



# THE LIFE CYCLE AND POSSIBLE TRANSMISSION OF ARBOVIRUSES IN MOSQUITO (Aedes aegypti) REARED IN THE INSECTARIUM

## **AJENG DWI KUSUMA**



STUDY PROGRAM OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND **BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2024







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Bogor, July 2024



Ajeng Dwi Kusuma B0401201838







### **ABSTRAK**

AJENG DWI KUSUMA. Siklus Hidup dan Kemungkinan Penularan Arbovirus pada Nyamuk (Aedes aegypti) yang Dipelihara di Insektarium. Dibimbing oleh SUPRIYONO dan TITIEK SUNARTATIE.

Aedes spp. adalah vektor dari banyak arbovirus yang terutama bertanggung jawab atas penyebaran wabah penyakit. Aedes aegypti memiliki kemampuan untuk menularkan berbagai macam virus, dan yang paling banyak dikenal adalah Dengue Virus (DENV). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui waktu perkembangan dan keberadaan arbovirus pada Aedes aegypti yang dipelihara di insektarium Unit Kajian Pengendalian Hama Permukiman (UKPHP), Sekolah Kedokteran Hewan dan Biomedis (SKHB). Lima pasang nyamuk dipelihara untuk diamati siklus hidupnya. Suhu dan kelembapan selalu dicatat karena berperan penting dalam perkembangan nyamuk. Sementara itu, proses deteksi arbovirus dilakukan pada telur, larva (instar 1 sampai 4), dan nyamuk stadium dewasa. Reverse-transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) dilakukan dengan menggunakan primer yang ditargetkan NS5 untuk flavivirus dan PV1 untuk Banna virus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa siklus hidup Aedes aegypti yang dipelihara di insektarium UKPHP berkisar antara 7 sampai 15 hari, dengan suhu rata-rata 28,2 °C dan kelembapan 82,8%. Selain itu, tidak ada virus yang terdeteksi dari semua stadium nyamuk. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian ini, sangat penting untuk mencegah penularan virus dengan memastikan pemeliharaan marmot dan nyamuk yang tepat untuk mengurangi risiko penyebaran virus.

Kata kunci: Aedes aegypti, Arbovirus, Banna virus, Dengue virus, Flavivirus

### **ABSTRACT**

AJENG DWI KUSUMA. The Life Cycle and Possible Transmission of Arboviruses in Mosquito (Aedes aegypti) Reared in the Insectarium. Supervised by SUPRIYONO and TITIEK SUNARTATIE.

Aedes spp. are the vectors of many arboviruses which primarily responsible for the spread of disease outbreaks. Aedes aegypti possesses the ability to transmit numerous viruses, and the most widely known is Dengue Virus (DENV). The purpose of this research was to determine the period of development and presence of arboviruses in Aedes aegypti reared in the insectarium of Urban Pest Control Studies Unit (UPCSU), School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences (SVMBS). Five pairs of mosquitoes were reared to observed the life cycle. Temperature and humidity are always recorded as it play an important role in mosquito development. Meanwhile, the arbovirus detection process has been carried out on eggs, larval ( $I^{st}$  to  $4^{th}$  instar), and mosquitoes adult stage. Reversetranscription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) was conducted using primer targeted NS5 for flavivirus and PV1 for Banna virus. The results of research showed that the life cycle of Aedes aegypti reared in the insectarium of UPCSU ranged from 7 to 15 days, with an average temperature of 28,2 °C and humidity 82,8%. Moreover, no viruses were detected from all mosquito stages. According to the findings of this research, it is crucial to prevent the transmission of the virus by ensuring the proper rearing of guinea pigs and mosquitoes to reduce the risk of viral spread.

Keywords: Aedes aegypti, Arbovirus, Banna virus, Dengue virus, Flavivirus



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## AJENG DWI KUSUMA

**Undergraduate Thesis** as one of the requirements to obtain a Bachelor's degree at the School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

STUDY PROGRAM OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND **BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2024





Team of Examiners in Examination of Undergraduate Thesis:

- 1. Dr. drh. Chairun Nisa', M.Si, PAVet
- 2. Dr. drh. Yudi, M.Si



Thesis Title : The Life Cycle and Possible Transmission of Arboviruses in

Mosquito (Aedes aegypti) Reared in the Insectarium

: Ajeng Dwi Kusuma Nama

: B0401201838 NIM

### Approved by

Supervisor 1:

