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CONTENTS

ORAL PRESENTATION

OP01	Pandemic Fatigue: The Scoping Review on Literatures' Patterns On Pandemic Fatigue And Measures Implemented <i>Mohd Radzniwan AR, Faizul Helmi A, Nuruliza R, Sharifah Najwa SM, Fathima Begum SM¹, Ahmad Izzat AT, Nizam B, Aida J, Afiqah Syazwani AS</i>	1
OP02	Development and Validation of an Instrument to Identify the Source of Stressors Among Academicians of Higher Learning Institutions in Malaysia During The COVID-19 Pandemic: A Pilot Study <i>Natasya A, Nadeeya 'Ayn Umairsara MN, Suhaila S</i>	2
OP03	Muricins Exhibit Potential Bcl-xl Inhibitor in Cancer Pharmacotherapy: A Molecular Docking Analysis <i>Noraziah N, Wan Noraini WS</i>	3
OP04	Biosensor for Human Papillomavirus Genotyping in Cervical Cancer - A Systematic Review <i>Marjanu Hikmah E, Zulazmi S, Nazefah AH</i>	4
OP05	Association Between Physical Fitness Level and Psychological Health Among Dodgeball Players <i>Kamala K, Premala K, Timothy Ren Ming P</i>	5
OP06	The Radiology Workforce's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in Malaysia <i>Azira K, Aminatul Saadiah AJ, Shahrina I</i>	6
OP07	Misdiagnosis of Lupus in an Adolescent: A Case Report <i>Anu Suria G, Fathima Begum SM, Mohd Radzniwan AR, Sharifah Najwa SM, Nurul Hayati C</i>	7
OP08	Role of Resilience and Quality of Life on Academic Achievement Among Medical Students During Pandemic <i>Ami F, M. Hendry H, Irwan A</i>	8
OP09	The Perception of Students on Online Classes During COVID-19 Pandemic <i>Anis Salbiana, Nur Hidayah, Azrul Hafiz</i>	9
OP010	Does Burden Mediate the Relationship of Caregiving Demand and Resource with Burnout in Dementia Caregiving? An Application of the Job Demand-Resource (JD-R) Model <i>Nuurain Amirah MR, Halimatus Sakdiah M, Hayati K, Mohd Hafiz J, Amirah A, Mohamed Fakri AB, Tengku Amatullah Madeehah TM</i>	10
OP011	Factors Associated with Knowledge of Latent Tuberculosis Infection Among Medical and Nursing Students in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia <i>Lailatul Hazzliza M, Aini A, Zarini I, Nurul Azmawati M, Nizam B, Shalinawati R</i>	11
OP012	Knowledge and Practices Towards Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Among Patients Attending STI-Friendly Clinic in a Primary Care Practice <i>Raihan AA, Ezura Madiana MM</i>	12
OP013	A Rare Case of Spontaneous Intraperitoneal Bladder Rupture Post Normal Vaginal Delivery - Conservatively Treated <i>Assyifaa NM, Siti Soraya AR, Ahmad Farid Z, Mohd Zulkimi R, Ahmad Shauqi AR</i>	13

