

► ICBBB 2020

January 19-22, 2020 | Kyoto, Japan



Proceedings of
2020 10th International Conference
on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

**2020 10th International Conference on
Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics
(ICBBB 2020)**

January 19-22, 2020

Uji Obaku Plaza, Uji Campus, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan



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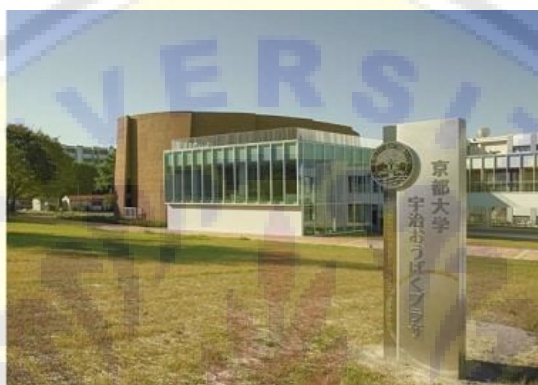
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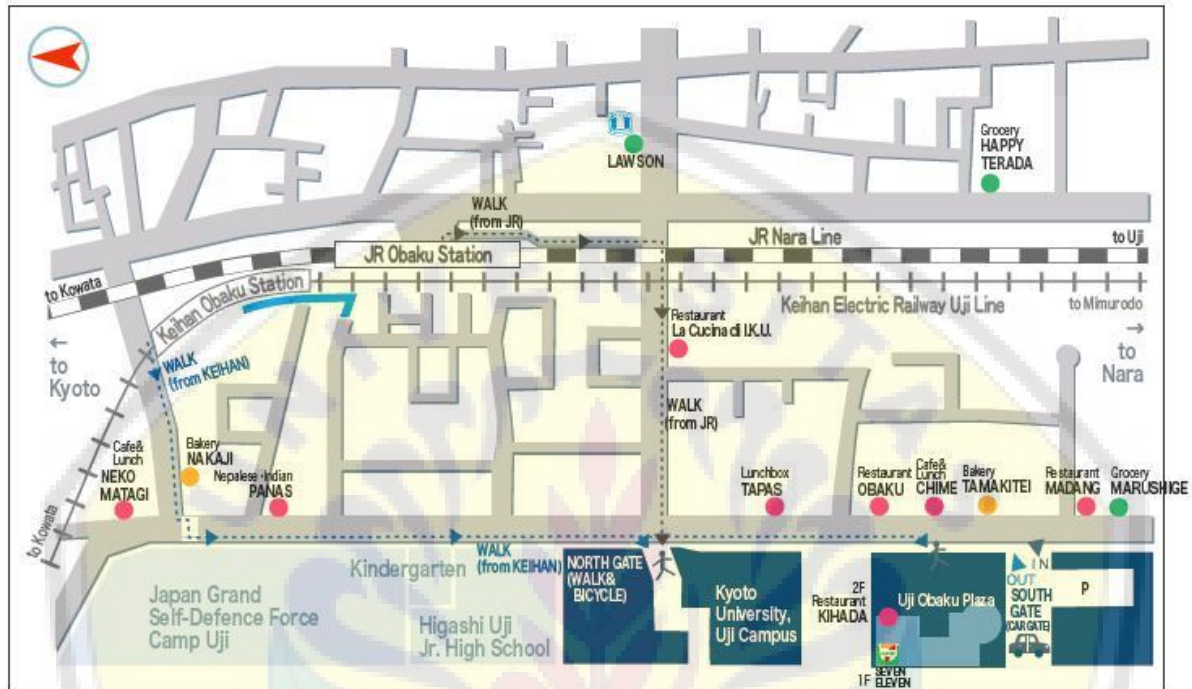


Table of Contents

Introduction	11
Conference Committee	12
Program-at-a-Glance	14
Presentation Instruction	16
Keynote Speaker Introduction	17
Invited Speaker Introduction	24
Oral Session on January 20, 2020	
Session 1: Computational Biology	
K0016: LTR-TCP-FR: Protein Fold Recognition based on Learning to Rank <i>Yulin Zhu and Bin Liu</i>	27
K0069: A Mono-bidomain Electrophysiological Simulation Method for Electrical Defibrillation Research <i>Jianfei Wang, Lian Jin, Weiqi Wang and Xiaomei Wu</i>	27
K0042: Using Gene-level to Generalize Transcript-level Classification Performance on Multiple Colorectal Cancer Microarray Studies <i>Hendrick Gao-Min Lim and Yuan-Chii Gladys Lee</i>	28
K0048: Efficient GPU Acceleration for Computing Maximal Exact Matches in Long DNA Reads <i>Nauman Ahmed, Koen Bertels and Zaid Al-Ars</i>	28
K2034: Spectral Structure and Nonlinear Dynamics Properties of Long-term Interstitial Fluid Glucose <i>Junichiro Hayano, Atsushi Yamada, Yutaka Yoshida, Norihiro Ueda and Emi Yuda</i>	29
K0039: Assessing Information Quality and Distinguishing Feature Subsets for Molecular Classification <i>Hung-Yi Lin and Da-Yi Yen</i>	29
Session 2: Pharmaceutical Science	
K0014: Docking Simulation of Chemerin-9 and ChemR23 Receptor <i>Keiichi Nobuoka, Hironao Yamada, Takeshi Miyakawa, Ryota Morikawa, Takuya Watanabe and Masako Takasu</i>	31
K0021: Drug Discovery for Kidney Chromophobe using Molecular Docking <i>Aysegul Caliskan and Kazim Yalcin Arga</i>	31

