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THETHIRD

International Conference on AGROMEDICINE & TROPICAL DISEASES FACULTY OF MEDICINE - UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER

INTEGRATED APPROACHES ON PREVENTION, CURATIVE AND CONTROL OF ZOONOTIC AND EMERGING DISEASES IN AGROMEDICINE FIELD

ABSTRACT BOOK | JEMBER - EAST JAVA SEPTEMBER 1211-1311 2020

MB

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Organizers ICATD 2020 express sincere appreciation and gratefull thanks to all those who have contributed their kind support to facilitate this conference.











WELCOMING ADDRESS

Dear distinguished guest and participants,

On behalf of the committee of The 3rd International Conference on Agromedicine and Tropical Diseases (ICATD) 2020, it is a privilege and my great honour to welcome you to this virtual conference. This is a biannual conference organized by Faculty of Medicine University of Jember. Due to the pandemic situation, we have to conduct this conference virtually.

The needs for the Agromedicine research for the improvement on occupational and environmental health and safety in agriculture are growing. The challenges in zoonotic and emerging diseases such as a recent covid-19 pandemic situation are also increasing that require global solution to prevention and elimination. To address the approaches in successful handling of complex challenges, the theme of this conference is kept as 'Integrated approaches on prevention, curative, and control of zoonotic and emerging diseases in Agromedicine field.

This event aims at providing a forum for presentation and discussion of the current and new research on this topic along with dissemination of relevant information among scientists, medical doctors, practitioners, researchers, and other professional from different countries. There are distinguished speakers from Ministry of Agriculture, the expert from Australia, Philippines, Sweden, as well as Indonesia. There are more than 40 researches will be presented in this conference, and approximately 200 participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Argentina will join the event. And surely, this event will be an outstanding place for networking opportunities to discuss interesting ideas and develop the fruitful project in the future. As a major goal of this event, we hope that it can be an excellent chance for coordinating new partnerships which advance collaboration in the research field as well as the career of all participants.

The insight and hard work of the members both technical and organizing committees have made this event possible. Each member mad significant contribution toward the success of this conference, and we thank everybody for their valuable support. Finally, I would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all participants and colleagues for their indispensable support in organizing the event.

> Erma Sulistyaningsih Chairman of the 3rd ICATD Organizing Committee







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Abstracts Book













THE PROTECTIVENESS OF DOGS AND CATS POST RABIES VACCINATION IN BANJARBARU, INDONESIA









GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE PARTICIPANTS

Instruction for all participants

- Registration includes:
 - o The 3rd ICATD 2020 abstract e-book
 - Certificate of attendance
- The conference will be held via Zoom with the link below:
 - Plenary Lecture/Main Room

Link:

Click here to join

Meeting ID: 992 4533 4716

Password: 065773

- Paralel Session (Oral Presentation)
 - o Room A

Link:

Click here to join

Meeting ID: 920 4275 5085

Password: 185267

o Room B

Link:

Click here to join

Meeting ID: 941 0834 5688

Password: 068838

- Please insert your full name on your zoom account, not alias or device name. (NAME_INSTITUTION)
- WE STRONGLY ADVISE you not to share the link and password to NON PARTICIPANTS.
- Make sure your internet access is well established.

Instruction for the Moderator

• Please ensure that the sessions and speaker presentations are kept strictly on time.

Instruction for Speakers (Keynote Speaker and Oral Presenter)

- 45 minutes have been allocated for each keynote speakers, including for answering the questions.
- Speakers for oral presentations were given 10 minutes including answering questions.
- Please be aware that the above times must be strictly adhered to.
- Oral presentations will be assessed and selected for best 1,2 and 3.

Instruction for Poster Presenter

- Posters will not be presented. They only will be displayed by the officer after plenary session in the plenary room before lunch break.
- Posters will be assessed and selected for the best 1,2 and 3.







The 3rd ICATD COMMITTEE

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Dr.dr. Diana Chusna Mufida, M.Si dr. Bagus Hermansyah, M.Biomed

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Ahmad Kodri Riyandoko, A.Md.Kep

Ilyas Afandi Rizki Mardiana

Public relation division dr. Inke Kusumastuti, M.Biomed., Sp.KJ

Food and beverage

division

Ns. Novi Wiarti K.S.









