

immunohistochemistry. Light microscopy was used to observe the morphology of the cyst structure and the species identified as described in other studies. Of the 146 thigh muscles examined, 73 (50%) were found to contain *Sarcocystis*. The number of cysts per histological section varied from 1 to 136. The brain sections were found not to contain any cysts. Rodents as an intermediate host to *Sarcocystis* pose a public health risk as they live in close contact with humans. Other animals such as felids, snakes, falconids and owls can also act as intermediate hosts. Studies have shown the prevalence rate of *Sarcocystis* in Southeast Asia to be high. Human infections with *Sarcocystis* spp. from rodents results in human muscular sarcocystosis, implicated with myalgia, erythematous subcutaneous nodules, fever, bronchospasm, cough, headaches, loss of appetite, weight loss and lethargy. Humans acquire *Sarcocystis* through the ingestion of cysts from undercooked or raw meat of infected livestock, which has been shown to harbour *Sarcocystis* in their muscles.

FP-036

Snail Survey in Two New Endemic Foci of Schistosomiasis Infection in the Philippines

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Two new foci of schistosomiasis infection were identified in the last four years in the Philippines. The paper is part of a study that confirmed the presence of the disease by determining the prevalence of human cases, population density, distribution and infection rate of the snail intermediate host, *Oncomelania hupensis quadrasi* and involvement of animals in the transmission of the disease. A snail survey conducted between March 2008 and February 2009 identified snail colonies and compared snail densities and infection rates between the new foci. All three villages from Cagayan Valley were positive for snails while only two out of four were positive in Negros after surveys performed along streams, creeks, irrigation canals, ricefields and other likely snail habitats. For the first time, four known quantitative sampling techniques namely ring, tube, filter paper and banana leaf methods were used to compare snail densities and distribution in the endemic villages. Snail sites in Cagayan showed higher densities and infection rates compared with those of Negros indicating active transmission in both foci. GIS mapping of the snail colonies revealed their location along specific sites in the river systems of the new foci and the possible direction of spread should there be heavy rains, flooding and water overflow. Analysis of water and soil factors revealed minor differences in the new foci. However soil calcium content seemed to affect shell size. Bigger snails were collected in Negros (Soil Ca content: 27.9-44.7 Meq/100g soil) compared with snails from Cagayan.

FP-037

Poulterers' Knowledge and Attitude to Avian Influenza and Economic Impact of Stamping Out in Allakuan Sidrap District, South Sulawesi Indonesia 2007

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Bird flu or Avian Influenza is contagious disease caused by type A influenza virus transmitted by poultry. In Januari 2004, cases were reported occuring in several provinces in Indonesia, particularly in Bali, Banten, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and West Kalimantan. There were 3.842.275 chickens died. In West Java alone the number reached 1.541.427.

This study is dedicated to analyzing the poulterers' knowledge of and attitude toward the occurrence of Avian Influenza and economic consequences of stamping out. It is an observational, analitical and cross sectional study involving 81 poulterers as a sample, purposively selected for the study. The data are statically examined through Fisher'S Exact.

The study proves through Fisher'S Exact Statically examination that there is a relationship between the occurrences of avian influenza and the poulterers' knowledge of the disease. It is indicated by a value $p = 0,009$ ($p < 0,05$). Meanwhile, in the analysis on the attitude orf the poulterers towards the occurrence of the disease, a value of $p = 0,643$ ($p > 0,05$). It simply means there is no correlation between the aattitude and the occurrence of the avian influenza. The proportion of economic loss of those who had been to a stamping out compared to those who had not is 14,1%.

FP-039

Development of IEC Model to Increase Poultry Farmers Participation in Controlling Bird Flu in Gowa District, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Introduction: Gowa is one of districts in South Sulawesi province reported the highest cases of bird flu (BF). There were 58 human suspects of BF and one patent died with Avian Flu (AV) positive.

Objective: The study was intended to develop a knowledge, information, and education (KIE) model to improve participation in controlling bird flu (BF) in Gowa district, South Sulawesi Indonesia.

Methode: This was a quasi experiment design post test without control whereas a mix methodology (qualitative and quantitative) was used. At baseline, knowledge, attitude and practice of farmers on controlling BF were measured. Besides, a learning strategy and media design was developed.

Results: The improvement of knowledge and attitude of poultry farmers was assessed together with development of participatory learning group. The study showed that improvement of knowledge and attitude of farmers and