- K0036: Docking Small Molecules Belonging Laserpitium sp. into LCK Protein 32
Upregulated in Rheumatoid Arthritis
Meltem Gulec, Aysegul Caliskan and Ahmet Cenk Andac
- K2033: Antimicrobial Property and Mechanism of Action of Mangiferin from 32
Curcuma Amada
Sayanti Dey, Abhishek Raj, Hari Om and Debjani Dutta
- K2021: In situ Transfection through Wound Dressing to Promote Tissue 33 Regeneration

Wei-Wen Hu and Yu-Ting Lin
- K0029: Theoretical Prediction of Parallel Artificial Membrane Permeability Assay 34
Permeability using a Two-QSAR Approach
Max K. Leong
- Session 3: Biological Science and Information Technology**
- K1007: Effects of 2, 3', 4, 4', 5-pentachlorobiphenyl Exposure during Pregnancy dn 35
Germ Cell Development and Epigenetic Modification of F1 Mice
Qi-Long He, Xu-Yu Wei, Qian Zhou, Hai-Quan Wang and Shu-Zhen Liu
- K2027: Morphological Variation and Systematic Value of Indumentum in Philippine 35
Vavaea Bentham (Meliaceae) Species
Dhiocel A. Celadiña and Edwino S. Fernando
- K0043: Deep Learning based System to Extract Agricultural Workers' Physical 36
Timeline Data for Acceleration and Angular Velocity
Shinji Kawakura and Ryosuke Shibasaki
- K0013: A Method for the Inverse QSAR/QSPR based on Artificial Neural Networks 36
and Mixed Integer Linear Programming
Rachaya Chiewvanichakorn, Chenxi Wang, Zhe Zhang, Aleksandar Shurbevski, Hiroshi Nagamochi and Tatsuya Akutsu
- K2014: An Investigation of Factors Influencing Performance of RFID-based Vehicle 37
Detection
Li-Fei Chen, Ruei-Shiuan Tsai, Yuan-Jui Chang and Chao-Ton Su
- K2020: Energy Monitoring and Management System Design based on Embedded 37
Structure
Hornng-Lin Shieh, Cheng-Chien Kuo and Sheng-Bo Gao
- K0046: GpemDB: A Scalable Database Architecture with the Multi-omics 38
Entity-relationship Model for Integrating Heterogeneous Big-data in Precise Crop
Breeding
Liang Gong, Shengzhe Fan and Wei Wu
- Session 4: Environmental Chemistry and Materials**
- K3002: Methotrexate Degradation by UV-C and UV-C/TiO2 Processes with and 39
without H2O2 Addition on Pilot Reactors
L. A. González-Burciaga, J. C. Garcí-Prieto, C. M. Núñez-Núñez, M.

Garcí-Roig and J. B. Proal-Nájera

K2015: Empirical Approach for Modeling of Partition Coefficient on Lead 39
Concentrations in Riverine Sediment

Saadia Bouragba, Katsuaki Komai and Keisuke Nakayama

K2023: Potassium Fluoride-doped CaMgAl Layered Double Hydroxides for HCl 40
Adsorption in the Presence of CO₂ at Medium-high Temperature

Wei Wu, Tongwei Wang, Decheng Wang and Baosheng Jin

K2025: Quantum Chemical Research on Mechanism of Hydrogen Chloride Removal 40
by Calcium Carbonate

Jie Zhu, Wei Wu and Dejian Shen

K2024: Bifunctional MOFs as Efficient Catalysts for Catalytic Conversion of 41 Carbon
Dioxide into Cyclic Carbonates and DFT Studies

Yuanfeng Wu and Guomin Xiao

K1013: A Novel Deep-blue Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence Emitter 41
Dimethylacridine/Thioxanthene-S, S-Dioxide for Highly-efficient Organic Light-emitting
Devices

Young Pyo Jeon

Oral Session on January 21, 2020

Session 5: Bioinformatics

K0077: A Sparse Bayesian Approach to Combinatorial Feature Selection and Its 43
Applications to Biological Data

*Ryoichiro Yafune, Daisuke Sakuma, Yasuo Tabei, Noritaka Saito, Einoshin
Suzuki and Hiroto Saigo*

K0017: Analyses of Interaction between Platinum Bonded LARFH and Gold Surface 43
by Molecular Dynamics Simulation

*Mao Watabe, Keiichi Nobuoka, Hironao Yamada, Takeshi Miyakawa, Ryota
Morikawa, Masako Takasu, Tatsuya Uchida and Akihiko Yamagishi*

K0038: Identification of Redox-sensitive Cysteines using Sequence Profile 44
Information

Md. Mehedi Hasan and Hiroyuki Kurata

K0019: Relationship between Dynamics of Structures and Dynamics of Hydrogen 44
Bonds in Hras-GTP/GDP Complex

*Takeshi Miyakawa, Kimikazu Sugimori, Kazutomo Kawaguchi, Masako Takasu,
Hidemi Nagao and Ryota Morikawa*

K0079: Bayesian Optimization for Sequence Data 44

Kohei Oyamada and Hiroto Saigo

K0020: Microorganism Hydrolysate Reduced Lipo-oxidation in Regulated 45
High-fructose Induced Nonalcoholic Fatty

Chang-Chi Hsieh and Li-Jia Huang

K0045: Improvement of Protein Stability Prediction by Integrated Computational 45

