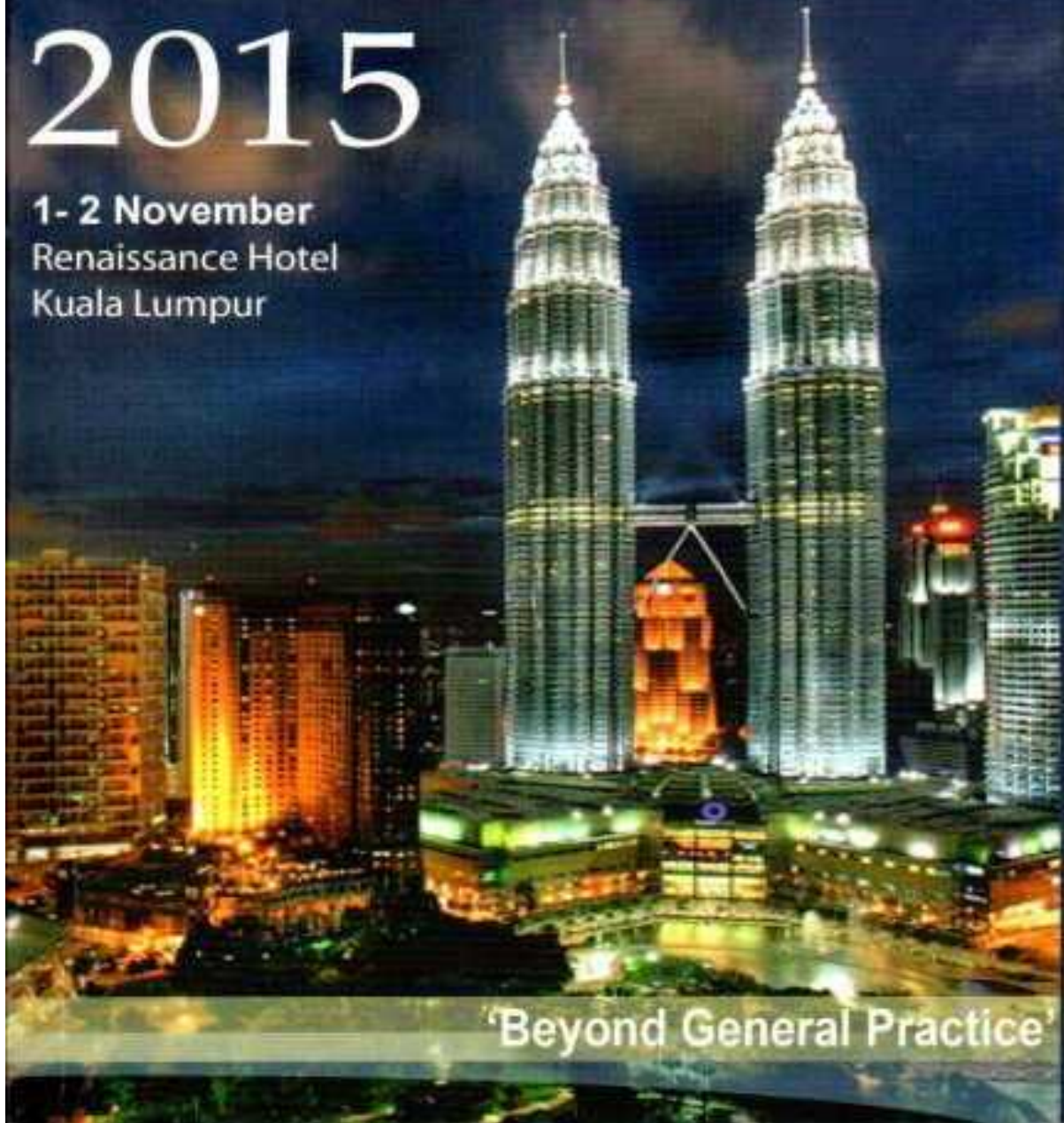


PROCEEDINGS BOOK

**ASIAN MEETING OF
ANIMAL MEDICINE SPECIALTIES**

2015

1- 2 November
Renaissance Hotel
Kuala Lumpur



'Beyond General Practice'

CONTENTS

Local Organizing Committee	1
Greetings from the Organizing Chairperson	2
Congress information	5
About AMAMS 2015	
Venue Information	
General Information	6
Social Program	
Program at a Glance	9
Floor Plan Overview	19
Asian Society of Veterinary Dermatology (AISVD)	21
Scientific Program	
CV of Continuing Education Speakers	
Continuing Education Abstracts	
Oral Presentation and Poster Presentation Abstracts	
Asian Society of Veterinary Internal Medicine (AISVIM)	95
Scientific Program	
CV of Continuing Education Speakers	
Continuing Education Abstracts	
Oral Presentation and Poster Presentation Abstracts	
Asian Society of Veterinary Surgery (AISVS)	178
Scientific Program	
CV of Continuing Education Speakers	
Continuing Education Abstracts	
Oral Presentation and Poster Presentation Abstracts	
Asian Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (AISVO)	237
Scientific Program	
CV of Continuing Education Speakers	
Continuing Education Abstracts	
Oral Presentation and Poster Presentation Abstracts	
Exhibition	279
List of Exhibitors	

SOCIO-CULTURAL BALINESE SOCIETY AS A RISK FACTOR FOR ENDEMIC RABIES IN BALI, INDONESIA

NYOMANSUARTHA I.^{*1,2}, PUJAWAN A.O.², WISESA A.G.², SEMARARIANA I.W.², BHASKARA I.B.M.², & RESTIATI N.M.²

¹Departement of Internal Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary,
Udayana University Bali Indonesia

