

# CONTROLLING EFFORTS OF BITTING CASES BY ANIMAL RABIES TRANSMITTER BY COMMUNITY IN PALANGKARAYA CITY

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## Background :

A rabies disease is a zoonosis, attacking central nervous system of all hot-blooded animals and human which can cause death. The cause of the disease is a rabies virus belonging to the family of *rhabdoviridae*. The reported bite case at Palangka Raya City is getting increase every year

## Objective :

In order to know about what people do when they are bitten by rabies infector animal, it is necessary to perform research on the handling of rabies infector animal's bite.

## Method :

The research used survey method with *cross sectional* approach.

Its population was the recorded bite case of animal infecting rabies and the sample (43) was randomly chosen. Data was taken by direct interview to the respondents. Then, data that was obtained was analyzed descriptively.

## Result :

From the result of the research, it is obtained that 53,5% respondents have a less knowledge (Tabel 1), 51,2% attitude are incorrect (Table 2), 20,9% respondents wash their wound (Table 3), and 41,9% respondents give an antiseptic at home (Table 4), 93,0% respondents get a *Pasteur* treatment (table 5), 18,6% animals are allowed to run, 11,6 % animals are killed (table 6) and 14,0% animals are observed (Table 7). The laboratory data indicates that treated specimen 17 suffer from a rabies.

Table1. Respondents knowledge in Palang Karaya City

No.	Knowledge	f	%
1.	Good	20	46.5
2.	Bad	23	53.5
	Amount	43	100

Table2. Distribution of respondents attitude in Plangkaraya City

No.	Attitude	f	%
1.	Correct	21	48.8
2.	In correct	22	51.2
	Amount	43	100

Table 3. Distribution of respondents wash their wound in plangkaraya City

No.	Wash their wound	f	%
1.	At home	9	20.9
2.	At public health center	32	74.4
3.	Not wash their wound	2	4.7

Table 4. Distributions of respondents give an antiseptic In plangkaraya city

No.	Give an antiseptic	f	%
1.	At home	18	41.9
2.	At public heath center	24	55.8
3.	Not give an antiseptic	1	2.3

Table 5. Case distribution of Pasteur' tretment in Palangkaraya city

No.	Parteur Treatment	f	%
1.	VAR & SaR	0	0.0
2.	Only SAR	0	0.0
3.	Only VAR	40	100
	Amount	40	100

Table 6. Distribution of condition animal bitter in Palangkaraya city

No.	Condition animal bitter	f	%
1.	Run	8	18.6
2.	killed	7	16.3
3.	Killed & put spesimen	8	18.6
4.	observed	2	4.7
5.	Life	4	9.3
6.	Death	14	32.5
	Amount	43	100

Table 7. Case distribution of result exam spesimen in Palangkaraya city

No	Result of Exam Specimen	f	%
1.	Positive	14	100
2.	Negative	0	0.0
	Amount	14	100

## • Conclusion :

- The research also examine some variables in the handling practice of rabies infector animal's bite with knowledge and attitude.
- In the effort of eliminating rabies disease at Palangka Raya city, it is necessary to pay attention to increase knowledge about rabies and grow an attitude by socialization of proper working procedure about the first aid, in order that people can handle the bite of rabies infector animal correctly and they are willing to participate in preventing the incidence of rabies in society. In the case of severe and deep wound (multiple wound) handling for the program, it is necessary to provide anti-rabies serum (SAR) in order that *Pasteur* treatment can be completely performed



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# C E R T I F I C A T E

**This to certify that**  
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