Approach

Chi-Wei Chen, Meng-Han Lin, Hsung-Pin Chang and Yen-Wei Chu

Session 6: Biomedicine

K0034: Expression of TLR4 Signaling in Acute Appendicitis and Experimental Peritonitis 47

Han-Ping Wu

K0049: Mapping the Humoral Immune Response of Patients with American Trypanosomiasis using Phage Display Technology 47

André A. R. Teixeira, Luis A. Rodriguez-Carnero, Edécio Cunha-Neto, Walter Colli and Ricardo J. Giordano

K1009: External Harmful Substances Induced Sensitization and Its Association Assessments of Inflammation Mechanisms in Epithelial Cell and Animal Model 48

Zhi-Yao Ke, Thung-Shen Lai and En-Chih Liao

K2017: The Molecular Mechanism and Drug Therapy of Heart Failure 49

Yifan Su

K2003: Rapid Dysphagia Diagnostic Test based on Voice Features 49

Hsin-Yu Chou, Li-Ya Lin, Li-Chun Hsieh, Pei-Yi Wang and Shih-Tsang Tang

K0082: Colon Cancer Inhibition Capacity Evaluation and Mechanism Study of A Novel Biopolymer Conjugated Gold Nanoparticle System as Chemo-reagent Carrier 49

Wei-Hung Hung, Kuen-Chan Lee and Er-Chieh Cho

K0082: Computational Drug-target Interaction Prediction based on Graph 50 Embedding and Graph Mining

Maha A. Thafar, Somayah Albaradie, Rawan S. Olayan, Haitham Ashoor, Magbubah Essack and Vladimir B. Bajic

Session 7: Medical Informatics

K0012: Rapid Detection and Prediction of Influenza A Subtype using Deep Convolutional Neural Network based Ensemble Learning 52

Yu Wang, Junpeng Bao, Jianqiang Du and YongFeng Li

K0015: Predicting lncRNA-disease Association based on Extreme Gradient Boosting 52

Xi Tang, Menglu Li, Wei Zhang and Junfeng Xia

K0041: Breast Cancer Subtype by Imbalanced Omics Data through A Deep Learning Fusion Model 53

Jingwen Zeng, Hongmin Cai and Tatsuya Akutsu

K2006: Design and Implementation of NoSQL-based Medical Image Archive Underlying FHIR 53

Chien-Hua Chu, Shih-Tsang Tang and Chung-Yueh Lien

K0066: A Novel Feature Selection and Classification Method of Alzheimer's Disease based on Multi-features in MRI 54

Peiqi Luo, Guixia Kang and Xin Xu

K0071: Tracking and Analysis of FUCCI-labeled Cells based on Particle Filters and Time-to-event Analysis	54
<i>Kenji Fujimoto, Shigeto Seno, Hironori Shigeta, Tomohiro Mashita, Junichi Kikuta, Masaru Ishii and Hideo Matsuda</i>	
K2004: Home Wound Dressing Photo Management Cloud System	55
<i>Meng-Jie Su, Yu-Tong Liu, Szu-Hsien Wu, Ming-Liang Hisiao and Shih-Tsang Tang</i>	
K0076: Development of Photo-activatable Insulin Receptor for Insulin Signalling Pathway Control	55
<i>Bryan John J. Subong, Mizuki Endo and Takeaki Ozawa</i>	
Session 8: Preventive Medicine and Rehabilitation Medicine	
K3003: Variability of Local Weather as Early Warning for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Outbreak in Indonesia	57
<i>Khaidar Ali, Isa Ma'rufi, Wiranto and Anis Fuad</i>	
K2035: Associations between Seasonal Variation of Heart Rate Variability and Healthy Life Expectancy in Japan	57
<i>Emi Yuda, Masaya Kisohara, Yutaka Yoshida, Norihiro Ueda and Junichiro Hayano</i>	
K0063: Exploring Elders' Willingness and Needs for Adopting an Interactive Somatosensory Game into Muscle Rehabilitation Systems	58
<i>Yu-Ling Chu, Chien-Hsiang Chang, Yi-Wen Wang, Chien-Hsu Chen and Yang-Cheng Lin</i>	
K2005: The Smartphone-based Rehabilitation Assistant for Stroke Patient	59
<i>Pei-Yu Lin, Chieh-Min Lin, Chih-Liang Wu, Kuo-Feng Chou and Shih-Tsang Tang</i>	
K0060: Dynamically Colour Changing Actuator for Cyanosis Baby Manikin Application with the Philips Hue LED Kit	59
<i>Azmi Nur Fatihah, Frank Delbressine and Loe Feijs</i>	
K2007: A Deep Image based Proposal for Posture Classification	60
<i>Wan-Chun Liao, Jing Wang, Yi-Shu Zhou, Ying-Hui Lai, Wai-Keung Lee and Shih-Tsang Tang</i>	
K0002: Rational Discovery of Human Superoxide Dismutase I (hSOD1) Modulators: A Potential Therapeutic Target for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)	60
<i>Balasundaram Padmanabhan</i>	
K0031: Orai3 Contributes to the Migration Capacity in Lobular Liver Cancer	61
<i>Jing Yan, Xiuliang Zhao, Xia Liu, Zhaodi Gao and Ting Wei</i>	

Poster Session on January 20, 2020

Poster Session 1: Biochemistry and Chemical Engineering

K0009: Mutation of Microbial Glycosyltransferase for Efficient and Regioselective Biosynthesis of Rare Ginsenoside Rh1	62
--	----

