



Proceeding Book

# 7<sup>TH</sup> AC TMP

ASEAN CONGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PARASITOLOGY



3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Molecular and Clinical Aspects  
of HIV-AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (ICMCA\_ATM)

**Combating the Big Three of Infectious Diseases  
(AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria)  
and Increasing Awareness of the Neglected Tropical Diseases**

17 - 19 May 2016, Malang - Indonesia

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**"7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Congress of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology Congress (7<sup>th</sup> ACTMP)"**

**"3<sup>rd</sup> International Congress on Molecular and Clinical Aspects of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (3<sup>rd</sup> ICMCA\_ATM)"**

**Tuesday – Thursday, 17 – 19 May 2016**

**Savana Hotel & Convention, Malang, East Java, Indonesia**

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# **Proceeding Book**

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7<sup>TH</sup> ASEAN CONGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PARASITOLOGY  
Malang – Indonesia, 17 – 19 May 2016

<b>SYMPOSIUM 5 : VIRAL INFECTION (2) – DENGUE</b> Moderator : Djonl Djunaedi Muhammadiyah University of Malang The Indonesia Society for the Study of Tropical Medicine and Infectious Diseases			
10.45 – 11.10	Global Dengue Prevention and Control Post MDGs 2015, and Lesson Learned from Indonesia <b>Rita Kusriastuti</b> The Indonesian Parasite Control Association (P4I), Indonesia		
11.10 – 11.35	Paradigm Shift for Dengue Vector Control <b>Indra Vythlingam</b> University of Malaya, Malaysia		
11.35 – 12.00	Dengue : Clinical Perspective <b>Sri Rezeki Hadinegoro</b> Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia		
12.00 – 12.15	Discussion		
12.15 – 13.00	<b>Lunch and Pray</b>  <b>Poster presentation</b> (Session: V.P 1-7; H.P 1-18; D.P 1-4)		
<b>SYMPOSIUM 6 : NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASE (1)</b> Moderator : Agnes Kurniawan Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia			
13.00 – 13.25	Human Leptospirosis: Diagnosis and Clinical Management <b>Muhammad Hussein Gasem</b> Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia		
13.25 – 13.50	Chronic Pulmonary Aspergillosis Disease that Arises from Pulmonary Tuberculosis <b>Retno Wahyuningsih</b> Universitas Kristen Indonesia - Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia		
13.50 – 14.15	Development of OMP Gene-Based Brucellosis Detection Kit for Zoonosis Prevention in Indonesia <b>Aulanni'am</b> Faculty of Veterinary Medicines, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia		
14.15 – 14.30	Discussion		
14.30 – 15.40	<b>Free oral presentation</b>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <b>TOPIC : HELMINTHES &amp; SNAKE BITE</b>                              Venue: Mahoni Meeting Room_1st Floor                               Moderator : MohSudomo                              WHO Indonesia                         </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <b>TOPIC: HELMINTHES</b>                              Venue: Pinus Meeting Room_ 1st Floor                               Moderator : Agustina Tri Endharti                              Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia                         </td> </tr> </table>	<b>TOPIC : HELMINTHES &amp; SNAKE BITE</b> Venue: Mahoni Meeting Room_1st Floor  Moderator : MohSudomo WHO Indonesia	<b>TOPIC: HELMINTHES</b> Venue: Pinus Meeting Room_ 1st Floor  Moderator : Agustina Tri Endharti Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
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15.40 – 16.00	Closing and Coffee Break		
16.00 – 17.00	<b>ACTMP Organizational Meeting</b> (Delegates from MSPTM, P4I, etc.) Venue: Mahoni Meeting Room_1st Floor		
18.30 – 21.30	Dinner Reception and Cultural Night Venue: Akasia Ballroom_5th Floor		

## VECTOR CONTROL

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V.P.01

### DIVERSITY OF *MANSONIA* AND RESERVOAR STATUS IN LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS AT GULINGGANG VILLAGE, BALANGAN DISTRICT, SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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Lymphatic filariasis is a disease that caused by filaria worms and transmitted by some mosquitoes. Filariasis is chronic disease and rare to caused death in human, but can caused permanently disability. The research was conducted to study the species diversity of *Mansonia* and reservoir status in transmitting filariasis in Gulinggang Village, Balangan District, Kalimantan Selatan Province. The research were conducted on January-May. Mosquitoes collection were done by Bare Leg Collection method in three house. Collection were done indoor and outdoor at 18:00-06:00. Blood collection from cat were done to observe the microfilaria. Result of this research showed that five mosquitoes species were collected are *Ma.uniformis*, *Ma. dives*, *Ma. annulifera*, *Ma. annulata*, and *Ma.bonneae*. *Ma.uniformis* was the predominant mosquitoes that was caught are 37.99% indoor whereas *Mn. dives* most collected outdoor 18:00–18:45, the peak activities of this mosquito was at 19:00-19:45. Blood smear observation showed that 80% were positive microfilaria. The cats are potensial as a filariasis reservoir in Gulinggang Village.

