where, on the other hand, the immediate environment provides ample access to activities and relationships that reward and enrich both body and spirit, then theses environments will flourish and evolve into human settlements.

Keywords: Human migrations, Labor movement, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 5 Issue No. 4, pages 1-8
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 5/4 1980

Wages and incomes policy and family welfare Nuqui, Wilfr

Incomes and wage policies are two interdependent policies that form an integral part of the National Development Plan. They need to be related to other development policies in the pursuit of overall development objectives

Keywords: Wages, Income, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 1, pages 43-52
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
Fil(S) HD4811 P53 6/3 1981

Workers' welfare and income distribution: recent economic trends Mangahas,

The economic trends with important implications for the workers' welfare are as follows;

- (1) The long-term growth in real GNP per capita implies room for growth in incomes of all productive factors, including labor.
- (2) Realistically speaking, the total income of all households divided by the number of households is already about P25,000, thus establishing the Philippines as a middle-income country.
- (3) The growth of employment has been right on target per the development plan, however, our fluctuations in unemployment may have become more closely linked with world economic fluctuations.
- (4) There has also been a general upward trend in the productivity of labor
- (5) On the other hand, the productivity of capital has gradually declined
- (6) Even though employment has grown on target, the real wage has continued its long-run decline.
- (7) The very complexity of the legal minimum wage system is working against its effectivity.
- (8) It is the foreign job market that absorbs the pressure from the labor sector to share in economic growth; this fortunate development should not be hindered by special actions to suit vested interests.
- (9) The official system of monitoring the distribution of income is malfunctioning very seriously; all that one can conclude is that income inequality remains very wide
- (10) Economic growth seems to produce only a plurality of gainers over losers. This plurality is wider for the higher socio-economic classes; a significant number are not even affected
- (11) The National Wage Council Necessities Line in Metro Manila is consistent with what the people actually perceive as the boundary of poverty; the Philippine poverty gap, or the proportion, is about 15 percent.

Keywords: Income distribution, Social sciences

Philippine Labor Review, Volume No. 6 Issue No. 3, pages 53-68
2011,
(Filipiniana Analytics)
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Cuyegkeng, Jose, M.D.	0418	de Ocampo, Marjorie P.	0163	F.P.C.S.	
Daag, Herren Donna Miguel	0064	de Ocampo, Vicente R., M. D.	0430	Domasing- Gonzales,	0338
Daag, Herren Donna Miguel	0084	De Padua, Cesar B.	0552	Concepcion F., M.D.	0400
	0133	De Ramos, M.B.	0140		
Dalusong, Maria Teresita B.	0499	De Sagun, Robeo B., Atty.	0297	Domingo, Emmanuel P.	0114
Dalzell, Paul	0319	Deguit, Christian Deo T.	0529	Dorado, Moises A.	0271
Darfler, J. M.	0223	Dela Cruz, Daryl G.	0065	Douglas, C.R.	0094
Dator, Consuelo	0309	Dela Cueva, Fe M.	0152	Douglas, J. B.	0048
David, Kevin Jer V.	0444	Dela Mines-Bulos, A.S.	0007	Dubon, Wilbur F.	0285
David, Wilfredo P.	0055	dela Paz, L. R.	0006	Ducusin, A. R.	0142
	0242	Dela Rosa, A.G.	0040	Dumaoal, Arnold F.	0245
David, Wilfredo P.	0253	Dela Rosa, A.M.	0007	Durban, Virgilio J., F.P.C.S.	0498
Davide, R.G.	0040	Delfin, Evelyn F.	0103	Duro, Marlon Vincent V.	0420
	0050	Delos Reyes Jr., Aurelio A.	0266	Edra, Rolando B.	0312
	0142	Delos Reyes, Ernesto R., M.D.	0433	Education, Higher	0237
Davidson, T. P.	0225	Demafelis, Rex B.	0274	Egar, Angelli Marie A.	0278
Daysog, Alberto, Jr., M.D.	0452	Diamos, Ma-an Jane C.	0450	Elauria, Jessie C.	0246
De Guia, Laurentino, M.D.	0442	Diaz, Jesus, Rev. Fr.	0560		0264
de Guzman, Margaret L.C.	0348	Dieran-Curato, Clarita	0532	Elepaño, Arnold R.	0273
De Guzman, Moises Jr.	0157	Dionglay, Mariluz Sp.	0233	Ella, Arsenio B.	0114
de la Cruz, Benjamin, M.D.	0397	Dionglay, Mariluz SP.	0261	Ella, Victor B.	0252
de la Cruz, Renato, M.D.	0461	Dionisio, Ador S., M.D.	0417		0267
de la Cruz, Roberto	0386	Dionisio, Saturnino Ador, M.D.	0340	Enad, Jesus G., M.S., F.P.C.S.	0471
de la Vega, Shelley Ann F.	0392	Dizon, Francisco M.D.	0527	Entila, Frederickson	0141
de Leon, Augusto	0318		0540	Entila, Frederickson D.	0192
De Los Santos, Ceferino, Atty.	0307	Dolores, Lolita M.	0035	Escobin, Ramiro P.	0180
de Ocampo, Geminiano M.D.	0440			Escobin, Ramiro P.	0208
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				Escuardo, Felicisimo M.	0086
				Esguerra, H. R.	0160