Lu Zhao, Jianlin Chu and Bingfang He

- K0061: The Biological Effects of Haematococcus Pluvialis Extracts on Fibroblasts 62
Lin Jun-Yan, Liu Wei-Chung and Keng Nien-Tzu
- K0010: An Efficient Synthesis of Nucleoside Analogues Catalyzed by A Novel 63
 Thermostable Purine Nucleoside Phosphorylase from Aneurinibacillus Migulanus
 AM007
Gaofei Liu, Tiantong Cheng, Jianlin Chu, Sui Li and Bingfang He
- K0031: Repeated-batch Lactic Acid Fermentation using a Novel Bacterial 63
 Immobilization Technique based on a Microtube Array Membrane
Chien-Chung Chen, Chuan-Chi Lan and Hong-Ting Victor Lin
- K0011: A Simple Enhancer for Efficient Extracellular Expression of Human 64
 Epidermal Growth Factor Secreted by E. Coli
Lupeng Cui, Yumeng Qiu and Bingfang He
- K0065: Retinoic Acid Receptor α - and Retinoid X Receptor α -specific Agonists are 64
 Hemodynamics-based Therapeutic Components for Vascular Disorders
Ting-Yu Lee
- K0044: The Mechanical Behaviors of Polyethylene/Silver Nanoparticle Composites: 65
 An Insight from Molecular Dynamics Study
Chuan Chen and Shin-Pon Ju
- K2010: Characteristics of Hydrocarbons and Carbonyl Compounds Emitted from the 65
 Oil Fume of Restaurant Oil Trap
Chia-Hsiang Lai, Yao-Kai Xiang and Zhen-Hong Zhu
- K3004: Research on the Coordinated Development of Energy-environment System 66
Zhang Song
- K0018: Optimization of Cold-adapted α -amylase Production in Escherichia Coli by 66
 Regulation of Induction Conditions and Supplement with Osmolytes
Xiaofei Wang, Guangfeng Kan, Xiulian Ren, Cuijuan Shi and Ruiqi Wang
- K0037: Using Multiple Machine Learning Algorithms for Cancer Prognosis in Lung 67
 Adenocarcinoma
Le Wei, Wanning Wen and Zhou Fang
- K1004: Identification of the Association between Hepatitis B Virus and Liver 67
 Cancer using Machine Learning Approaches based on Amino Acid
Zhaoyang Cao
- K0070: Computational Modeling of Myocardial Thermal Lesion Induced by 68
 Multi-source Frequency Control RF Ablation Method
Shengjie Yan, Kaihao Gu, Weiqi Wang and Xiaomei Wu

Poster Session on January 21, 2020

Poster Session 2: Systematic Biology

K0083: CitAB Two-component System-regulated Citrate Utilization Contributes to Vibrio Cholerae Competitiveness with the Gut Microbiota	70
<i>Ming Liu</i>	
K2002: Preparation and Application of Chitosan-phytic Acid Complex Gel Beads	70
<i>Shao-Jung Wu, Zhi-Run Chen and Chi-Chen Kuo</i>	
K0084: The 58th Cysteine of TcpP is Essential for Vibrio Cholerae Virulence Factor Production and Pathogenesis	71
<i>Mengting Shi</i>	
K0053: Laboratory Solution Service using ExTOPE® IoT Portal	71
<i>Kazuyuki Kato, Zentaro Kadota, Shoichi Uemura, Masataka Okayama, Hiroshi Yamaguchi and Tomohiro Araki</i>	
K1012: Procleave: A Bioinformatic Approach for Protease-specific Substrate Cleavage Site Prediction by Combining Sequence and Structural Information	72
<i>Fuyi Li, Tatsuya Akutsu, Jian Li and Jiangning Song</i>	
K1005: BnMTP3, An Intracellular Transporter from Brassica Napus Confer Zn and Mn Tolerance in Arabidopsis Thaliana	72
<i>Dongfang Gu, Xueli Zhou, Xi Chen and Wei Zhang</i>	
K0055: Comparing Dissimilarity Metrics for Clustering Gene into Functional Modules using Machine Learning	73
<i>Xin Yan and Dantong Lyu</i>	
K1006: OsGCT1, A Novel Gene Related to Cadmium, Copper Tolerance and Accumulation in Rice	73
<i>Ending Xu, Xi Chen and Wei Zhang</i>	
K1001: Rectal Methods of Delivery of Medical Drugs of the Protein Nature J.	74
<i>K. Ukibayev, U.M. Datkhayev, A.P. Frantsev and D.A. Myrzakozha</i>	
K2018: The Application of Designated Manager System on Protection Forest Management at Saga Prefecture, Japan - from the Public-private Partnership and Policy Implementation Approaches	74
<i>Ching Li, Chiachi Cheng and Yi-Chine Chu</i>	
K0067: Automatic Brain Mask Segmentation for Mono-modal MRI Yanwu	75
<i>Yang, Chenfei Ye, Xutao Guo, Chushu Yang and Heather T. Ma</i>	
K0056: The Application and Comparison of Confocal and SIM Imaging System	75
<i>Yiran Liu</i>	
Academic Visit	77
Note	79

Introduction

Welcome to 2020 10th International Conference on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (ICBBB 2020). It is organized by Biology and Bioinformatics Society (BBS) under Hong Kong Chemical, Biological & Environmental Engineering Society (CBEES) and supported by Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto Convention & Visitors Bureau, Tokai University and Conference Partner.