PP078	SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Antibody Titre in Frontliner Healthcare Workers Before Vaccination and After Second Dose of COVID-19 Vaccination <i>Nordin, Nabihah; Sulong, Anita; Salleh, Sharifah Azura; Jarmin, Razman; Gafor, Abdul Halim; Hassan, Mohd Rohaizat; Othman, Hanita</i>	152
PP079	Clinical Characteristics and Biochemical Markers in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients in A Private Hospital in Malaysia: Comparison During Admission and Discharge <i>Chia, Ericson; Arip, Masita; Abu Bakar Sajak, Azliana; Meor Rodzali, Siti Yasmin Aisyah; Tay, Wan Ying; Chow, Yock Ping; Omar, Mohd Azahadi, Tan, Lian Huat; Ismail, Rosmadi</i>	153
PP080	The Role of Protein Pili 95 KDa <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> as Protein Adhesin in Balb/c Mice Enterocytes <i>Enny Suswati; Reza Kurniawan; Yohanes Sudarmanto; D. C. Mufida</i>	154
PP081	Total Hip Arthroplasty Following a Dislocated Bipolar Hemiarthroplasty of Hip Due Excessive Anteversion <i>Mohamad Hilmi, Mohamad Nazarallah; Rizal, Abdul Rani; Nor Hamdan, Mohamad Yahaya</i>	155
PP082	Impact of COVID on Family-Centred Care in NICU <i>W. Ab Rahim, Adilah; Mohammad Khuzaini, Aliyyah; Abdul Halim, Halimah</i>	156
PP083	Imaging Features of Adolescent Abdominal Tuberculosis; A Case Series <i>Mohd Zulkimi Roslly; Siti Soraya Abd Rahman; Assyifaa Nik Mazian; Ahmad Farid Zulkifle</i>	157
PP084	Application Of Traditional and Geometric Morphometric Methods for Sex Estimation Based on Size of the Three- Dimensional Scapula In Malaysian Population <i>Omar, Normaliza; Mohd Ali, Siti Hanum; Shafie, Mohamed Swarhib; Hadi, Helmi, Khalid, Kamil; Nik Ismail, Nik Azuan; Md Nor, Faridah</i>	158
PP085	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> Infective Endocarditis; A Rare Entity <i>Nordin, Fatimah Zanirah</i>	159
PP086	Os Coxae Shape Variations Among Malaysians Using Three-Dimensional Geometric Morphometric Analysis <i>Mohd Ali, Siti Hanum; Omar, Normaliza; Shafie, Mohamed Swarhib; Nik Ismail, Nik Azuan; Hadi, Helmi; Mohd Nor, Faridah</i>	160
PP087	A Rare Case of Salmonella Neck Abscess in A Diabetic Patient <i>Wan Rosli, Saarah; Salleh, Sharifah</i>	161
PP088	Association Between Smoking And COVID-19: A Literature Review <i>Mohmad Sanip, Aina Nabilah; Mohd Ali, Siti Hanum</i>	162
PP089	Cervicofacial Subcutaneous Emphysema Associated with External Auditory Canal Wall Defect <i>Zulkifle, Ahmad Farid; Roslly, Mohd Zulkimi; Nik Mazian, Assyifaa; Abd Rahman, Siti Soraya</i>	163
PP090	The Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on Cognitive Learning in Children <i>Abdul Halim, Halimah; W. Ab Rahim, Adilah; Mohammad Khuzaini, Aliyyah</i>	164
PP091	Parosmia: Long COVID Syndrome <i>Siti Asmat MA, Nor Azirah S, Nor Eyzawiah H</i>	165

PP080

The Role of Protein Pili 95 KDa *Shigella dysenteriae* as Protein Adhesin in Balb/c Mice Enterocytes

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Shigella dysenteriae is an obligate pathogen that usually found in clinical specimen from shigelosis patients and causes gastrointestinal tract infections with high morbidity and mortality. The pathogenic mechanism of the bacteria is not fully elucidated especially its potential activity of the pili as hemagglutinin and adhesion molecule. The aim of this study is to predict the molecule weight of pili and OMP from *S. dysenteriae*. The research stages included identification of *S. dysenteriae* isolation of OMP *S. dysenteriae*, sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), hemagglutination test, isolation of enterocyte of BALB/c mice and and adhesion test. The study showed that the molecule weight protein of *S. dysenteriae* were 155 kDa, 124 kDa, 95 kDa, 78 kDa, and 32 kDa. The protein pili *S. dysenteriae* with a molecular weight of 95 kDa functions as an adhesin. Changes in pili protein concentration of 95 kDa molecular weight *S. dysenteriae* coated on the enterocyte of mice Balb/c strain, had a significant effect on the adhesion index. The protein pili *S. dysenteriae* with a molecular weight of 95 kDa functions as an adhesin.