	0161	Ferguson, A. E.,		Garcia, Eusebio	0432
Espino, Hermino	0327	B.S.A., D.V.M.	0069	Y., M.D.	
R., Jr.		Fernandez, H. E.	0329		0459
Espino-Cabatit,		Fernandez, Raul	0067	Garcia-Lopez,	
Belen, Phar., D.,	0425	Fetalino, Manuel	0382	Milagros, M.D.	0522
M.D., Ph.D.		S.A., M.D.		Gaspillo, Pag-asa	
Espino-Cabatit,		Filio, Candido P.,	0322	D.	0243
Belen, Phar., D.,	0360	Prof		Gatchalian,	
M.D., Ph.D.,		Florendo,	0361	Emmanuel T.,	0403
F.P.C.P.		Federico, M.D.		M.D.	
Espiritu, Arsenio	0296	Fontanilla,	0391		0408
Espiritu, Romeo	0353	Bayani, M.D.			0414
B., M.D.		Francisco, M.E.,	0497	Gautane, Joram J.	0065
	0440	M.D.		Gayem, Al	
Esquieres, Pablo	0295	Fritschen, R.D.	0179	Domenic Rose R.	0234
G.		Fronza, F. M.	0076	Genciana, F. Y.	0072
Estacio, J. F. L.	0006	Fujino, Yozo	0248	Gisbert, Antonio	
Estioko, Manuel,	0465	Gabral-Llana, Ma.	0317	O., A.B., M.D.	0477
R., UST Med		Ethel		Go, Raymundo T.,	0026
Estrada, Ariston,	0569	Galacgac,	0227	M.D.	
Ph.D.		Evangeline S.		Goco, Concordia	0314
Estrada, Felix, M.	0492	Gallardo- Zafra,	0248	Gogerty, Rex	0232
D.		Richelle		Gonzales, Andres	0338
Esum, R.	0186	Galvez, A.M.	0016	C., F.P.C.S.	
Eugenio,		Galvez, Hayde	0193		0573
Lamberto E.,	0021	Galvez, Jose M.D.	0453	Gonzales, Andres	
M.D.		Ganaden, Reuben	0310	C., M.D., F.P.C.S.	0400
Eusebio, Dwight	0265	A., Atty.	0319	Gonzales, Lourdes	0057
A.				B.	
Eusebio, J.A.	0165	Ganaden, Salud	0316	Gonzales, Nelia T.	0156
Eusebio, Jesus,	0550	Gapasin, Dely P.	0304	Gordoncillo,	
M.D.		Garcia Sr.,	0592	Normahitta P.	0451
Eusebio, Jose A.	0085	Gumersindo M.D.		Grabato, Nelly,	0429
Eusebio, Marck	0266	Garcia, Antonio	0459	B.S., Chem	
Ferdie V.		C., B.S.		Grajo, Maria Z.,	0371
Eusebio, Romulo	0257	Garcia, Carlos M.	0187	M.D., F.A.C.C.	
E.		Garcia, Carlos M.	0222		0528
Evangelista,	0237	Garcia, Carlos M.	0270		0548
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Fabrigar, John M.	0089	Garcia, E. G.,	0541	Gretebeck, S.H.	0134
Fajardo, Arthur L.	0242	M.D., M.P.H.	0542	Gretebeck, S.H.	0096
	0255		0543	Dr.	
	0257		0544		0100
	0263		0545	Guantes, M.M.	0075
	0272		0546	Guerrero, A. J.	0159
Felarca, Allison	0363		0547	Guerrero, Marina	0356
B., M.D., F.A.A.A				Guerrero, Rafael,	0321
Feliciano-Bauzon,	0462			D., III., Dr.	
Aurora, M.D.					