ICBBB 2020 will be held in Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan during January 19-22, 2020 for celebration of its 10th anniversary with participants. Previously, ICBBB 2019 in Singapore, ICBBB 2018 in Tokyo, Japan, ICBBB 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand, ICBBB 2016 in Pattaya, Thailand, ICBBB 2015 in Taipei, Taiwan, ICBBB 2014 in Melbourne, Australia, ICBBB 2013 in Rome, Italy, ICBBB 2012 in Chennai, India and ICBBB 2011 in Singapore had been successfully held.

ICBBB conference series held annually to provide an interactive forum for presentation and discussion on Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics and related fields. The conference welcomes participants from all over the world who are interested in developing professional ties to and/or exploring career opportunities in the region. The conference should serve as an ideal forum to establish relationships from within Japan and other regions of the world.

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ACM Conference Proceedings (ISBN: 978-1-4503-7676-1), archived in ACM Digital Library, indexed by **Ei Compendex** and **Scopus**, and submitted to be reviewed by Thomson Reuters Conference Proceedings Citation Index (ISI Web of Science).

Or



International Journal of Bioscience, Biochemistry and Bioinformatics (IJBBB, ISSN: 2010-3638), and will be included in the Engineering & Technology Digital Library, and indexed by **WorldCat**, **Google Scholar**, Cross ref, **ProQuest**.

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Variability of Local Weather as Early Warning for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Outbreak in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is related to the alternation of environment condition, particularly weather, in which global warming may elevate the DHF case. The objective of study is to analyses the relationship between local weather and DHF, and to create prediction model by using big data in Surabaya Municipally. Employing quantitative method, monthly time series data was used during 2012-2016. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis was performed in Stata 13. Local weather (mean humidity, maximum humidity, minimum humidity, rainy days and rainfall) correlates to the incidence of DHF ($p < 0.05$), in which minimum humidity lag 1 month and rainy days lag 2 month had strong correlation ($r > 0.7$). In addition, prediction model in the study recognize the occurrence of four peak epidemic of DHF cases in Surabaya Municipally. Therefore, utilizing local weather to create prediction model may contribute as early warning for DHF incident in order to handle the disease in Surabaya Municipally.

CCS Concepts

•Social and professional topics

Keywords

Local weather; Global warming; Prediction; Early warning

1. INTRODUCTION

Dengue fever is one of neglected tropical disease (NTDs) that caused 50-100 million infections in 100 endemic countries annually [1]. The US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) describe NTDs is infectious disease that affected one hundred percent of low-income countries, and causing disfiguring, debilitating, and mortality among society [2]. NTDs are commonly found in society with low prosperity, such as low-and middle- income countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America [3]. In the recent decade, dengue incidence is increasing dramatically. Ferreira [4] estimated that over 50% of populations (2.5 to 3.6

billion people) are at risk with dengue virus infection worldwide, in which 390 million infection of dengue virus was reported annually [5]. In addition, CDC noted that there is 400 million of dengue cases reported annually, and dengue is one of leading cause of morbidity and mortality among communities in tropical and sub-tropical region [6].

Dengue fever, caused by dengue virus and transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* as principal vector, is causing severe headache, severe eye pain, joint pain, muscle and/or bone pain, rash, mild bleeding manifestation [1], [7], and it is often causing lethal complication by severe dengue or dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) [5]. The first cases of DHF was reported at Manila in 1954, DHF cases then spread to other Southeast Asian countries, namely Thailand (1962), Vietnam (1960), Singapore (1962), Srilanka (1965), and Myanmar (1968) [8]. In Indonesia, the first case of DHF was reported on 1968 in Surabaya and Jakarta [9], and DHF cases is reported annually in Indonesia. The DHF case on 2016 is reported high with 204,171 cases, and causing 1,598 deaths in Indonesia [10]. Nevertheless, the DHF case on 2017 declined to 68,407 cases [11]. East Java, one of provinces of Indonesia, has the highest DHF cases in Indonesia after West Java with 30,138 cases on 2015 [12]. However, the DHF case in East Java is declining on 2018 with 8,449 cases [13]. In Surabaya Municipally, the DHF case on 2016 is reported 25,339 cases [14].

According to Health Office of East Java [9], [10], [13], the incidence of DHF is related to population density, mobility, urbanization, economic growth, social behavior, sanitation, and clean water availability, in which climate change also affect the DHF incidence among society. Climate change correlated to global warming, in which the high level of greenhouse gases is increasing the temperature of both atmosphere and earth [15]. Human activities such as fossil oil combustion, land use changed, coal mining, agriculture elevated the concentration of greenhouse gases [15], [16]. Watson [16] estimates the global temperature is raising about 1.0-3.5⁰C by 2100, and it may create favorable environment for *Aedes aegypti*, principal vector for dengue fever or dengue hemorrhagic fever, to spread and grow [17], [18].

Gubler [19] noted that climate change contribute to the high incidence of disease related to vector such as dengue fever. In addition, Reiter [20] noted that communities' activities and their impact through ecology may affect the mosquito-borne disease; whilst Patz [21] describes that warm temperature may affect the transmission of dengue fever. Furthermore, Hopp [22] also noted that climate variation could affect the modelled of *Aedes aegypti*, where climate change is increasing the area that is suitable for dengue transmission [23]. Picard [24] reported that dengue is also significant with sea surface temperature. Therefore, the study of

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climatic condition and dengue hemorrhagic fever is needed.

