Prevalensi cacing ascaris lumbricoides, cacing tambang, dan trichuris trichiura setelah lima tahun program eliminasi filariasis di desa Mainang, Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur

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Abstrak

Background: Both lymphatic filariasis and intestinal helminth infections are important public health problems in Indonesia. WHO launched a filariasis elimination program in 2000 targeting all endemic countries, including Indonesia. The strategy is to treat all the population at risk annually, using diethylcarbamazine (DEC) 6 mg/kg in combination with albendazole 400 mg, for 5 10 years. Objective: To determine the efficacy of the DEC-albendazole combination in treating intestinal helminth infections. Methods: This research uses secondary data from a longitudinal study held in Mainang Village, Alor, East Nusa Tenggara. The data show the prevalence of Ascaris lumbricoides, hookworm, and Trichuris trichiura infections, before, during, and after the 5-years filariasis treatment (2002 2007). Results: Before the treatment in 2002, the prevalence of A. lumbricoides, hookworm, and T.trichiura infections were 34,3%, 28,7%, and 11,2%. In 2003, the prevalence decreased to 22,3%, 13,0%, and 8,5%. The prevalence continuously decreased each year and in 2006 it was 17,8%, 0,7%, and 0,7%. But in 2007, there was an increase in prevalence to 27,6%, 4,4%, and 1,9%. In the 28 cohort samples, the prevalence of A. lumbricoides, hookworm, dan T.trichiura infections were 37,0%, 35,7%, and 7,1% in 2002. At the end of the treatment, the prevalence of A.lumbricoides infection was still high (25,9%), but the prevalence of hookworm and T.trichiura infections decreased to 0%. Conclusion: The Mass Drug Administration (MDA) given once a year for 5 consecutive years is effective to reduce the prevalence of hookworm and T.trichiura infections, but it is not effective for A.lumbricoides.