



LITERATURE REVIEW ON PREVALENCE OF HELMINTHS IN URBAN, WILD, AND CAPTIVE NON-HUMAN PRIMATES IN MALAYSIA

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SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR 2024





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Bogor, August 2024

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ABSTRACT

KARISMITHA SASIDRAN. Literature Review on Prevalence of Helminths in Urban, Wild, and Captive Non-human Primates in Malaysia. Supervised by FADJAR SATRIJA and HUDA SHALAHUDIN DARUSMAN.

Non-human primates are diverse groups of animals ranging from the Old World to the New World monkeys. Non-human primates are found in the wild, urban areas, and captivity. Gastrointestinal parasites in primates especially soiltransmitted helminths cause zoonotic diseases which most are considered as neglected diseases, commonly found in developing countries. This study aims to review the prevalence of helminths found in non-human parasites which could cause harm to both humans and non-human primates in Malaysia. Literature reviews on studies of helminths in non-human primates living in Malaysia's wild, brban, and captivity have been carried out within the years 2015-2022. Those parasites that potentially cause threats to the population of endangered non-human primates and zoonotic disease via cross-species transmission are identified further to study the characteristics, lifecycle, and prevention methods. Five studies had been reviewed; four species of helminths had been identified: Trichuris sp, Strongyloides sp, Ascaris sp, and Enterobius sp. Trichuris had a high prevalence of 2.2% to 86.6%. Most of the parasites listed are transmitted through the fecal-oral route. Prevention methods include good hygiene routines, proper sanitation, education on public health, and an uplift in socioeconomic status.

Keywords: endangered, helminths, primates, prevalence, zoonotic.

ABSTRAK

KARISMITHA SASIDRAN. Kajian terhadap Prevalensi Helmin pada Satwa Primata Perkotaan, Liar, dan Penangkaran di Malaysia. Dibimbing oleh FADJAR SATRIJA dan HUDA SHALAHUDIN DARUSMAN.

Satwa Primata adalah beragam kelompok hewan mulai dari monyet Dunia Lama hingga monyet Dunia Baru. Satwa Primata ditemukan di alam liar, perkotaan, dan penangkaran. Parasit gastrointestinal pada primata khususnya cacing yang ditularkan melalui tanah menyebabkan penyakit zoonosa yang sebagian besar dianggap sebagai penyakit terabaikan, yang banyak ditemukan di negara-negara berkembang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meninjau prevalensi cacing yang ditemukan pada parasit non-manusia yang dapat membahayakan manusia dan primata non-manusia di Malaysia. Tinjauan pustaka mengenai studi cacing pada primata non-manusia yang hidup di alam liar, perkotaan, dan penangkaran Malaysia telah dilakukan pada tahun 2015-2022. Parasit-parasit yang berpotensi menimbulkan ancaman terhadap populasi primata non-manusia yang terancam punah dan penyakit zoonosis melalui penularan lintas spesies diidentifikasi lebih lanjut untuk dipelajari karakteristik, siklus hidup, dan metode pencegahannya. Lima penelitian telah ditinjau; empat spesies cacing telah diidentifikasi: Trichuris sp, Strongyloides sp, Ascaris sp, dan Enterobius sp. Trichuris memiliki prevalensi yang tinggi yaitu 2,2% hingga 86,6%. Sebagian besar parasit yang terdaftar ditularkan melalui jalur fecal-oral. Metode pencegahannya mencakup rutinitas kebersihan yang baik, sanitasi yang layak, pendidikan tentang kesehatan masyarakat, dan peningkatan status sosial ekonomi.

Kata kunci: cacing, primata, prevalensi, terancam punah, zoonosis.



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