²Bali Veterinary Clinic
suarthafkhunud@yahoo.co.id

Keywords: Socio-cultural society, dogs, rabies, Bali

There was a rabies outbreak in Bali in the year 2008 and up till now, in the year 2015 it is still a major zoonotic disease affecting human health. In response to the outbreak, the government carried out strategies including mass vaccination, controlling populations by sterilization and selective elimination. The study was conducted to explore the socio-cultural Balinese society as a risk factor of rabies in Bali. The study was conducted in August 2015 located in the Gulingan village, Badung regency gathering data through questionnaires from 424 respondents. The results showed that out of 424 respondents most owned dogs for use as guarddogss (77.6%). The dogs were mainly fed once a day (75%). Male dogs (63.2%) were more commonly kept compared to female dogs (36.8%). In regard to the dog breed in the village most were local stray dogs (63.8%). The respondents mainly managed the dogs as free-roaming (62.1%), a few were leashed (15.5%) and some were kept in cages (22.4%).

The coverage of vaccination was 70% in 2010 and 89.8% in 2015 respectively. However, through the study it becomes obvious that people in the village of Gulingan mostly manage their dogs as free roaming (60%) and only feed the dogs once a day. This would lead the dogs in the village to roam out to find food even fighting with other dogs to compete for food. The socio-cultural habit of Balinese society with regards to the way they manage their dogs affects the incidence of endemic rabies in Bali. Mass socialization and continuing education of dog owners in the village to improve community participation is the key to the success of the Bali rabies eradication program.

Program Organizers :



Local Organizer :



Supported By :



Ministry of Tourism and Culture
Malaysia





SOCIO-CULTURAL BALINESE SOCIETY AS A RISK FACTOR AN ENDEMIC RABIES IN BALI INDONESIA



Suzantha IN^{1,2,3}, Pujiawan AANO², Wilasa AAND³, Serranarbars IWY¹, Ghaisara IBM², Rashedi NWP²

¹Department of Internal Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary of Udayana University, Bali Indonesia

²Fajar Sastan Dargi Marica, Ika Cempaka

³Bali Veterinary Clinic, J. Pataka Tengah, Kabupaten Gule, Bali

Correspondence:

INTRODUCTION

Rabies is endemic in Bali, Bali experienced last December 2008, which has since caused a number 159 of human fatalities. The Balinese government in response both mass vaccination and control population by elimination of free-roaming dogs and not owner tax been implemented (Putra et al., 2012).

Mass vaccination have been conducted since 2010. This achieved an estimated coverage more than 70% (Putra et al., 2012), which is the accepted coverage target to reduce virus circulation, but the spread of rabies continues to occur in Bali. The cases bites with a positive laboratory confirmation have been reported in many rural areas. There is something strange and not accordance with the theory of the eradication of rabies. It may be correlated with the socio-cultural attitudes and society in keep a dog.

METHODS

The data were collection by interviews with questionnaire to the heads of families in each villages and who have dogs. The research was conducted in August 2015, in Gulungan village, Mengwi district, Badung regency, Bali. Questionnaire data were analyzed descriptively using software SPSS 13 for Windows.

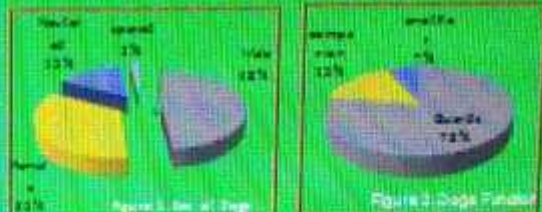


RESULTS

Out of the total numbers respondent (1000) were 424 respondents have a dog. Respondent who had dogs preferred male dogs (48.4%) (Fig 1), and stray dogs (bales) due to their perceived superior guards abilities and to be simple to keep which is give leftover food in mating season. The male dogs gather at home of female dogs and make nuisance to their owner that are caused the female puppy discarded in garbage area and market this sites allude and that are a high risk for spreading rabies, there was also to maintain free-roaming dog population that will be burden of rabies control program.

Gender	Female (%)	Male (%)	Stray (%)	Not Stray (%)
Age	49.0%	51.0%	55.0%	45.0%
Sex	31.4%	68.6%	55.0%	45.0%
Sex	10.0%	90.0%	55.0%	45.0%

In rural area, dogs also as function as an alarm bell and warning family members to strangers (Fig 2). That are different with in urban area are more for companion animal. There are also reported, the used dogs for protecting agricultural land from monkey, especially farmer living near forest and mountain. Dog ownership was motivated by culture, personal taste, and function of dogs (Widayadati et al., 2013).



Most of the respondents (60.1%) are still keep dogs a free-roaming (Fig 3), and this numbers has still high in rural area (Suzantha et al., 2012). Free-roaming dogs and ready given food will be wandering to find food. These places usually a garbage dump, market, and community area in this place have opportunity to find and bites with rabies dog.



Figure 3. Keep Dogs

Balinese knowledge about rabies, actions after being bitten a better (Suzantha et al., 2013), but the behavior of attitude to keep dogs is bad. The government must be attentive to vaccination and educating society about keeping their dogs and regular feeding and follow with program (Jurnal Pathologi 2013).

CONCLUSIONS

Socio-culture community in keeping dogs are a risk factor for the spread of rabies in Bali.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank the sponsor, Bali Veterinary Clinic.

REFERENCES

- Putra et al., 2012. Rabies in Bali, Indonesia. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 10(1): 1-5.
- Suzantha et al., 2013. Rabies in Bali, Indonesia. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 10(1): 1-5.
- Widayadati et al., 2013. Rabies in Bali, Indonesia. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 10(1): 1-5.