Guerrero, Reuben C., M.D.	0357	Hocson, Norberto P., M.D.	0509		0546
	0378				0547
	0458	Hooley, Richard W.	0585	Juliano, Rogelio, Dr.	0288
	0485	Horrilleno, Emilio G., F.P.C.S.	0487	Kamantigue, Edmark C.	0575
Guevara, Felicisimo Y., M.D., F.P.O.G.S.	0506	Hufana-Duran, Danilda	0084	Karganilla, Asuncion	0181
Guevara, Gloria	0284	Humphreys, D. J.	0167	Katigbak, Simplicia B.	0268
Guevarra Jr., Leonardo A.	0449	Ibarra, P.I.	0139	Katimbang, Meggy Lou	0150
Guilas, Thelma, V., M.D.	0410	Ilano, Carlos J., I" Lt., M.C.	0567	Kenny, Peter	0111
Guilatco, Fidel M., M.D., D.I.H.	0517	Imbriglia, Joseph E., M.D.	0410	Khan, Inamul Haque	0587
Gumasing, S.	0189	Imlah, Norman D.	0533	Kropp, L. Ben	0106
Gutierrez, Caridad G.	0356	Inciong, Amado G.	0589	Labadan, M.H.	0082
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Guzman, Benjamin C., M.D.	0556	Jamandre, Dawn	0299		0172
Guzman, Francisco C., F.P.C.S.	0562	Jarabelo, Miguel Eduardo S.	0351	Ladia, Mary Ann J.	0566
Guzman,Santiago V., M.D.	0463	Javier, F.B.	0205	Laico, Jaime E., F.P.C.S.	0341
Habon, Aimee Beatrix R.	0054	Jimenez, I .L.	0016	Lam, Hilton Y.	0393
Hachero, April Anne B.	0564	Jimenez, Jr, Juanito P.	0262	Lam, Hilton Y.	0518
Hargreaves, George H.	0012	Jimenez, Jr., Juanito P.	0180	Lambert, John	0027
	0146	Jimenez, Jr., Juanito P.	0250	Lancaster, J.E.	0138
Harms, R.H.	0094	Jimenez, Jr., Juanito P.	0259	Lansang, Segundo, M.D.	0364
Harms, Robert H., Dr.	0218		0276	Lapade, Bonifacio E.	0147
Healy, Gerald W., S.J.	0346	Jongco, Artemio M.D.	0431	Lapitan, Portia	0236
Heralde, III, Francisco M.	0377	Jongco, Artemio, M.D.	0395	Lapong, Edward R.	0252
Hernandez, Gino	0119	Jovellanos, Cesar V.	0315	Laruan, Leo S.	0064
Hernandez, Horace	0078	Joya, Rodante, Lt., Col.	0287	Laruan, Leo S.	0133
Hieu Hien, Phan	0033	Jueco, N. L., B.S. Hyg.	0541	Lavadia, Pedro Jr., F.P.C.S.	0340
Hilario, Allan L.	0384		0542	Lavadia, Pedro Jr., M.D.	0474
Hill, C. H.	0154		0543	Law, Ronald P.	0330
Hizon, Victor	0311		0544	Lawson, R. A. S., Dr.	0190
			0545	Lee, K. S., Dr.	0486
				Leonin, Rhodora R.	0014
				Leopando, L.L.	0023

