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Unreported Influenza Like Illness case, a brother of an AI confirmed case in West Java, 2006: an obstacle in policy implementation of AI case management

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Abstract

Little is known of the Avian influenza transmission in the field. There are research with field investigations which may lead to the produce the mode of AI transmission from animal to human. The objective of this case report is to describe policy for AI case management, field investigation, action and reporting of ILI. The policy for AI case management is that every case with ILI has to be followed by report to district health officer, animal husbandry sub-office, Ministry of Health, conduct epidemiological investigation, and collect blood samples. The research employed qualitative method using field observation and in-depth interview. The research instrument was validated using similar characteristics of ILI. Subject of the research was "a" 62 year-old brother of "TC" who confirmed death of AI on September 27, 2006. The informants for this study were the mother of the case, the community leader, the village head, the district health officers, and the district animal husbandry officers. The data was transalaged & analyzed qualitatively. The study was conducted in May-June 2006. The location of the study was in Cicadas in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

The ILI case "a" called "Cicadas case" was found accidentally in the effort to study AI confirmed case in West Java. The UK is the 62 year-old brother of TC who was confirmed death of AI on September 27, 2006. The epidemiological investigation report, TC lived in family who owned around 50 chickens managed in their backyard. UK & TC lived in the same house. TC was a student in the local university where UK was employed. Both of them on Sep. 7, 2006 went a village called Ciakhat in the south of West Java. In this area 3 confirmed AI human cases were found in this period. "AIC 2006". The mother of the visit to this area was to participate "Adu Bangsa" (wild pig) fight with dogs. TC was reported sick with ILI on Sep. 7, 2006, admitted to the hospital on Sep. 24, 2006, pronounced dead, and confirmed AI on Sep. 27, 2006. UK started to have ILI on Sep. 15, 2006 (2 days before TC). He was referred to local private hospital, however the finding has never been reported. He died on Sep 23, 2006 (8 days after the sickness) The team from CDC investigated TC has missed to detect ILI with UK.

It is concluded that:

- This research has found possible case of AI case with ILI in the location of confirmed case.
- The policy of AI case management from the central government is not followed by local health authorities.
- The responsibility of action and record of ILI is not sufficient to AI case investigation which was in a possible AI case.

Introduction

Currently, avian influenza cases continue to spread around the world. As of 10 September 2006 WHO report, the new world human AI cases are recorded as 19 cases confirmed, 28 cases suspected and 1050 cases tested. First case of recorded transmission of the virus to humans in the country with total AI cases in the world, with 237 ILI cases and 112 of them died. As a country with the largest number of AI cases, local government has been trying to overcome the problem as soon as possible to prevent the spread of the virus to the community and to provide the necessary health services to control the spread of the virus. In Indonesia there are 3 provinces with the largest number of cases, those are West Java, Jakarta and Bandung, with a total number of cases of 250 of the total number of cases in the country.

One of the important factors for the play role in the spread of avian influenza is Indonesia is part of the community in key countries for the movement of people. Similarly, the presence of live animal markets with high density of people and animals, also involving all sectors related to health and farming as a main sector. Local regulations for surveillance have been established partly by the Ministry of Health of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Hence, the answer of this integrated surveillance depends on the management in the control and local level much to the spread of disease by increasing the awareness of the system of governance to create a greater understanding, liberty, and have efficient action of each sector. The local government has authority and also responsibility in the area also had to allocate resource for this purpose. For example, in accordance with the Article 32 of 2004 on Health Law, The local authority has the authority to issue the regulation concerning the management of avian influenza. This is also becomes a weakness in terms of the implementation of the law. For example, West Java, amongst others, failed to provide adequate administration in the local level.

Method

The research employed qualitative method using field observation and in-depth interview. Informant was give to the informants the before the interviews. Subject of the research was "a" male aged 2 years, a brother of "TC" who confirmed death of AI on September 27, 2006. This informer for this study was the mother of the case, the community leader of the case, the village head of the case, the district health officer, the district animal husbandry officer. The interviews were recorded and the field observation were noted. The data was transalaged & analyzed qualitatively. The study was conducted in May-June 2006. The location of the study was in Cicadas in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

The case for the exploration material was ILI case and Avian influenza, the informer was the mother of the case. The research could not be conducted properly. Although the ILI case occurred unusually to the family, this case could not be reported to the reporting of the government. The informer convicted the ILI case to be like flu influenza, not Avian influenza. The informer was completely unaware of the fact that this is in accordance with information received by the informer that the family has been aware of the danger which already existed the house. This lead to conduct February, "AIC 2006". The aftermath of this incident created an emotional stress for the informer and the family, which affected the everyday activity of the family. The community movement around the area also caused social stress for the family. This is the basis of the family's hard and violent.

In addition to the psychological factor and the physical factor, the informer said that the family had been visited by factory of patients physician near their house. After the visitation, the family had a visitation conducted by National Institute of Health, local government, local Ministry of Health, the children and their family are not treated specifically, and were not required of any illness.

Environmental Conditions

Environment around the case's residential is a simple residential area and central area, where the area is almost the same throughout the day, the residential area was little dirty but not far from town. There are more residents in this residential area. In residential area in front of the house, there are no other residential areas in front of the house where the environment in the area is very clean. In the area of the backyard, which is near the house, there were more residential areas in front of the house. In addition to the residential area, there are more residential areas in front of the house. In addition to the residential area, there are more residential areas in front of the house. In addition to the residential area, there are more residential areas in front of the house.

Behavior and Culture

Based on the results of interviews with neighbors and the family of the case, if was found the two brother has a habit of playing "Adu Bangsa". Adu Bangsa is a competition which the child says that his dog is the strongest dog by put his dog against with a dog of the citizen at the market. Their dogs are usually fed with chicken meal, which is a food for every dog that are competing. Their contact with dog has this habits in this is one of the risk to contract AI. The dog was prohibited to be fed chicken meal, which is a food for every dog that are competing. Their contact with dog has this habits in this is one of the risk to contract AI. The dog was prohibited to be fed chicken meal, which is a food for every dog that are competing. Their contact with dog has this habits in this is one of the risk to contract AI.

Cicadas, the place where their brothers' dogs were a generator where previously 5 cases confirmed at ICRA 2006 in Indonesia. This is in accordance with the suggestion that the transmission process of the Avian influenza is closely related with contact with poultry in the area of Claran, Garut, or through the clipping by causing the chickens to fly from their house for the area.

Other habits that happen the spread of Avian influenza is the placement of their pets, which they get together at the animal, whether rabbit, chicken and dog, in the same area. This is in accordance with the suggestion that the transmission process of the Avian influenza is closely related with contact with poultry in the area of Claran, Garut, or through the clipping by causing the chickens to fly from their house for the area.

Conclusion

This research has found possible case of AI case with ILI in the location of confirmed case. The implementation of policy for AI case management from the central government is not followed by local health authorities. The response time, dedication for investigation, and understanding the local conditions of the team from the government were not sufficient to detect & investigate "Cicadas case" as a possible AI case.

Role of the case

The role of the case in the spread of the disease was very important. The informer was given to the informants the before the interviews. Subject of the research was "a" male aged 2 years, a brother of "TC" who confirmed death of AI on September 27, 2006. This informer for this study was the mother of the case, the community leader of the case, the village head of the case, the district health officer, the district animal husbandry officer. The interviews were recorded and the field observation were noted. The data was transalaged & analyzed qualitatively. The study was conducted in May-June 2006. The location of the study was in Cicadas in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia.