Program and Abstract Book

Malaysian Society of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine

45th ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR

"Impact of Animal Hosts on Disease Transmission and Public Health"

Officiated by:

YB TAN SRI BERNARD GILUK DOMPOK
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in Malaysia using an indirect fluorescence antibody test (IFAT, cut-off titer 1:50). Seventeen percent (17.0%) of the cattle were found positive for *Babesia bovis*, 16% positive for *Babesia bigemina* and 9% positive for both. Results indicate that infection is higher in *Babesia* bovis compared to *Babesia bigemina*.

In vitro drug studies on *Trichomonas vaginalis* in aerobic and anaerobic conditions

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Trichomonas vaginalis is a flagellated protozoan parasite that afflicts an estimated 200 million people worldwide annually. Resistance to metronidazole although frequently reported but the mechanism of the drug's resistance in *Trichomonas vaginalis* is still not well understood. In the present study two isolates of *Trichomonas vaginalis* obtained from symptomatic patients were cultured in Hollander medium for a period of 15 days. We assessed the effect of metronidazole in anaerobic and aerobic conditions. The *in vitro* drug trials carried out under aerobic and anaerobic conditions with drug concentrations of 20µg/ml, 40µg/ml, 60µg/ml, 80µg/ml and 100µg/ml added into culture tubes which contained 1 x 10^4 trophozoites per ml respectively. Under anaerobic conditions, the parasites of both isolates B7268 and F1623 were resistant to cultures incorporated with 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 µg/ml of metronidazole from day 1 up to day 15 respectively. In aerobic conditions, the parasite of both isolates were viable only in cultures incorporated with 20 and 40 µg/ml of metronidazole respectively. The study also showed that in both isolates the existence of rounded, compact, non-motile structures without a true cyst wall, and internalized flagella which is devoid of external flagella i.e 'pseudocyst' exist in both aerobic and anaerobic cultures. However 'pseudocysts' in metronidazole stressed cultures showed bigger size of 'pseudocyts' with more than one nucleus as compared to the 'pseudocysts' in control cultures. The sizes of these 'pseudocysts' in cultures incorporated with metronidazole ranged from 25 µm to 37.5 µm while 'pseudocyst' in control cultures appear ranged from only 12.5µm to 25µm. The study with acridine orange and DAPI staining conclusively shows that there are changes at the level of the nucleus when treated with metronidazole. Metronidazole treated cultures also trigger pseduocysts to have larger DNA content with more than one nucleus.

A Study on Cercarial Dermatitis in Bandung's Kayaking Athletes

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Cercarial dermatitis or swimmer's itch is an itchy inflammatory response to the penetration of the skin by non-human schistosome parasites. Kayaking athletes in the Bandung City Indonesia used to practice their sports abilities in Lake Ciburuy located in the West Bandung Area. This survey was made to estimate cercarial dermatitis in those athletes. Six kayaking athletes were observed for clinical signs of cercarial dermatitis. Two hundred *Lymnaea rubiginosa* snails were collected from agriculture canals that contributed the biggest part of Lake Ciburuy water and examined for animal schistosome on March 2008. From this survey two of six kayaking athletes (33.33%) had pruritic maculopapular rash on their feet, hands or other parts of body. From the total of examined snails, 36% were infected with bird schistosome cercariae. Cercarial dermatitis could be a health problem for kayaking athletes practicing in Lake Ciburuy. This is the first report of cercarial dermatitis in kayaking athletes in Indonesia. Pathogenity of bird schistosome cercaria need further research.

P25. Identification and cloning of *Cryptocaryon irritans* putative agglutination/immobilization gene: Current progress. **Yogeswaran L**

P26. Molecular characterization of *Giardia intestinalis* and *Cryptosporidum* isolated from penisular Malaysia aborigine. **Mohammed A. K. Mahdy**

P27. Characterisation of a clonal *Eimeria acervulina* population from the local jungle fowl. **Fauziah J**

P28. Seroprevalence of *Ehrlichia canis* in dogs in Ipoh. **Nurulaini R**

P29. Seroprevalence of babesiosis in cattle in Malaysia. **Nurulaini R**

P30. *In vitro* drug studies on *Trichomonas vaginalis* in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. **Afzab MY**

P31. A Study on Cercarial Dermatitis in Bandung's Kayaking Athletes. **Ambar S**

P32. Does vitamin A supplementation protect aboriginal school children from acquiring severe soil-transmitted helminthiasis? A randomized controlled trial. **Hesham Al-Mekhlafi**

P33. Detection of microsporidia in water samples by microscopy and polymearase chain reaction. **Tan TC**

P34. Detection of *Dientamoeba fragilis* by trichrome staining and polymerase chain reaction in human stool samples. **Tan TC**

P35. Prevalence of *Schistosoma japonicum* in man and its snail host *Oncomelania hupensis lindoensis* at Napu Valley, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. **Sutrisnawati**

P36. Detection of gene polymorphism in chloroqiune resistance phenotype of *Plasmodium falciparum* Gombak A strain. **Ngah Zasmy U**