Leviste Jr., Jose P.	0594	Madamba, C. P.	0017	Mazundar, Subash	0145
Ligot, Fernando	0352	Madamba, Joseph C.	0116	McMahon, Peter	0143
Alejandro C.			0117	Medina N.	0286
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	0577	Madrid, M.T. , Jr.	0074	Medina, III, Florencio-Isagani S., Ph. D	0019
Lim, Joanna Marie M.	0523	Magboo, Ma. Sheila A.	0511	Medina, Ma. Concepcion B.	0521
Lim, Lino Ed., M.D.	0396	Malabayabas, C.	0189	Medina, Paul Mark B.	0529
Limcangco-Lopez, Perla D., Dr.	0095	Malilay, Xavier R.	0258	Medina, Sonia M.D.	0488
Limson, Antonio R., M.D.	0487	Mangahas, Mahar	0602	Medina-Cue, Ernesto M.D.	0358
Limson, Benjamin, M.D.	0453	Manglapus, Senator Raul S.	0570	Mendoza, Cheli Marie T.	0355
	0505	Manila, Vanessa M.	0415	Mendoza, D.B., Jr.	0205
Lipkin, Mack M.D	0500	Maniquis, Ernestina M.D.	0488	Mendoza, John Althom A.	0511
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Llavore, Lotus D.	0454	Maranan, Lilia C., M.D.	0408	Mendoza, Reynaldo R., M.D.	0431
Locsin, Vicente J.	0335	Maranan, Remedios	0181		0482
Lomboy, Marian Fe Theresa C.	0343	Marasigan, C. J.	0006	Mercado, B.L.	0149
Longe, Biudin	0186	Maravilla, Ana Mikaela B.	0112	Mercado, B.T.	0189
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Lopez, Melencio E.	0015	Marcos, Imelda R.	0600		0148
Loquias, Monet M.	0407	Marcos, Pacifico E., F.P.C.S.	0416	Meyer, R. O.	0225
Lozada, Ernesto P.	0209	Mari, Erlinda L.	0214	Millard, Ann V.	0566
Lubigan, Rosario T.	0077	Mari, Erlinda L.	0276	Mitsuhashi, Masaki V.	0437
	0079	Mari, Erlinda L.	0331	Moir, W. W. G.	0109
	0092	Mariano, Leonilda D., M.D.	0381	Mojica, Ruel M.	0247
Lumanlan, C. A.	0010	Marin, Mellprie B.	0126	Molinam Antonio M., D. C. L.	0514
Lutap, Leticia A.	0166	Martinez, Luis, M.D.	0387	Mora, C. R.	0010
Lutap, Leticia A.	0227	Martinez, Michelle Angela L.	0449		0124
Luyun, Jr., Roger A.	0253	Marvin, Petingco C	0251	Moran, Maria Salome R.	0054
Macasaet, Francisco F., M.D.	0427	Marzan, Jocelyn Christian B.	0339	Moreno, Patrick Gabriel G.	0512
Macindoe, R. N.	0044	Mateo, J.P.	0082	Morgan, G. Wallace	0047
Mactal, Marieta V., B.S. Chem	0455	Mayuga, Pedro N.	0530		
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Nath, K. R.	0223	Ortiz, Mariano DR., JR.	0354	Penalba, F. F.	0115
Natividad, Robert A.	0187	Ostrea, Enrique M., Jr., M.D.	0526	Peñalba, F. F.	0161
Natividad, Robert A.	0250	Padilla, Vince Lambert H.	0376	Penalba, F.F.	0125
Natividad, Robert A.	0256	Pagdanganan, Viviane M.	0521	Peneyra, Rodolfo S., D. V. M.	0052
Natividad, Robert A.	0269	Pagdilao, Cesario R.	0304	Peralta, Engelbert K.	0247
Natividad, Robert A.	0584	Pagtakhan, Fe H., Ll. B.	0404	Pereda, Jacqueline Marjorie R.	0292
Naval, Cosme Ildelfonso, M.D.	0380	Palanginan, Irma I.	0222	Periquet, Fernando, Jr., M.D.	0562
	0550	Palanginan, Irma I.	0260	Pertierra, Isidro M.D.	0445
Navarro, M.D., M.D., F.P.C.P.	0362	Palanginan, Irma I.	0261	Pfost, Harry Dr.	0046
Neri, Felino	0367	Palattao, Ma. V. B.	0006	Pineda, Bernardo G., M.D.	0549
Ngelangel, Corazon A.	0518	Palis, L. G.	0072	Pinili, Marita S.	0215
Noggle, G.R.	0051	Palisoc, Josefina G.	0259	Pitargue, Jr., Fernando C.	0275
Nolasco, Jesus B., M.D.	0504	Paller, E.C., Jr.	0075	Plotz, Milton M.D., F.A.C.P.	0494
Nuguid, Teodoro P.	0493		0077	Poblete, Jesus F., M.D.	0347
Nuqui, Wilfredo G.	0601		0092	Poblete, Jonnel B.	0481
O'Dell, B. L., Dr.	0066	Palomares, Shirley T.	0345		0572
Obusan, Danilo B., M.D.	0409	Pangan, Ronel S.	0063	Portales, Lilia A.	0108
Ocampo, Eureka Teresa M.	0118	Pantastico, B., Er.	0174	Portillo, Gerundio, M.D.	0021
Ocampo, Eureka Teresa M.	0219		0188	Provido, M. A.	0016
	0220	Pascasio, Flora M., M.D.	0205	Pulmano, Dante B.	0256
Ofreneo, Rene E.	0599	Pascual, Cecilia B.	0215	Punsalan, Napoleon C., M.D.	0573
Oluyemi, J.A.	0186	Pascual, Reginaldo M.D.	0526	Punzalan, Enrico	0085
Ombico, Marife T.	0068	Pastor, Crist John M.	0377	Que, Ernesto, 1 st Lt, MC	0480
Onyango, Dorothy	0141	Pattugalan, Precious D.	0278	Quimio, Tricita, H.	0051
	0150	Pattugalan, Precious Maricor D.	0292	Quintos, Aralyn L.	0260
Opiso, Jennifer G.	0089			Quisumbing, Manuel, M. D.	0580
Ordinario, Freddie M.	0262			Quizon, Romeo R.	0343
Ordonez, Jose A.	0301				