The Role of Protein Pili 95 KDa *Shigella dysenteriae* as Protein Adhesin in Balb/c Mice Enterocytes



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Abstract

Shigella dysenteriae is an obligate pathogen that usually found in clinical specimen from shigelosis patients and causes gastrointestinal tract infections with high morbidity and mortality. The pathogenic mechanism of the bacteria is not fully elucidated especially its potential activity of the pili as hemagglutinin and adhesion molecule. The aim of this study is to predict the molecule weight of pili and OMP from *S. dysenteriae*. The research stages included identification of *S. dysenteriae* isolation of OMP *S. dysenteriae*, sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), hemagglutination test, isolation of enterocyte of BALB/c mice and adhesion test. The study showed that the molecule weight protein of *S. dysenteriae* were 155 kDa, 124 kDa, 95 kDa, 78 kDa, and 32 kDa. The protein pili *S. dysenteriae* with a molecular weight of 95 kDa functions as an adhesin. Changes in pili protein concentration of 95 kDa molecular weight *S. dysenteriae* coated on the enterocyte of mice Balb/c strain, had a significant effect on the adhesion index. The protein pili *S. dysenteriae* with a molecular weight of 95 kDa functions as an adhesin.

Keywords: *S. dysenteriae*, Pili Protein, Adhesion Index

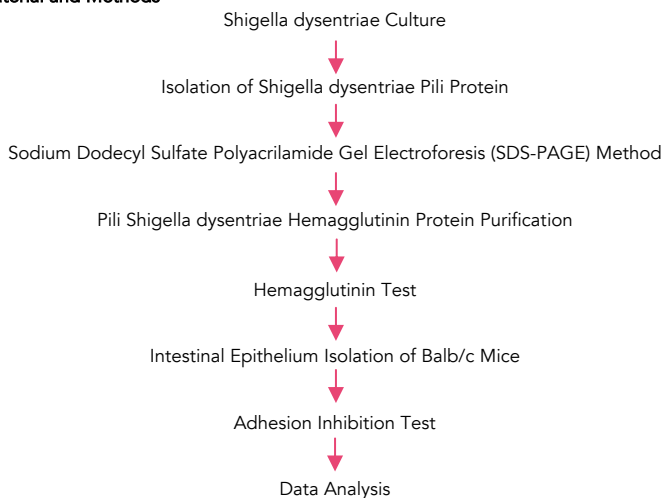
Introduction

Diarrhea is still an important public health problem as it is a major contributor to child morbidity and mortality rates in various country including Indonesia. As a tropical country, commonly, the etiologic agent of child diarrhea in Indonesia is *Shigella*. The most common groups of *Shigella* that infect human are *S. dysenteriae* and *S. flexneri*, while *S. sonnei* is more common in subtropical areas. The incubation period of *Shigella*;s diarrhea is around 24-48 hours and the duration of illness is more than 7 days. These bacteria can invade intestinal epithelial cells by inducing the bacterial cell surface with a specific protein compound (1-3)

The pathogenesis of bacterial infection involves several stages. It is starting with adhesion to the surface of the host cell, invasion, and spread locally or systemically. The ability of bacteria to adhere to host cells is mediated by adhesion molecules present in bacteria and host cell receptors. Bacterial adhesion molecules can be located on the pili or on the outer membrane protein (OMP). The attachment of bacteria to this host cell is specific. This specificity is related to the availability of suitable receptors and this determines which parts of bacteria will infect (4,5).

The molecular weight of adhesion proteins varies for each bacteria (Mufida, 2007). The characteristics of adhesion molecules are known by their ability to coagulate red blood cells (hemagglutination). In preliminary research, the hemagglutinin protein *Shigella dysenteriae* has been identified and the results obtained that *Shigella dysenteriae* has several hemagglutinin pili proteins with molecular weights of 135 kDa, 95 kDa, 42 kDa, 23 kDa. This study aims to prove that pili protein with a molecular weight of 95 kDa is an adhesion protein of *Shigella dysenteriae*.

Material and Methods



Results

After identifying *S. dysenteriae* bacteria, then the bacteria were cultured on biphasic media, TCG-BHI. After 48 hours the bacteria were harvested and pili isolation was carried out. Furthermore, SDS-PAGE was carried out to predict the molecular weight of proteins with the results shown in Figure 1.