P37. Alterations in erythrocyte phosphoserine-containing protein levels in response to blood-stage *Plasmodium berghei*. **Zuhaili FN**

P38. Prevalence study of *Trypanosome lewisi* in urban rodents in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. **Siti N**

P39. Erythrocyte-stage *Plasmodium berghei* infection affects tyrosine kinase signaling in the liver. **Pramila M**

P40. Development of a real-time PCR assay for rapid *Plasmodium* species speciation. **Loh JP**

P41. Protection of mice from fatal *Toxoplasma gondii* infection by immunization with adjuvanated recombinant SAG 1. **Wan Omar, A.**

P42. *In vitro* and *in vivo* antiplasmodial properties of some Malaysian plants against *Plasmodium berghei*. **Wan Omar, A.**

P43. A recombinant antigen ELISA for the diagnosis of acute and chronic toxoplasmosis- dynamics of humoral immune responses in mice infected with *Toxoplasmas gondii*. **Wan Omar, A.**

P44. Dynamics of parasitaemia and haematologic changes associated with *Trypanosoma evansi* infection in local goats. **Wong MT**

P45. Seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis on pigs, goats, cattle, dogs and cats in penisular Malaysia. **Chandrawathani P**

P46. Phylogenetic insights on the Variant Surface Glycoproteins (VSGs) expressed by Malaysian isolates of *Trypanosoma evansi*. **Chin YY**

P47. The efficacy of PHMB contact lens solutions against Acanthamoeba strains from Malaysia. **Putri Moradyani M. H**

P48. A case of hemogregarine protozoan and *Strongyloides* sp. Infestation in snakes. **Zawida Z**

P49. Knowledge and Attitude of health care workers (HCW) to prevention of Nosocomial infection in Tertiary Health Centers in Sokoto, Nigeria. **Magaji BA**

LIST OF POSTERS

P1.	Laboratory evaluation of four commercial repellents against larval *Leptotrombidium deliense* (Acari: Trombiculidae). **Azima LH**
P2.	Fogging impact on *Aedes* mosquitoes: A preliminary findings on continuous vector surveillance. **Ruhil AA**
P3.	Preliminary study on use of 48 hours ovitrap to control dengue outbreak. **Kamilan D.**
P4.	Simulated field application of cypermethrin using portable ULV sprayer against *Aedes aegypti* (L.) and *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say. **Chen CD**
P5.	Effectiveness of modified larval trap device (MLTD) in the control of dengue vectors. **Khadri MS**
P6.	Chemical composition and mosquito repellent activity of essential oil of *Litsea elliptica* Blume leaves. **Noramiwati R**
P7.	Evaluation of Bifenthrin and *Acorus calamus* extract against *Aedes aegypti* L. and *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) in the laboratory. **Sallehudin S**
P8.	The repellent activity of essential oil of *Piper aduncum* Linn. (Piperceae) against *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) (Diptera: Culicidae). **Norashiqin M**
P9.	Residual effects of *Acorus calamus*, *Piper Aduncum* and *Litsea elliptica* Essential oils against *Aedes aegypti* (Diptera: Culicine) in laboratory. **Hidayatulfathi O.**
P10.	Efficacy of temephos and pyriproxyfen larvicides against Aedes aegypti larvae as vector of DHF in Cimahi, West Java. **Emma M**
P11.	Comparative efficacy of cypermethrin and aqua resigen insecticides against filed collected adult Aedes aegypti mosquito from Cimahi, West Java. **Lufthi NF**
P12.	Laboratory study on the effect of deltamethrin WG formulations against *Anopheles maculatus* Theobald (Diptera: Culicidae) on wood and bamboo surface. **Rohani A**
P13.	Susceptibility of *Anopheles macalatus* Theobald to malathion, permethrin, DDT and deltamethrin. **Aziz, I.**
P14.	Prospective study on anti-malarial activities of Malaysian traditional medicinal plants. **Abdulelah HA**
P15.	Laboratory evaluation of blood feeding inhibition on unwashed and washed Permanet® against *Anopheles maculates* Theobald and *Culex quinquefasciatus* say. **Tan SB**
P16.	Study on the prevalence of malaria among patients with fever in Hodiedah Province, Yemen. **Abdulsalam MQ Al-Mekhlafi**
P17.	Phylogenetic study of Malaysian forensic flies using a fragment of Cytochrome Oxidase 1 gene (CO1) and evaluation of its robustness in the presence of malathion. **Naji AM**
P18.	A study on insect succession and decomposition process on a pig carcass wrapped inside a raffia bag. **Heo CC**
P19.	Comparision of forensically important fly larvae recovered from human cadavers and monkey carcasses in Malaysia. **Kavitha R**
P20.	Ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) recovered from monkey carcasses in forested area Ulu Gombak, Selangor, Malaysia. **Chen CD**
P21.	Morphine can precipitate the growth rate of fly larva. **Teguh WS**
P22.	Evaluating 4'-6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) for the screening of *Blastocystis* cysts in water samples. **Lee LL**
P23.	Blastocystis in ungulates. **Shuba S.**
P24.	Biodiversity and epidemiology study of macroparasites from stray cats in penisular Malaysia. **Norhidayu S**