Quizon, Samuele Anton E.	0481	Rivera, Jacinto R.	0004 0013	Samaco, Manuela A.	0152
Rabanal, Herminio R.	0306	Rivera, Robertson D.	0405	Samia, Rogelio M., M.D.	0408
Racela Jr., Antonio S., M.D.	0525	Roa, Amelia D., M.D.	0460	Samson, Dolores C.	0446
Ramirez, Alfredo T., M.D.	0382	Roa, Benjamin, M.D.	0467	Samson, Jose A., Ph.D.	0472
Ramirez, Jose R., M.C.	0551	Robles, A.Y.	0101	Samson, Prudencio, M.D.	0448
Ramirez, Ramon A.	0018	Robles, Restituta P.	0148 0149	San Diego, Emiliana, M.D.	0357 0378
Ramirez, Romeo- Luis F.	0355	Robles, Yolanda R.	0407	Sanchez, Ma. Alma	0118
Ramos, Candido M.	0291	Rodulfo, Jr., Victor A.	0209	Sanchez, Sharmaine	0137
Ramos, Carina S.	0564	Rollins, W. C.	0061	Santiago, Luciano P.R.	0402
Ramos, Maximo	0591	Romero, Erlando E.	0573	Santiago, Milagros J,	0598
Ramos, Rowena E.	0233	Rompel, H., M.B., Ch.B.	0553	Santillan, Jose S. M.D.	0394 0411 0426 0479
Rant, G. O.	0210	Romualdos- Santos, Cresini M.D.	0554	Santillan, Jose S. M.D.	0490
Rasco, Jhun Laurence S.	0059	Rosales, Niña R.	0108	Santillan, Jose S. M.D.	0491
Raymundo, Erlinda M.D.	0536	Rosalinas, Amy A., M.D.	0395		0510 0571
Recio, Porfirio M., F.P.C.S.	0398	Rosalinas, Amy, A., M.D.	0428	Santos, Alfredo T., Jr., M.D., D.P.H	0021
Recto-Librero, Aida	0127	Rosario, Joselito I.	0229	Santos, Bjorn S.	0254
Reid, B. L., Dr.	0131	Rudnick, A, Ph.D.	0435	Santos, G. A.	0174
Resurreccion, Arsenio N.	0063 0249	Sabanal, Alvin Quiel C.	0102	Santos, Jose Antonio, M. D.	0492
Resurreccion, Celedonio O.	0328	Sachse, James M.	0195	Santos, R.L.	0023
Retuta, Yron M.	0035	Salarda, Chzarlicetine J.	0060	Santos, Regaldo T., F.P.C.S.	0557
Reyes Jr., Andres L., M.D.	0366	Salazar, N. P., B.S. Zool.	0542 0544 0545	Santos, Rodrigo R., M.D.	0421
Reyes, Victor A., F.P.C.S., F.A.C.S.	0374	Salceda, Salvador, M.D.	0353	Sarenas, Carolina, M.D.	0024
Ricohermoso, Maximo A.	0305	Saleye, P.	0107	Sarmiento, Malcolm I.	0280
Rigonan, Epifanio G., M.D.	0539	Salgado-Ora, Carmen, M.D.	0579		
Rigor, Eustacia, M.D.	0462	Salisid, Teresa	0326		
Riley, G., B. V.. Sc	0053	Salvador, Mark Darrel	0137		
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Sazon, Luviminda Ann	0228	Talavera, Maria Theresa M.	0451	Trueman, K.R., M.D.	0434
Schregle, Johannes	0588	Tam, Bui Phuoc	0163	Tumampo, Cherry Joy F.	0406
Scott, M. L.	0183	Tamesis, Pablo T.	0289	Tumolva, Jamie Ann B.	0219
Sevilla, Ramon Z., M.D.	0447	Tan, Elisa C., M.D.	0396	Ubaub, Leslie	0204
Shaw, E. L.	0098	Tan, Jesus M., M.D.	0476	Umali, Ricardo M.	0323
Sicat, Gerardo P.	0590	Tan, NiÃ±o Richard C.	0351	Urgel, G. V.	0010
Silvestre, Geronimo T.	0316	Tan-Zafra, Josievit U.	0519	Uri, L. V.	0174
Simbul-Nuguid, Z.F.	0007	Tanchuco, Joven Q.	0359	Uson-Peralta, Ma. Louisa G., M.D.	0462
Simpliciano, Aurora F.	0191	Tangco, Aproniano, M.D.	0357	Valdezco, Eulinia M.	0022
Sinay-Aguilar, Ma. Virginia	0596	Tanglao, Juan M., M.D.	0424	Valencia, Lolita	0128
Skinner, J.L.	0031	Taussig, Ernest	0213	Valencia, Lolita	0193