Dr. drh. Supriyono, M.Si

Supervisor 2:

drh. Titiek Sunartatie, M.S





Acknowledge by

Head of Veterinary Medicine Study Programme School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences: Dr. drh. Wahono Esthi Prasetyaningtyas, M.Si NIP 198006182006042026

Vice Dean for Academic and Student Affairs School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences: Prof. drh. Ni Wayan Kurniani Karja, M.P, Ph.D NIP 196902071996012001





Date of Exam: 12st July 2024

Date of Approval: 1 7 JUL 2024







### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Praise and thankfulness to Allah SWT, for it is through His mercy and gifts that I can complete my thesis entitled "The Life Cycle and Possible Transmission of Arboviruses in mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) Reared in the Insectarium". In order to fulfill one of the requirements to achieve a bachelor's degree at the Veterinary Medicine Study Program of IPB University.

The process of writing this thesis experienced many obstacles, but with the assistance, guidance, and cooperation of various individuals, both in terms of moral and material supports, particularly Dr. drh. Supriyono, M.Si and Drh. Titiek Sunartatie, M.S as Supervisors, who patiently and sincerely dedicated their time, energy, and expertise to provide guidance, motivation, direction, and valuable suggestions to the author throughout the preparation of this thesis. Thanks are also expressed to the academic supervisor, seminar moderator, and external examiners of the supervisory commission. I would also like to thank pak Edi and all staff in Urban Pest Control Studies Unit for guiding me during my research at the Insectarium.

I would like to express my gratitude and highest appreciation to my parents for their continuous support and prayers throughout the journey of writing this thesis. Without their help and encouragement, I might not have been able to complete this thesis properly.

Hopefully this scientific work will be useful for those in need and for the advancement of science.

Bogor, July 2024



Ajeng Dwi Kusuma









# **TABLE OF CONTENT**

LIS	T OF	TABLES	xiv
LIS	xiv		
LIS	xiv		
I	INTF	RODUCTION	1
	1.1	Background	1
		Problem Statement	1
	1.3	Objectives	2
		Benefits	2
II	LITE	ERATURE REVIEW	3
	2.1	Mosquito	3 3
	2.2	Aedes aegypti	
		Diseases Caused by Ae. aegypti	6
	2.4	Cases of Dengue in Indonesia	7
	2.5	Arthropod-Borne Virus	7
III	METHODOLOGY		8
	3.1	Time and Location	8
	3.2	Tools and Materials	8
	3.3	Procedure	8
	3.4	Data Analysis	10
IV	RES	11	
	4.1	Results	11
	4.2	Discussion	13
V	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		15
	5.1	Conclusion	15
	5.2	Suggestion	15
REI	16		
ATTACHMENT			
BIOGRAPHY			

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# LIST OF TABLES

Target primer of Ae. aegypti used in this study Result of development period of the Ae. aegypti mosquitoes reared in th insectarium of UPCSU Result of detection of virus Ae. aegypti mosquitoes reared in the insecta rium of UPCSU	11			
LIST OF FIGURES				
Differences morphology of female and male of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> . (A) Female has shorter palps than the proboscis, sparsely hairy of the antennae (B) Male has the palps are as long as the proboscis, the antennae are much more "bushy" and long (Source: Kring 2009)  The life cycle of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> which consists of eggs, larval, pupal, and adult stages (Source: Meena 2019) <i>Aedes aegypti</i> eggs are approximately 1 mm in size, with a black tapered ovoid shape and are often placed one by one (Source: Loudet and Pouligny 2011; Zettel Kaufman 2015)  (A) <i>Aedes aegypti</i> larvae are characterized by having a short, large and black siphon (Source: Anindita <i>el al.</i> 2023). (B) Pupae of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> characterized by a rounded shape resembling a comma (Source: Zette and Kaufman 2015)  Observation of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> eggs under stereo microscope  Temperature and humidity affected the development of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> mosquitoes reared in the insectarium of UPCSU  Results of PCR analysis with target gene NS5 to analyze the presence of flavivirus on <i>Ae. aegypti</i> from insectarium of UPCSU  Results of PCR analysis with target gene PV1 to analyze the presence of Banna virus on <i>Ae. aegypti</i> from insectarium of UPCSU	1. 4 4 5 dd 5 dd 6 i			
LIST OF ATTACHMENT				
Room temperature of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> rearing unit Humidity of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> rearing unit	21 22			

1	Room temperature of Ae. aegypti rearing unit	21
2	Humidity of Ae. aegypti rearing unit	22
3	Documentation of research	23
4	Developmental stages of Ae. aegypti	23
5	Results of RT-PCR analysis with target CO1	2.4