The aim of study is to analyze the relationship between local weather such as temperature (min, max, and mean), rainy days, rainfall, humidity (min, max, and mean), wind velocity, sunshine duration with the incidence of DHF, and also to create prediction model of DHF incidence by using big data during 2012-2016 in Surabaya Municipally as early warning for the epidemic of DHF.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

2.1 Study Area and Subject

This study was conducted in Surabaya Municipally, East Java, Indonesia. Surabaya Municipally is located in 07 21 South Latitude and 112 36 and 112 54 East Longitude, in which most of the regions are in lowland (3-6 masl) [25]. Surabaya Municipal's range is about 326.81 km², and 31 sub-districts were registered in Surabaya Municipally [25].

The subject of this study is monthly time series data of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and Local Weather during 2012-2016. The data of DHF was retrieved from Department of Arbovirus of Health Ministry of Indonesia. On the other hand, the local weather of Surabaya Municipally was retrieved from Data Bank provided by Statistics of Surabaya Municipality (www.surabayakota.bps.go.id). The local weather data was consisting of relative humidity (%), temperature (°C), sunshine duration (%), wind velocity (knot), rainy days (days), and rainfall (mm). Both DHF and local weather data was presented in monthly during 2012-2016.

2.2 Method

Employing quantitative study, monthly time series data of DHF and local weather of Surabaya Municipally was used to analyze the relationship between DHF and local weather and to create prediction model of DHF incidence using big data. Data cleaning of DHF and local weather was performed before data analysis, in which there is no missing data recorded.

2.3 Analysis

This study was using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was performed to acknowledge the frequency or distribution of DHF and local weather, in which the data was presented in mean, standard deviance, Interquartile range (IQR), and etc. The relationship between DHF case and local weather in Surabaya Municipally was analyzed by bivariate using Spearman test, after normality test was performed. Normality test of data was performed with Shapiro-Wilk normality test, where the data was not normal ($p \leq 0.05$). In this study, the author also conducted correlation for time lag of each predictor variables (0-3 month).

Multivariate analysis was performed to create prediction model, in which either poisson regression or negative binomial regression was used to create prediction, since the dengue case was count variable [26]. The data of DHF case is over dispersed (variance > mean). Therefore, negative binomial regression was selected. Before the author started the multivariate analysis, the author identified the multicollinearity of each predictor variable by using variance inflation factor (VIF) corrected with spearman's rank test, in which there was multicollinearity for several predictors, namely: 1) mean humidity and max humidity, 2) mean humidity and rainy days, 3) max humidity and rainy days, and 4) rainy days and rainfall. Therefore, the author excluded mean humidity, max humidity and rainy days within multivariate analysis.

The best fit model from negative binomial regression was

assessed by Aikake's Information Criterion (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) from each model, in which the lowest score of AIC and BIC was estimated to have fit prediction model. In addition, the incidence rate ratio (IRR) was presented in this study to consider the relative risk of DHF incidence related to local weather condition [26]. Moving average analysis was also used to acknowledge the smoothness pattern of DHF case and predicted value from fit model. The significant level was 5% ($\alpha=0.05$), and the confidence interval was 95%. This analysis was performed in Stata version 13 (College Station, TX).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and Local Weather

The incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) during 2012-2016 in Surabaya Municipally was presented by Figure 1. Based on Figure 1, the incidence of DHF is reported annually. The total of DHF case in Surabaya is reported 5,607 cases during 2012-2016, in which the highest cases occurred on April 2013 with 526 cases.

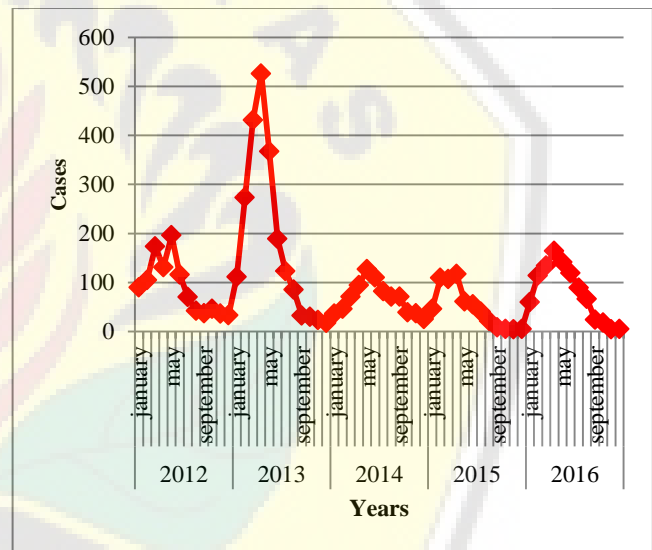


Figure 1. The DHF case in Surabaya Municipally during 2012-2016

The distribution of local weather predictor was showed by Table 1. Based on Table 1, the average of mean humidity, max humidity, min humidity, mean temperature, max temperature, min temperature, sunshine duration, wind velocity, rainy days, and rainfall is 76.88%, 94.28%, 47.90%, 27.98°C, 33.87°C, 22.80°C, 89.54%, 19.55 knot, 13.65 days, and 177.42 mm, respectively.