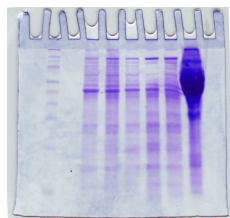


Figure 1.

Protein profiles on SDS-PAGE from several *S. dysenteriae* pili isolates obtained several proteins. This study used the results of pili isolation with a protein molecular weight of 95 kDa, which was then carried out by electroelution and dialysis, in order to obtain a protein solution. The results of electroelution and pili protein dialysis were then carried out by hemagglutination and adhesion tests on mice erythrocytes with the results as shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

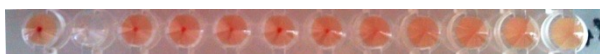


Figure 2. The results of the 95 kDa pili protein hemagglutination test in mice erythrocytes with stratified dilutions.

Protein Weight	Dilution									
	1x	2x	3x	4x	5x	6x	7x	8x	9x	10x
95 kDa	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1. The results of the 95 kDa *S. dysenteriae* pili protein hemagglutination test using mouse erythrocytes.



Figure 3 *S. dysenteriae* attached to enterocyte.

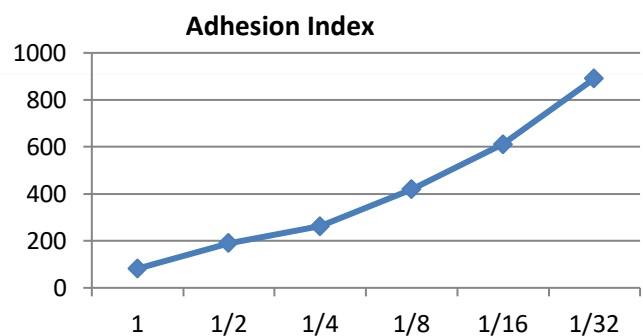


Figure 4 Adhesion index of *S. dysenteriae* attached to enterocyte.

Discussion

The tips of pili are known to function to mediate the attachment of bacteria to molecules on the surface of the host cell. Host cell receptors are generally glycoprotein or glycolipid carbohydrate residues. The binding of the pili to the target host cell is quite specific. This specificity is important because the availability of suitable receptors often determines which part of the body the bacteria is infected with. The specific binding between the pili tip and the host cell carbohydrates is mediated by a special structure consisting of several different proteins known as adhesins. The introduction of the adhesive portion by the host cell creates a selective and sensitive interaction with the host. This interaction between adhesive and host cells reflects the specificity of the host cell and microbial tropism in the tissue.

The role of pili protein 95 kDa *S. dysenteriae* as adhesin protein in enterocytes of balb / c mice was indicated by the amount of bacterial attachment to 100 enterocytes of balb / c mice. The amount of bacterial attachment to 100 enterocytes of mice is called the adhesion index. The results of adhesion inhibition test have shown that the higher the pili protein concentration of *S. dysenteriae* 95 kDa which is coated on enterocytes, the less the number of *S. dysenteriae* adhering to the enterocytes of Balb / c mice. This could occur because the enterocyte surface receptors of Balb / c mice were already filled with 95 kDa pili protein *S. dysenteriae*. Thus adhesion can be prevented and the pathogenesis process does not continue. This result is in accordance with the research conducted on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mirabilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Shigella flexneri*, *Acinobacter baumannii*.

95 kDa pili protein *S. dysenteriae* is able to mediate the occurrence of adhesion, this mechanism shows the interaction *S. dysenteriae* 95 kDa between pili protein piti strong host cells. Adhesion factors provide innovative targets and new therapeutic opportunities and new strategies to control and prevent *Shigella* infection.

Conclusion

- The protein pili *S. dysenteriae* with a molecular weight of 95 kDa functions as an adhesin.
- Changes in pili protein concentration of 95 kDa molecular weight *S. dysenteriae* coated on the intestinal epithelium of mice balb / c strain, had a significant effect on the adhesion index.

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