V.P.02

### DENSITY FIGURE'S STATUS AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION CONTAINER IN THE DENGUE HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER ENDEMIC AREA OF KEDUNG COWEK VILLAGE , BULAK DISTRICT, SURABAYA

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Dengue Hemorrhagic Disease or better known as the acronym of DHF is an infectious disease caused by Dengue virus and transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. Surabaya as part of East Java Province is also an endemic area of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever because in every years there is many cases of DHF. The study was conducted to determine the density figure's status and frequency distribution container in the dengue haemorrhagic fever endemic area of Kedung Cowek village, Bulak district, Surabaya. Parameters commonly used to assess the density of Aedes larvae are House Index (HI), Container Index (CI), Breteau Index (BI) and Larva Density Index (LDI). Density Figure obtained by connecting between HI, CI, and BI. The level of risk of transmission as follows: <1 is a low risk of transmission, 1-5 is moderate transmission and >5 is a high risk of transmission. This is a descriptive study. The population in this study were all residents, all containers and all larval of *Ae. aegypti* in Kedung Cowek villages, Bulak district, Surabaya. The results showed that the Density Figure > 5, it means that Kedung Cowek village, Bulak district, Surabaya had high risk of transmission of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and indoor containers had higher frequency higher than the outdoor containers in Kedung Cowek village, Bulak district, Surabaya

V.P.03

**THE EFFECT OF SEASONS AND HUMANS BEHAVIOUR TO THE *Aedes aegypti* LARVAE DENSITY IN THE DHF ENDEMIC AREA OF MOJO VILLAGE , SURABAYA**

Risma Simalupang

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Dengue Hemorrhagic Disease or better known as the acronym of DHF is an infectious disease caused by Dengue virus and transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes. The study was conducted to determine the influence of season factors (temperature, rainfall, humidity) and humans behavior to larval population density of *Aedes aegypti* in dengue endemic areas in the Village of Mojo, Surabaya. This is an observational analytic study. Approach using the insulation cross test (Cross sectional study). The population in this study were all residents in the village Mojo, Gubeng, Surabaya and all larval of *Ae. aegypti* in villages Mojo ,Gubeng, district Surabaya. Of some descriptive value, it appears that there is no difference in larval populations of *Ae. aegypti* striking in the dry season and rainy season. While the use of statistical tests and obtained results that climate humans behavior had no effect on the population density of larvae *Ae. aegypti* (by using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank test results are as follows that the season did not affect the population densities of *Ae. aegypti*. By using the test (Fisher's Exact Test) results are as follows that the behavior does not affect the density of *Ae. aegypti* larvae)

V.P.04

**EFFECTIVENESS OF SAMBANG COLOK (*Aerva Sanguinolenta*) AND MUNDU (*Garcinia dulcis*) LEAF EXTRACT AS MOSQUITO LARVICIDE AGAINTS *Aedes aegypti*.**

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Mosquitoes are insect that can transmit some diseases to human and animals. Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a health problems in Indonesia that *Aedes aegypti* is a vectors. This research was aim to determine the effectiveness of sambang colok (*Aerva sanguinolenta*) and mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*) leaf extract as mosquito larvicide against *Aedes aegypti*. This research were conducted in two phase, the first phase was qualitative testing of phytochemical and extracting. The second phase was efficacy test of extracts against the larvae of *Aedes aegypti*. The result showed that the active compound of sambang colok (*Aerva Sanguinolenta*) and mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*) are alkaloid, saponin, tannin, flavanoid, triterpenoid, and steroid. Glikosida is only in mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*) leaf extract. The mortality of *Aedes aegypti* larvae was 91.7% in 1000 ppm concentration at 24 hours after contact with sambang colok (*Aerva sanguinolenta*) and 100% in 2000 ppm concentration at 72 hours after contact with Mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*) leaf extract. Mortality of larvae increased with increasing the extract concentration and duration of exposure. The value of LC<sub>50</sub> was 494.47 ppm for sambang colok and 157.88 ppm for mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*). Sambang colok and Mundu (*Garcinia dulcis*) leaf extract were potential as a mosquito larvicide of *Aedes aegypti*.