









Update on Management, Prevention, and Control of Infectious Diseases in the Era of Antimicrobial Resistance

ABSTRACT BOOK

The 1st International Scientific Meeting on Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ISM-CMID),

10th National Congress of Indonesian Society for Clinical Microbiology (KONAS-PAMKI), 12th National Symposium-Indonesian Antimicrobial Resistance Watch (NS-IARW)

October 10th - 14th, 2018 Surabaya - East Java, Indonesia

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14th 2018

Result Anno	13.00 – 15.30 AMR and I	100	12.00 - 13.00	11.45 - 12.00	Managem Moderator: LI Moderato		• Speaker 2: Topic : Upo	08.45 – 10.15 • Speaker 20 Topic : Upi Topic : Upi Region		O8.00 - 08.45 O8.01 - 08.45 Managen Microbio Speaker 17:
CLOSING CEI buncement of 10 th National Congre Microbiology (PAMK and	(0-1) ISYANA ROOM AMR and PCI Bacterial infection II	FREE ORAL PRE		PLENARY LEC (ISYAN, Speaker 27: Prof. Dr. Eddy Ba Topic: Medical Ethics in	(PS-5) ISYANA ROOM Management of Fungal Infection Moderator: Lindawati Alimsardjono, dr, M.Kes., Sp.MK(K) Speaker 22: dr. Bambang Wahjuprajitno, Sp.An.KIC Sub Topic: Management of fungal infection in complex patients Speaker 23: Dr. Mardiastuti, dr., Sp.MK(K) Sub Topic: Recent Diagnosis and Its Problem for Invasive Mycosis in Indonesia	PARALEL SY	Speaker 21: Prof. Kazufumi Shimizu, Ph.D Topic: Update on Avian Influenzae	Speaker 19 : Juliette Severin, MD., Pri.D. Topic : Antibiotic Policy in Netherland and Speaker 20 : Prof. Toshiro Shirakawa, Ph.D. Topic : Update of Trends and Issue on Bac Region	PLENARY LEC (ISYAN	MEET I HE EXPERTS T (ME-T) ISYANA ROOM Corynebacterium diphtheriae: Management of Epidemic: from Microbiology Aspect to Patient Management Management Speaker 17: Dr. Dominicus Husada, dr. DTM&H., M.SC., SpA(K)
CLOSING CEREMONY Result Announcement of 10 th National Congress of Indonesian Association for Clinical Microbiology (PAMKI) 2018 Results	(0-2) RAJASA ROOM Viral, Fungal Infection and Others II	FREE ORAL PRESENTATIONS (0)	LINCH	PLENARY LECTURE 3 (PL-3) (ISYANA ROOM) Speaker 27: Prof. Dr. Eddy Bagus Wasito, dr., MS., Sp.MK(K) Topic: Medical Ethics in the Era of Globalization	(PS-6) RAJASA ROOM Viral Infection. Moderator: Prof. Maria Lucia Inge Lusida, dr., M.Kes., Ph.D., Sp.MK(K) Speaker 24: dr. Leni Kartina, Sp.A Sub Topic: HIV Management in Pediatric Speaker 25: Takako Utsumi, PhD Sub Topic: Viral Diarrhea Speaker 26: Dr. Juniastuti, dr. M.Kes Speaker 26: Dr. Juniastuti, dr. M.Kes Speaker 26: Ural Diarrhea	PARALEL SYMPOSIUM (PS)	ZU, Ph.D	Speaker 19 : Juliette Seterin, MD., Ph.D Topic : Antibiotic Policy in Netherland and Implementation in Clinical Setting Speaker 20 : Prof. Toshiro Shirakawa, Ph.D Topic : Update of Trends and Issue on Bacterial Resistance in Japan and Asia Pasific	PLENARY LECTURE 2 (PL-2) (ISYANA ROOM)	MEET I HE EXPERTS 2 (ME-2) RAJASA ROOM Emerging and Reemerging Viral Infections (Influenza A virus, SARS, MERS, etc) and its Management (guidelines) Speaker 18: Dr. Laksmi Wulandari, dr., SPP(K)

Identification of Pathogen Leptospira Bacteria Using Three Specific Primer PCR Methods from White Water Rafting River Path in Bali

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ABSTRACT

Bali is famous as a tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists. One of the attractions and tourists activities that are quite popular is water sport river rafting tours on several rivers with heavy currents in Bali. There are several rivers that are often used as rafting routes in Bali, especially the Ayung river, Telagawaja River and Unda river. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease caused by a bacterial infection, which is spiral shaped from the genus Leptospira, and can attack animals and humans. Leptospira bacteria can live in fresh water, ditch water and urine for about a month Indirect transmission can occur through puddles, rivers, lakes and sewers which is contaminated with animals urine such as rats. The purpose of this study is to detect and identify the presence of pathogenic Leptospira bacteria from white water rafting river path in Bali using three specific primer PCR methods. The collection of river water specimens is carried out at five sampling points from the three main river paths, namely the Ayung River, the Unda River and the Telaga Waja River. The water samples that has been homogenized, centrifuged and DNA extracted are then examined by PCR method to detect specific genes that can differentiate leptospira from pathogenic and saprophytic species using three specific primers designed from the 16S rRNA gene, namely: Lepto1(F) = 5'GTCCGCCTA Lepto2(R) 5'GTCAAACGGGTAGCAATACC 3', CACACCCTTTAC3'dan Lepto3(F)=5'AATACTGGATAGTCCCGAGAG GTC3'. For the isolation Specific genes from water samples with stages starting from the DNA extraction stage, amplification by PCR and DNA detection by electrophoresis with 2% agarose gel. From the PCR examination, the PCR results showed that there were no water samples that showed the presence of a band at 503 bp or 409 bp, so that it can be concluded that is not detected the presence of pathogenic and saprophytic Leptospira bacteria from the samples water.

Keywords: Leptospira pathogens, river, white water rafting, PCR