



ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Filariasis limfatik disebabkan oleh tiga spesies cacing filaria limfatik yang menginfeksi manusia yaitu *Wuchereria (W) bancrofti*, *Brugia (B) malayi*, dan *B. timori*. Beberapa laporan menyebutkan bahwa *B. malayi* dan *B. timori* juga bersifat zoonotik, terutama pada hewan mengerat (*rodent*) dan *carnivora*. Di Malaysia pernah dilaporkan adanya kasus filariasis zoonotik yang disebabkan oleh infeksi *B. pahangi*. Nyamuk dari genus *Armigeres* dilaporkan dapat menjadi vektor dari *B. pahangi*. Hingga sekarang belum ada laporan kasus tentang peran nyamuk *Armigeres* sebagai vektor filariasis pahangi maupun malayi di Indonesia. **Metode:** Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengambil sampel darah dari penduduk desa Sedang, Kabupaten Banyuasin dan Desa Lubuk Pauh Kabupaten Musi Rawas Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. Sampel darah kapiler diambil sebanyak 60 µl pada malam hari, kemudian diperiksa keberadaan mikrofilaria secara mikroskopis. Sediaan darah giemsa yang positif dikerok untuk dianalisis secara molekuler (PCR). Sebanyak 35 µl diambil pada malam hari untuk dianalisis secara serologis (Brugia rapid Test). Survei distribusi dan peran nyamuk sebagai vektor dilakukan dengan menggunakan umpan pasien penderita positif mikrofilaria, dan penangkapan nyamuk di hutan/kebun di sekitar penderita. **Hasil:** Dari pemeriksaan mikroskopis 246 sampel darah dari Desa Sedang didapatkan hasil semuanya negatif, dari 268 sampel darah dari Desa Lubuk Pauh didapatkan hasil 17 positif ($mf\ rate=6,34\%$), *Brugia Rapid Test* 17 positif, PCR positif pada 14 sampel terbentuk band spesifik *B. malayi* 322 bp dan semua sampel negatif *B. pahangi*. Dari penelitian entomologi ditemukan bahwa perilaku nyamuk *Mansonia sp.* di Desa Sedang cenderung eksofagik, eksofilik, nokturnal dan *Ar. subalbatus* di Desa Lubuk Pauh cenderung eksofagik, eksofilik, nokturnal dan diurnal. Hasil PCR nyamuk betina *Ar. subalbatus* dari umpan penderita positif mikrofilaria positif *B. malayi*, nyamuk betina *Ar. subalbatus* dari hutan/kebun positif *B. malayi*, semua sampel dengan primer *B. pahangi* negatif. Sampel darah kucing dari Desa Sedang dan Desa Lubuk Pauh semuanya negatif mikrofilaria. **Kesimpulan:** Desa Sedang tidak lagi menjadi desa endemis filariasis malayi. Desa Lubuk Pauh masih dalam status endemis untuk filariasis malayi dan adanya nyamuk *Ar. Subalbatus* mungkin berperan sebagai vektor penular di daerah itu. Belum ditemukan bukti adanya kasus brugiasis yang zoonotik.

Kata kunci: *Armigeres subalbatus*, *Brugia malayi*, *Brugia pahangi*, *Periodisitas*, *ekosistem*.



ABSTRACT

Background: Lymphatic filariasis is caused by three species of lymphatic filarial worms that infect humans, namely *Wuchereria (W) bancrofti*, *Brugia (B) malayi*, and *B. timori*. Several reports state that *B. malayi* and *B. timori* are also zoonotic, especially in rodents and carnivores. In Malaysia, there have been reported cases of zoonotic filariasis caused by *B. pahangi* infection. Mosquitoes of the genus *Armigeres* are reported to be vectors of *B. pahangi*. Until now, there have been no case reports on the role of the *Armigeres* mosquito as a vector for filariasis *pahangi* and *malayi* in Indonesia. **Methods:** This research was conducted by taking blood samples from the residents of Sedang Village, Banyuasin Regency, and Lubuk Pauh Village, Musi Rawas Regency, South Sumatra Province. Capillary blood samples were taken as much as 60 µl at night, then examined for the presence of microfilariae microscopically. Positive Giemsa blood preparations were scraped for molecular analysis (PCR). A total of 35 µl was taken at night for serological analysis (Brugian rapid Test). The survey of the distribution and role of mosquitoes as vectors was carried out using bait for patients with positive microfilariae, and catching mosquitoes in the forest/garden around the patient. **Results:** From a microscopic examination of 246 blood samples from Sedang Village, all of them were negative, from 268 blood samples from Lubuk Pauh Village, 17 positive results (mf rate = 6.34%), Brugia Rapid Test 17 positive, PCR positive in 14 samples formed the specific band of *B. malayi* 322 bp and all samples were negative *B. pahangi*. From the entomological research, it was found that the behavior of the *Mansonia sp.* in Sedang Village tends to be exophagic, exophilic, nocturnal, and *Ar. subalbatus* in Lubuk Pauh Village tends to be exophagic, exophilic, nocturnal, and diurnal. PCR results of female mosquitoes *Ar. subalbatus* from bait positive for microfilariae positive for *B. malayi*, female mosquito *Ar. subalbatus* from forest/garden was positive for *B. malayi*, all samples with primer *B. pahangi* were negative. Cat blood samples from the Sedang and Lubuk Pauh villages were all negative for microfilariae. **Conclusion:** Sedang Village is no longer an endemic village for filariasis *malayi*. Lubuk Pauh Village is still in endemic status for filariasis *malayi* and the presence of *Ar. subalbatus* may serve as an infectious vector in the area. There has been no evidence of zoonotic cases of brugiasis.

Keywords: *Armigeres subalbatus*, *Brugia malayi*, *Brugia pahangi*, Periodicity, ecosystem.