

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 occurences 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

family members on preventing and controlling for BF was seen. In addition, there were a participatory learning group with action plan to mentor in order to prevent as well as emergency action whereas BF will be happened. Conclusion: We conclude that participatory approach in developing IEC model is a helpful method to increase awareness and participation of poultry farmer and families on BF control and prevention. Local government should provide appropriate support such as relevant information regularly to that community group in order to enable them to participate in BF prevention.

FP-040

The First Outbreak of An Influenza A (H1N1) 2009, Thailand

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The early morning of July 3, 2009, the epidemiologist was called for the rapid increasing of the number of patients who attended at Mea Fah Luang University Hospital, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand with the signs and symptoms related to the respiratory tract infection. This might be the first epidemic of the Influenza A (H1N1) virus which looks like an outbreak on the large of infected people at the same area and the same time. After completely investigated, the epidemiologist found that the cumulative cases during 2- 7 July 9, 2009 were 165 cases, (July 2, 2009= 16 cases, July 3, 2009= 33 cases, July 4, 2009=36 cases, July 5, 2009=54 cases, July 6, 2009=24 cases, and July 7, 2009=2 cases). The major sign were fever (70.34%), cough (83.89%), muscle pain (28.87%) and some of those presented diarrhea (4.24%). The total students who lived at the Chiang Rai campus were 1,115 during the epidemic period. The severity of 6 cases were found and admitted at the Chiang Rai Hospital where much more of the medical professionals. All of the severe cases were tested by RT-PCR, and found the positive result. All the positive result were provided Tamiflu. Then, the attack rate was 89.70/1000 population. The mean age was 19.62 years (Min. =16, Max. =46). 68.49% were female, 58.09% were the 1st year student, and 22.86% were the 2nd year students. Most of the patients came from the school of Law (16.25%), and the school of Liberal of Arts (12.50%). There were 32 dormitories where the students lived. The rapid investigate the early infected at the dormitory and distributed the AVANTA to destroy the sources of disease, distributed the essential information, and identified the people infected and intensive care at the hospitals were the main strategies to control the disease. The very strong suggested that the Influenza A (H1N1) is the very rapidly transmit in the circumstance of the air condition classroom

FP-041

Effect of SARS Outbreak on Medical Utilization and Mortality: Example of 8 Most Common Procedures in Taiwan

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Background: Colon cancer is one of the important cancers in Taiwan. There is about 8.04% of all tumor cases according to Taiwan Cancer Registry in 2005. Besides of surgical treatment, post-operational chemotherapy (CT) or concurrent chemo radiotherapy (CCRT) had been reported to improve the survival of patients with colon cancer in western countries. In Taiwan, there are only randomized control trial studies concerning the territory. This study is to explore this issue further by using the secondary database of government.

Objective: To explore the post-operational CT or CCRT effects on the survival condition patients with colon cancer.

Method: A historical cohort method is adopted to conduct the study. After identification of newly diagnosed and operated colon cancer from Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB), the information will connect with the census registry, mortality registry and databases of the bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) in 2004. The Cox's proportional hazard regression was used to analysis the survival condition after adjusting the patient and hospital characteristics.

Results: This study will show the survival condition of patients with colon cancer after receiving post-operational chemotherapy or concurrent chemo radiotherapy in Taiwan.

FP-042

Estimating Population Size of Endangered Deer Tuberculosis

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The Republic of Korea is the country consumes the above 85% of world-wide deer antler production volume. The annual amount of consumption reaches to 1,600 billion won (\$ 1,300 million). The Breeding number was 50,000 in 1990, but it became 150,000 as three times as 1990's, and about 100,000 are bred to recently in Korea. Since bovine tuberculosis was first detected among 22 deer in 2005, 238 were reported in 2008, recently, 159 were reported until 2009 May. The occurrence area is also extended. It is a number which it accomplishes to the 0.25% of whole breeding number. At first, incidence cases were reported from Cheon-buk province (southern area of Korea), however bovine TB in deer has been spread to Gyeong-gi province (the central area of Korea). The deer is maintenance host of the bovine TB (*Mycobacterium bovis*) which is a zoonotic infectious disease. Consequently, the deer tuberculosis can infect human through oral/ gastrintestinal transmission by