Table 1. The distribution of local weather

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	IQR
Mean humidity	76.88	5.79	65	92	9.50
Max humidity	94.28	4.05	83	100	6
Min humidity	47.90	7.47	26	62	12
Mean temperature	27.98	1.13	24.4	30.5	1.69
Max temperature	33.87	1.67	25.4	37.6	1.85
Min temperature	22.80	1.22	20.4	24.8	1.85

Sunshine duration	89.54	113.30	18.1	780	39.05
Wind velocity	19.55	4.35	10	31	5
Rainy days	13.65	9.34	0	28	17
Rainfall	177.42	160.79	0	590	226

3.2 The Relationship between Local Weather and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

Based on Spearman test, the local weather, namely DHF cases lag 1, mean humidity lag 0-3, max humidity lag 0-3, min humidity lag 0-3, max temperature lag 1 and 3, min temperature lag 2, sunshine duration lag 1-3, wind velocity lag 3, rainy days lag 0-3, and rainfall lag 0-3 is significant with the incidence of DHF in Surabaya Municipally ($p \leq 0.05$). However, the highest coefficient of spearman test was showed by Table 2, in which mean humidity, min humidity, rainy days and rainfall of lag 0-3 month had strong correlation with the incidence of DHF.

Table 2. The correlation between DHF and local weather

Variables	lag time	r	p-value
DHF cases	1	0.8466*	0.0000
Mean humidity	0	0.4767*	0.0002
	1	0.6707*	0.0000
	2	0.6545*	0.0000
	3	0.4539*	0.0004
Max humidity	0	0.2834*	0.0327
	1	0.4364*	0.0007
	2	0.4325*	0.0008
	3	0.3082*	0.0197
Min humidity	0	0.6180*	0.0000
	1	0.7199*	0.0000
	2	0.6212*	0.0000
	3	0.3491*	0.0078
Rainy days	0	0.3588*	0.0061
	1	0.6430*	0.0000
	2	0.7149*	0.0000
	3	0.6141*	0.0000
Rainfall	0	0.3664*	0.0051
	1	0.5741*	0.0000
	2	0.5945*	0.0000
	3	0.5185*	0.0000

3.3 Fit Prediction Model

The best fit prediction model from negative binomial regression was showed by Figure 2, in which the predictor variables of model are DHF lag 1 month, minimum humidity lag 1 month, maximum temperature lag 3 month, minimum temperature lag 3

month, sunshine duration lag 2 month, wind velocity lag 3 month, and rainfall lag 2 month.

DHF	B	Incidence Rate Ratio (IRR)	Standard Error	P > z	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
DHF lag 1	.0047889	1.0048	.0007718	0.000	1.003289	1.006314
Min_humid lag 1	.029394	1.02983	.0113908	0.008	1.007745	1.0524
Max_temp lag 3	.0728933	1.075616	.0369772	0.034	1.00553	1.150587
Min_temp lag 3	.1214756	1.129162	.0664994	0.039	1.006066	1.267318
Sunshine lag 2	-.0034991	.996507	.0008038	0.000	.9949328	.9980837
Wind velocity lag 3	.0153619	1.015481	.0152024	0.305	.9861172	1.045718
Rainfall lag 2	.0005717	1.000572	.0005195	0.271	.9995541	1.001591
cons	-3.041249	.0477752	.0692122	0.036	.0027929	.8172283

Figure 2. Best fit model predictor of negative binomial regression

Based on Figure 2, the incident rate ratio (IRR) of DHF was a 1.005%, 1.030%, 1.076%, 1.129%, 1.015%, 1.0001% increase in DHF lag 1, Minimum humidity lag 1, maximum temperature lag 3, minimum temperature lag 3, wind velocity lag 3, rainfall lag 2 respectively, holding other predictor variables constant. Meanwhile, for every unit increase in sunshine lag 2, the percent change in the IRR of DHF cases decreased by 0.997%. Furthermore, the AIC and BIC of this model is reported 552.9197 and 571.3071, respectively, in which it is the lowest score than other models.

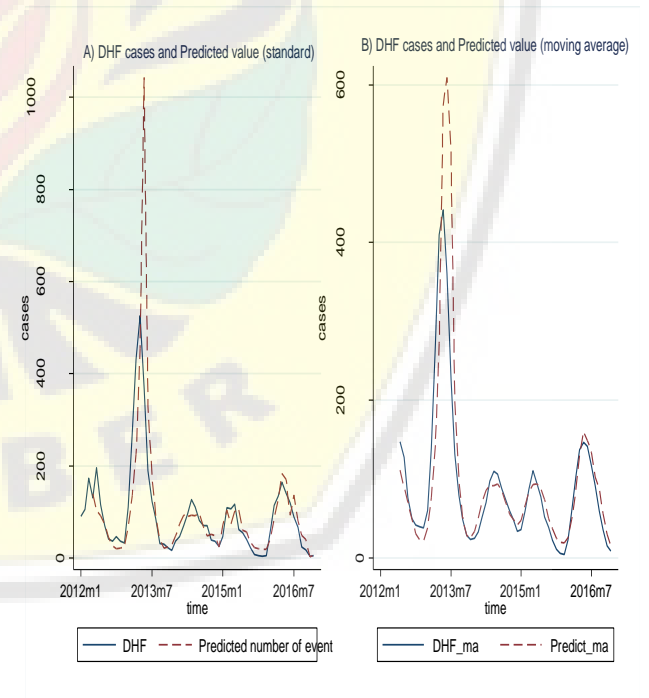


Figure 3. The pattern of DHF cases and predicted value of model (A. standard data analysis; B. moving average analysis)

The pattern of DHF case and predicted value from best fit model was showed by Figure 3, in which Figure 3A presented standard data analysis. Meanwhile, moving average analysis of DHF cases and predicted value was showed by Figure 3B. Based on Figure 3, the pattern of DHF cases and predicted value was clearly showed

in moving average analysis data, in which the model was appropriate to recognize the occurrence of 4 peak epidemic of DHF cases in Surabaya Municipally.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is communicable disease that is caused by dengue virus and transmitted by infected *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* [27] [28]. Population density, mobility, urbanization, economic growth, environmental sanitation, the availability of clean water [9], [10], [13], [29], population growth, and air travel [30], [31] are the risk factor of DHF case among community, in which the alternation of weather pattern contribute the high incidence of DHF among community [19].

