

VETERINARY ASPECTS OF PORCINE CYSTICERCOSIS IN JAYAWIJAYA REGENCY, PAPUA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

Inriyanti Assa¹, Fadjar Satrija², Denny Widaya Lukman², Nyoman Sadra Dharmawan³,
Sri Murtini² and Arius Togodly¹

¹Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Papua; ²Department of Animal Disease and Veterinary Public Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Bogor; ³Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract. *Taenia solium* cysticercosis is a significant public health problem in Papua, Indonesia. Porcine cysticercosis is highly endemic in areas of Jayawijaya due to the strong tradition of pig husbandry. This study determined seroprevalence using monoclonal antibody-based sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (MoAb-ELISA) of porcine cysticercosis between October 2009 and June 2011 among 104 pigs in eight districts of Jayawijaya. The highest prevalence (93%) was in Asolokobal District and the lowest (6%) in Wamena Kota District, with an overall prevalence of 37%. Pigs in the Asolokobal District were highly vulnerable to porcine cysticercosis. In Jayawijaya, pigs are cooked in a traditional manner using hot stones, the temperature of which is 300°C, for 90 minutes resulting in an interior meat temperature of 60-90°C that is unable to kill cysticerci. Thus, it will be necessary to incorporate an anthropological approach to the system of pig husbandry and pork cooking practice if porcine cysticercosis is to be reduced in Jayawijaya.

Keywords: porcine cysticercosis, sandwich-ELISA, seroprevalence, Indonesia

Correspondence: Inriyanti Assa, Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Kampus Abepura, Jayapura, Papua 99351, Indonesia.
E-mail: inriassa@gmail.com