



PROCEEDING BOOK

Seminar on Infectious Diseases

"Management, Prevention and Control in Emerging and
Re-emerging Infectious Diseases"

In conjuction with A-Z Vaccine Dengue
2016

BALI – INDONESIA NOVEMBER 2nd – 3rd, 2016













SEMINAR ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

"MANAGEMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome Message from the Rector of Warmadewa University	7
Welcome Message from the Dean of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences	
Warmadewa University Welcome Message from the Chairperson of Organizing Committee Table of Contents Committee Seminar on Infectious Diseases Schedule Oral Free Paper Presentation Schedule	8
	9
	10
	11
	13
	15
Abstracts in Oral Presentation	16
Note	20



SEMINAR ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES

*MANAGEMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Positivity Rate of Detection Mycobacterium tuberculosis in Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis in Clinical Microbiology Laboratory Sanglah General Hospital Period 2013-2015

I Wayan Agus Gede Manik Saputra¹, Ni Nyoman Sri Budayanti², Ni Nengah Dwi Fatmawati², Ni Made Adi Tarini²

email: geskemaniksaputrass.email.com

³ Clinical Mircobiology Resident, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University/RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya, Indonesia

¹Department of Clinical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Udayana University/Sanglah General Haspital, Despasar, Indonesia

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTb) is a significant problem in tuberculosis (Tb) worldwide especially in developing country. Based on World Health Organization (WHO) data 2013 that 9.3% from 8,6 million people who affected TB are EPTb. Culture is a gold standard in diagnosis EPTb, but its low positivity rate make it is not ideal test for EPTb. On this study we conducted a retrospective study on TB's data in Clinical Laboratory Sanglah General Hospital. We collected the last three years 2013-2015 Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mth) detection data by using 3 methods such as Ziehl-Neelsen (ZN), culture and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). There were 18 positive culture yielded from various specimens like pus, tissue, pleural fluid, gastric fluid, liquorcerebrospinalis (LCS) and pericardium fluid. It accounts 5,5% and 2,4% from all specimens and extrapulmonary specimens, respectively. The most frequent extrapulmonary specimen was LCS and its positivity rate 1,3%, 3,0% and 5,7% among all specimens, extrapulmonary specimens and all LCS specimens, respectively. Positivity rate Mtb by ZN is critically low as a detection method in EPTb. There were only 3 specimens from 18 culture positive showing ZN positive. It has only 0,4% and 0,9% positivity rate among all specimens and extrapulmonary specimens, respectively. By using PCR method, there were 158 specimens positive and its positivity were slight difference among all specimens (13,9%) and extrapulmonary specimens (14,5%). The two most positive results among extrapulmonary specimens by PCR method were LCS and pleural fluid. The various positivity rate of detection Mtb among excapulmonary specimens on this study depends on the method used. Since we know PCR is not a gold standard for TB diagnostic, but its positivity rate among other methods is quite compromise as a diagnostic tool in EPTB and helps clinician for judging the initial therapy.

Keywords: extrapulmonary tuberculosis, culture, Ziehl-Neelsen, Polymerase Chain Reaction