TIMETABLE

Time (GMT+7)	Activity	Annotation		
Day 1: 12 September 2020				
08.00-08.30 am	Registration Day 1	Committee		
08.30-09.00 am	Opening Ceremony display: "Indonesia Raya" "Hymne UNEJ"	Committee		
	Welcome Speech 1. Chairman of 3 rd ICATD 2. Rector of Jember University	 Dr. rer. Biol. Hum. dr. Erma S, M.Si Dr. Ir. Iwan Taruna, M.Eng 		
09.00-10.00 am	Keynote Speech Head of Balai Besar Penelitian Veteriner, Bogor-Indonesia Dr. Drh. NLP. Indi Dharmayanti, M.Si.	MC: dr. Dwita Aryadina Rachmawati, M.Kes		
10.00-12.0 <mark>0 am</mark>	Plenary Lecture I 1. dr. Supangat, M.Kes., Ph.D., Sp.BA 2. Prof. Susan Alison Brumby, Ph.D. 3. Discussion	Moderator: dr. Laksmi Indreswari, Sp.B		
12.0 <mark>0-12.30 am</mark>		Committee		
12.3 <mark>0-13.00 am</mark>	LUNCH BREAK	Committee		
13.00 <mark>-14.30 am</mark>	Paralel session (Class A and Class B) Oral Presentation I	Moderator: dr. Pulong Wijang Pralampita, Ph.D. dr. Elvia Rahmi Marga Putri		
Day 2: 13 Sep	tember 2020			
08.30- <mark>09.00 am</mark>	Registration Day 2	Committee		
09.00-1 <mark>2.00 am</mark>	Plenary Lecture II	Moderator: dr. Inke Kusumastuti, M.Biomed., Sp.KJ		
12.00-12.30 am	Poster Slide Show Closing Ceremony	Committee		
12.30-13.00 am	LUNCH BREAK	Committee		
13.00-14.30 am	Paralel session (Break Out Room) Oral Presentation II	Moderator: dr. Pulong Wijang Pralampita, Ph.D. dr. Elvia Rahmi Marga Putri		
15.00-15.30 am	Best Poster & Oral Presentation Announcement CLOSING CEREMONY	Chairman of 3 rd ICATD		







SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

ORAL PRESENTATION

DAY 1 : 12 September 2020 (13.00 – 14.30 WIB)

ROOM A

No	Author's Name	Institution	Tittle
1	Muhammad Reza Febriliant, Niniek Budiarti	Saiful Anwar General Hospital, Brawijaya University	Duration Differences of The Denial-Acceptance of The Kübler-Ross Cycle After Diagnosed HIV Based on Gender
2	Sugeng Mashudi, Sri Susanti, Sulistyo Andarmoyo, Elok Yulidaningsih, Yuzana binti Mohd Yusop	Malang Health Polytechnic, Trenggalek Campus	Coping Behaviors for Support Among Family During The Covid-19 Pandemic
3	Ancah Caesarina Novi Marchianti, Dwita Aryadina Rachmawati, Ida Srisurani Wiji Astuti, Angga Mardro Raharjo, Rony Prasetyo	University of Jember	Determinants of Stunting and Undernutrition in Children in The Agricultural Area of Jember Regency, Indonesia
4	Pujiati, Erlia Narulita, N. Nurhayati	University of Jember	Development of Healthy Food and Packaging from Bacterial Secondary Metabolites Acetobacter xylinum
5	Awalya Rahma Putri, Dina Helianti, Nindya Shinta Rumastika	University of Jember	Gastroprotective Effect Of Onion Peel (Allium cepa L. var Ascalonium) Extract On Wistar Rats Induced By Mefenamic Acid
6	Virgilio Y. Tan Ii	Riverside College, Inc., Bacolod City, Philippines	Microcrystalline Cellulose Derived From Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.) Straw Waste As Binder for Tablet Formulations
7	Wiwien S. Utami, Elsa H. Murhandarwati, Wayan T. Artama, Hari Kusnanto	University of Jember	Spatial Analysis of Cryptosporidiosis in Livestock Community in Mlati District, Sleman, Yogyakarta