The study of relationship between climate variability and DHF incidence is well-documented. Based on Chakravarti [32], the climate aspect such as rainfall, temperature, and humidity is risk factor of DHF outbreak. The study of DHF in Bangkok showed that the cyclic pattern of DHF epidemic is related to temperature-induced variation in vector efficiency of *Aedes aegypti* [33]. Therefore, environmental aspect is related to the incidence of DHF.

Based on Spearman test, DHF lag 1 month and local weather predictor (mean humidity, max humidity, min humidity, rainy days, and rainfall) lag 0-3 month are significant with DHF incidence in Surabaya Municipally. In addition, max temperature lag 0 and 3, min temperature lag 2, sunshine duration lag 1-3 month, and wind velocity lag 3 is also significant ($p < 0.05$). Based on statistical test, DHF lag 1 month, min humidity lag 1 month, and rainy days lag 2 had strong correlation with 0.8466, 0.7199, and 0.7149, respectively. Therefore, local weather, except mean temperature, correlated to DHF incidence in Surabaya.

Perwitasari [34] argued that rainfall (>200 mm) and rainy days period (>20 days) are elevating the DHF case. Wu [35] reported that there are association between temperature ($>18^{\circ}\text{C}$ per year) and urbanization with dengue fever in Taiwan. The study conducted by Lu [36] in Guangzhou-China noted that there is association between minimum temperatures and humidity with dengue incidence. In Indonesia, Djati [37] describes that there is no correlation between temperatures with DHF incidence in Gunung Kidul. This result is suitable with study of Hidayati related to DHF case in Sukabumi Municipally, Indonesia [38].

Based on rainy days and rainfall, those climatic aspects are related to DHF cases in Surabaya. This finding agrees with Djati [37]. Besides, Tomia [39] noted that there is no correlation between rainfall and humidity with DHF incidence. Thammapalo [40] conducted study of DHF on 73 provinces in Thailand, where rising temperature is related to high DHF incidence in 9 provinces, while there is relationship between high rainfalls with decreasing DHF incidence in 7 provinces. Thu [41] also noted that temperature and relative humidity of rainy season is related with DHF epidemic by increasing the favor of dengue virus propagation. Therefore, disease transmitted by vector is vulnerable to climatic variability.

Figure 3 presented the pattern of predicted value of best model from negative binomial regression toward DHF cases in Surabaya Municipally, in which negative binomial regression (known as gamma-poisson regression) is appropriate to create the best fit model to predict over dispersed discrete data [42], [43]. Hilbe [44] describe that parameter such as deviance goodness-of-fit test, likelihood-ratio test, and AIC – BIC value is appropriate to recognize the fit model. In this study, fit model from negative

binomial regression was formed by DHF lag 1 month, min humidity lag 1 month, max temperature lag 3 month, min temperature lag 3 month, sunshine lag 2 month, wind velocity lag 3 month, and rainfall lag 2 month, in which Figure 3B showed the clear pattern of predicted value of fit model toward DHF cases in Surabaya Municipally.

Disease related to public health issue is contributed by environmental ecosystem [45]. Githeko [46] describe that the alternation of temperature, rainfall, rainy days, and relative humidity affects biological and ecological aspect of vector and the intermediate host, in which climate change takes important role at the risk of dengue transmission among community. *Aedes aegypti* is sensitive vector to the alternation of climate condition, particularly temperature. Immature stage of *Aedes aegypti*, larvae stage, may need short time to become adult mosquito when the temperature is increasing [47], [48]. Githeko [46] also reported that increasing temperature will elevate the feeding activity of *Aedes aegypti*, in which global warming may increase the intensity of dengue virus transmission.

This study found that local weather contributed to the incidence of DHF in Surabaya Municipally, in which the data of local weather could be develop to create early warning system that is simple, accurate and efficient. Utilization of local weather to predict the DHF incidence may take important role within: 1) controlling the DHF outbreak, 2) low finance investment needed [49]. Therefore, prediction of DHF incidence by using local weather data may reduce the morbidity or mortality caused dengue virus.

The limitation of this study is the study cannot describe the effect of local weather toward sub-district area. Therefore, further study is needed to create prediction model by using local weather based on sub-district area in order to reduce the DHF incident in specific area.

4. CONCLUSION

Local weather such as mean humidity, maximum humidity, minimum humidity, rainy days and rainfall correlate with the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Surabaya Municipally ($p < 0.05$), in which minimum humidity lag 1 month and rainy days lag 2 month had strong correlation ($r > 0.7$). In addition, fit model from negative binomial regression using local weather for predictor variable showed that the prediction model could recognize the occurrence of four peak epidemic of DHF cases in Surabaya Municipally. Therefore, utilization of local weather for early warning is needed to implement by government to reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by DHF.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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