

THE RELATIONSHIP OF DOG CARE AGAINST THE IMMUNE STATUS OF DOG RABIES IN NGADA DISTRICT OF EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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Abstract

The rabies cases in Ngada district in the last ten years has always happened every year. The aspect of socio-cultural that was very closed to the dog affected the handling of these cases. This research aims to know the factors of dog care in related with the dog immune status and to know the prevalence of the dog immune status to rabies in Ngada district of East Nusa Tenggara Province. The number of 426 dogs from 426 households in 5 sub-districts, 25 villages in Ngada district were taken as the sample by the multiplied phase random method combined with the proportional random and simple random. The data of dog care were accepted by the questionnaire and interview with the dog owner. The dog titers sample was stated protective to rabies if its antibody titers shows the result of ELISA test $\geq 0,5$ IU. The data analysis was applied by descriptive statistic, Chi-Square (χ^2), and logistic regression to describe the dog care and its association with the dog immune status to rabies. The scope of rabies vaccination is 60,9% and the protective immune status (titer $\geq 0,5$ IU/ml) is being low that is 13,62%. The associated factors with rabies vaccination in Ngada district is that the number of 1 through 3 dog cared per household (RG = 0,5), the number of more than 3 dog cared per household (RG = 1,9), the purpose of dog care is the combination of dog care for pet animals, safeguard, hunting, trading, and for consumption (RG = 3,2), the dog is used for the traditional wedding ceremony (RG = 2,3), the income of dog owner above 1.5 million rupiah per month (RG = 0,5), and the knowledge of dog owner about rabies (RG = 5,6). The factors associated with the dog immune of rabies is vaccination (RG = 2,2) and the vaccination frequency is done twice (RG = 2,2).

Keywords: rabies, dog care, immune status, Ngada District