



1400 – 1430	<p>PLENARY 3 Chairperson: PROF. DR. WAN KIEW LIAN School of Biosciences and Biotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</p> <p>Understanding Visceral Leishmaniasis Through HLA Class II Association PROF. DR. JENEFER M. BLACKWELL Telethon Kids Institute, University of Western Australia, Australia</p>
	<p>SESSION 9: MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY Venue: Grand Ballroom Chairperson: PROF. DR. ROHELA MAHMUD Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya</p>
1430 – 1440	<p>S 9.1 Prevalence Of Japanese <i>Encephalitis</i> Virus Among Vectors In South Sumatra, Indonesia 2014 Anwar C</p>
1440 – 1450	<p>S 9.2 Detection Of Microsporidia Parasite In Blood From HIV Patients By PCR Nurul Shazalina Z</p>
1450 – 1500	<p>S 9.3 An Alternative Treatment To <i>Blastocystis hominis</i> Sonal G</p>
1500 – 1510	<p>S 9.4 The Relationship Between <i>Blastocystis hominis</i> Infection And CD4 Level On HIV Patients In Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Faridah Lia</p>
1510 – 1520	<p>S 9.5 Protein Pili 78 kDa <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> As Adhesion Protein In Mice Enterocyt Diana Chusna Mufida</p>
1520 – 1530	<p>S 9.6 Molecular Surveillance Of Respiratory Viral Infections In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia From 2013 To 2014 Kuan CS</p>
	<p>SESSION 10: VECTOR BIOLOGY Venue: Seasons 1 Chairperson: DATIN DR. INDRA VYTHILINGAM Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya</p>
1430 – 1440	<p>S 10.1 Diversity Of <i>Anopheles</i> Caught From Different Sites In Kpg Paradason Located In Kudat District Of Sabah: An Endemic Area Of <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i> Malaria Manin BO</p>
1440 – 1450	<p>S 10.2 Detection Of Immunogenic Proteins From Salivary Gland Of <i>Anopheles maculates</i> Vector Armiyanti Y</p>
1450 – 1500	<p>S 10.3 Age-Stage, Two-Sex Life Table Characteristics Of <i>Aedes albopictus</i> (Skuse) And <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (Linnaeus) (Diptera: Culicidae) In Penang Island, Malaysia Maimusa AH</p>
1500 – 1510	<p>S 10.4 <i>Aedes albopictus</i> Skuse Life Growth Parameters Study Rozilawati H</p>

S 9.5

PROTEIN PILI 78 KDA STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AS ADHESION PROTEIN IN MICE ENTEROCYT

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Streptococcus pneumoniae is an agent of respiratory tract infections such as otitis media, sinusitis and community-acquired pneumonia, beside that *S. pneumoniae* also can cause invasive diseases, such as bacteremic pneumonia and meningitis. This bacterium produces several virulence factors that are involved in the pathogenesis infection. The virulence factors are polysaccharide capsule, surface proteins, pili and toxins. *S. pneumoniae* has 2 pilus, type 1 and type 2, which serve as an adhesin. The aim of this study is to evaluate the role of 78 kDa pili protein from *S. pneumoniae*. After the bacteria were identified, the pili were isolated. The molecular weight of the pili was identified by 12.5% SDS-PAGE. They followed by hemagglutinin test and invitro adhesion test to know the ability of the protein as an adhesin. The study showed that the 78 kDa pili protein of *S. pneumoniae* was a hemagglutinin protein which could agglutinate mice erythrocytes. The 78 kDa pili protein was also known as adhesion protein, shown by its activity to adhere with mice enterocyte. The increase dose of 78 kDa pili protein will decrease the amount of *S. pneumoniae* bacteria to adhere with mice enterocyte ($p < 0.05$).

S 9.6

MOLECULAR SURVEILLANCE OF RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTIONS IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA FROM 2013 TO 2014

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Acute respiratory tract infections (ARTIs) are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in paediatric patients. Early detection of viral aetiologies of respiratory tract infections of patients is critical in the management and infection control. A well-constructed respiratory viruses' surveillance study is vital for public health. This study was conducted to study the distribution of respiratory viruses in patients with suspected acute respiratory tract infections in a tertiary hospital in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A total of 199 nasopharyngeal swabs from all patients received at the hospital's diagnostic virology laboratory between November, 2013 and August 2014 were included in the study. Multiplex PCR assay (xTAG Respiratory Viral FAST v2) was used to simultaneous detect 18 respiratory viruses. Among 199 patients, 117 (58.8%) were male. The subjects' ages ranged from two weeks to 70 years old, with children 6 year of age or younger making up 86.9% (160/199) of the study population. The positive rate of respiratory viruses was 78.4% (156/199). Human rhinovirus/enterovirus was the dominant agent (46.2%, 92/199), followed by respiratory syncytial virus (21.6%, 43/199), human bocavirus (8.5%, 17/199), adenovirus (6.5%, 13/199), human metapneumovirus (6.5%, 13/199), parainfluenza virus type 1 (3.0%, 6/199), parainfluenza virus type 3 (1.5%, 3/199), parainfluenza virus type 2 (1.0%, 2/199), parainfluenza virus type 4 (1.0%, 2/199), influenza A (H3) virus (1.0%, 2/199), influenza A (H1N1) virus (1.0%, 2/199), influenza B virus (1.0%, 2/199), and human coronavirus NL63 (0.5%, 1/199). This study showed that human rhinovirus/enterovirus was the most common respiratory virus detected and the need of implementing multiplex PCR assay in routine viral diagnostic laboratory.



MALAYSIAN SOCIETY OF PARASITOLOGY
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that

DIANA CHUSNA MUFIDA

has presented an

ORAL PRESENTATION

entitled

**Protein Pili 78 kDa *Streptococcus pneumoniae* As Adhesion Protein In
Mice Enterocyt**

at the

**51st Annual Scientific Conference of the Malaysian Society of
Parasitology and Tropical Medicine which took place from 3 – 4 March
2015 in Kuala Lumpur**