ROOM B

NOO	WI D		
No	Name	Institution	Tittle
1	Zainabur Rahmah, Doby	Maulana Malik	Mimba Leaf Therapy Causes High Level
	Indrawan	Ibrahim Islamic	of TGF-ß Expression and Low Expression
		Public University	of TNF-α in The Spleen of Mencit in
			Infection of Plasmodium berghei
2	Aurora Urbahillah, Jay	University of	Improving The Quality of Kombucha
	Jayus, N. Nurhayati	Jember	cascara as Functional Beverage
3	Ariyani Noviantari,	Center for Research	Cell Culture as The Most Certain Way of
	Khariri	and Development	Diagnosis In Rabies Infection
		of Biomedical and	
		Basic Health	







		Technology	
4	Bhisma Satya Dharma, Isa Ma'rufi, Dewi Rokhmah	University of Jember	Dengue Fever Risk Mapping Area Based on Behaviour Prevention on Four Sub Districts in Jember District
5	Eka Noneng Nawangsih, Lia Siti Halimah, Euis Reni Yuslianti	University of Jember	Develoment of a Novel Diagnostic Kit Candidate To Detect Dengue Antibody, Using Co-Agglutination Method, Utilizing Protein a Positive Staphylococcus aureus As a Carrier
6	Khariri, Lisa Andriani Lienggonegoro	Center for Research and Development of Biomedical and Basic Health Technology	The Threat of Zoonotic Infections That Lurk From The Culture of Consumption of Wild Animal Meat
7	Putri Reno Intan, Khariri, Zainal Khoirudin		Distribution of Rabies That Infect Humans In Indonesia During One Last Decade
8	Nanda Ek <mark>a Sri Sej</mark> ati, Elvia Rahmi Marga Putri	dr. Soebandi Regional General Hospital, Jember	In Silico Molecular Docking Study on Substances From Psidium guajava Against Dengue Protease NS2B/NS3

: 13 SEPTEMBER 2020 (13.00 – 14.30 WIB) ROOM A

No	Name	Institution	Tittle
1	Syubbanul Wathon,	University of	In Vitro Analysis of Human Humoral
	Yasir Mubarok, Rike	Jember	Immune Response Against 31 Kda
	Oktarianti, Kartika		Immunogenic Protein Fraction from
	S <mark>enjarini</mark>		Salivary Gland of <i>Aedes albopictus</i>
2	Vincent Susanto, Anna	University of	Species Distribution of Fungal Isolated
	Rozaliyani, Diah	Indonesia	from Sputum of Previous Tb Patients and
	Ha <mark>ndayani,</mark> Erlina		Its Susceptibility towards Itraconazole
	Burhan, Harmi		
	Rosia <mark>nawati, Mulya</mark> ti		
	Tugiran, Ridhawaty		
	Syam, Find <mark>ra</mark>		- 0
	Setianingrum, Robiatul		6 1
	Adawiyah		
3	Aris Purwantoro,	Gadjah Mada	Toxoplasmosis Molecular Detection of
	Wayan Tunas Artama,	University	Goat Meats from Satay Kiosks at
	Bambang Sumiarto, Adi		Kulon Progo Regency, Indonesia
	Heru Husodo, Nabila		
	Cahyarani, Riandanu		
	Dharmawan, Elkautsar		
	Rizqi Ramadhanti		
4	Suyatmi, Indriaswari	Sebelas Maret	Comparative Study on Anticancer
	Kirana Suri,Tri Agusti	University	Activity of Compound Extracted From
	Solikhah, Reza Novierta		Caesalpinnia sappan on Breast Cancer
	Pesik		Cell Line (MCF-7)







5	Riza Indira Fadillah Zam Zam, Erma Sulistyaningsih, Ancah Caesarina Novi Marchianti	University of Jember	The Bacteria and Parasite Patterns In Flies Do Not Associate with The Prevalence of Fly Vector-Borne Diseases at The Dairy Farm
6	Tri Yudani Mardining Raras, Intan Rakhma Kinanti	Brawijaya University	The Repression Effect of Cell Free Supernatant of <i>Lactobaccilus helveticus</i> C2 on Biofilm-Related Genes of Mdr Klebsiella Pneumoniae
7	Sheilla Rachmania, Erma Sulistyaningsih, Anak Agung Istri Ratnadewi	University of Jember	The DBL2B-PFEMP1 Recombinant Protein of Indonesian <i>Plasmodium</i> falciparum Induces Specific Polyclonal Immunoglobulin-G In Wistar Rats
8	Rike Oktarianti, Rochmatul Nuryu Khasanah, Syubbanul Wathon, Kartika Senjarini	University of Jember	Immunogenic Protein of Salivary Gland from Aedes albopictus