Sobremisana, Antonio Gabino P.	0272	Tendilla, Jastine Tracy E.	0523	Valle, Ariane Marielle F.	0574
Solidum, Judilynn S.	0575	Tetangco, M. A.	0016	Valle, Michelle Lyka S.	0103
Soria, Sheryl Mae A.	0126	Thaxton, Paul	0047	Vasquez, Gil, M.D.	0422
Soriano, J.M.	0075	Thomas, Francisco C.	0294	Vega, M.R.	0074
Speer, V. C., Dr.	0123		0298		0075
Stangel, D. E.	0225	Tocino, Edison M.	0206		0077
Stock, Patricia	0204	Tolentino, Arturo D., J.R., M.D.	0383		0079
Stransky, Eugene, M.D.	0457	Tolentino, Bruce J., V.	0279		0092
	0482	Tongol-Rivera, Pilarita N.	0572	Venzon, E. L., M.D.	0435
	0531	Tongson, Mario S., D.V.M., M.S.	0175	Vergara, F. P.	0217
	0559	Topacio, Teodulo, M., D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D.	0080	Vicente, Nina B., M.D.	0403
Sulit, Amando M., B.S.	0459	Toralba, Joanna V.	0342	Victorio B. Molina	0484
Suministrado, Delfin C.	0240	Torres, Adela S.	0214	Villaber, Ronald Arlet P.	0234
	0255	Torres, Juan F., Jr., M.D.	0005	Villacorta, Edmundo V., M.D.	0024
Sunga, Roberto N., M.D.	0440	Torres, Mariano L., Jr., F.P.C.S.	0389	Villafuerte, Cesar F., M.D.	0507
Sunga-Guevara, M., M. D.	0365	Travis, Jim	0168	Villasor, Roy P., F.P.C.S.	0382
Supnet, M.G.	0165			Vital, Trinidad B.	0008
Suriso, Marvim	0078			Vitug, Wenceslao, M.D.	0364
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Yap, Pacifico, M.D.	0516
Yap, Sheryl A.	0184
Yaptenco, Kevin F.	0258
Yatco, Ismael A., M.D.	0029
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Yogore, Mariano G., Jr., M.D.	0374
Yu, Gracia Fe B.	0350
Yu, Raymond Fernando B.	0350
Yuvienco, Merito N., F.P.C.S.	0442
Zain, Harud Alrasyid	0586
Zandt, John Van, D.V.M.	0070
Zubia, Omar F.	0240

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ABSTRACTED

Better Poultry and Livestock
Bulletin of the Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center Society
Compilation of Conference Papers
Ecosystems and Development Journal
Education Quarterly
Far Eastern University Faculty Journal
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The Filipino Family Physician
Inhenyeriya
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The Journal of the Philippine Medical Association
MD Journal
The Medical Forum
The Nucleus
Nursing Journal
Philippine Agricultural Mechanization Journal
The Philippine Agriculturist
Philippine Forest Products Journal
The Philippine Geologist
Philippine Journal of Agricultural Biosystems Engineering
Philippine Journal of Health Research and Development (formerly the UP Manila Journal)
Philippine Journal of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology
Philippine Journal of Surgery and Surgical Specialties
Philippine Labor Review
Philippine Mining Journal
Philippine Sugar Institute Quarterly
Santo Tomas Journal of Medicine
Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology
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