ROOM B

No	Name	Institution	Tittle
1	Bagus Hermansyah, Yunita Armiyanti, Yudha Nurdian	University of Jember	Profile of Immune Response Against Infection Hookworm in Plantation Workers in Jember
2	Ni Ketut Yuliana Sari, Heny Arwati, Indah Setyawati Tantular	Airlangga University	Antimalarial Activity of Mahagony Seed Ethanolic Extract in Balb/C Mice Infected With Plasmodium Berghei Anka and The Corelation of Parasitemia and Plasma Level of IFN- γ
3	Fauzul Muna, Khariri, Ambar Retnowati, Yuswandi	Center for Research and Development of Biomedical and Basic Health Technology	Detection of Brucellosis in Imported Dairy Cattle During Animal Quarantine Process to Prevent Disease Transmission to Humans
4	Nugrah <mark>a Wahyu Cahyan</mark> a	University of Jember	Fungal Keratitis with Corneal Ulcer in Farmer
5	Marshal Achmad Wachdin, Anna Rozaliyani, Jamal Zaini Abul A'la Al Maududi, Mulyati Tugiran, Ridhawaty Syam, Findra Setianingrum, Robiatul Adawiyah	University of Indonesia	Species Distribution of Fungal Isolated From Lung Cancer Patients and Its Susceptibility to Itraconazole in Persahabatan Hospital
6	Evi Umayah Ulfa, Elly Munadziroh, Hermansyah, Ni Nyoman Tri Puspaningsih	University of Jember	Expression of Secretory Leukocyte Protease Inhibitor in Saccharomyces cereviciae BJ1824
7	Isnaini, Ika K. Oktaviyanti, Lia Y.	Lambung Mangkurat	Antibacterial and Wound Healing Activity of Extract Ethanolic Flowers of







Ī		Budiarti			University	Melastoma malabathricum L
	8	Solikha		-	University of	Healthy Modulation of Microflora Using
		Jayus,	Nurhayati		Jember	Activated Biochar
		Nurhayati				

POSTER

12-13 September 2020 (12.00 – 12.30 WIB)

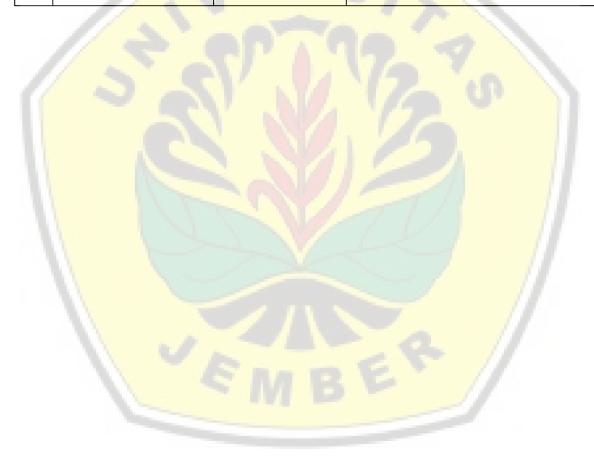
No	Name Name	Institution	Tittle
1	Iif H. Nurrosyidah, Isnaeni, Ni M. Mertaniasih	University of Jember	Antibacterial Activity of Cell Free Fermentation Supernatant of Red Passion Fruit Pulp (Passiflora Edulis Sims.) Againts Escherichia coli Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (E.Coli Esbl) and Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
2.	Muhammad Ihwan Narwanto, Masruroh Rahayu, Setyawati Soeharto, Nurdiana, Mochammad Widodo Ihwan Masruroh Setyawati Nurdiana, Aris	University of Jember, Brawijaya University	Tamarindus indica Seed Extract for Preventing Memory Impairment in Rat Model of Alzheimer's Disease
3.	Ratna Indriawati, Adnal Khemal Pasha	Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University	Hypoglicemic and Hypolipidemic Capacity of Java Cherry Steeping (Muntingia calabura L.) on Diabetic Rats
4.	Enny Suswati, Vera Asmita Fitriani, Edy Junaidi	University of Jember	The Difference in Milking Techniques Against Salmonella Sp. Contamination In Ajung And Arjasa Districts, Jember Regency, Indonesia
5.	Sayu Putu Yuni Paryati, Shiffa Ramadhanti, Khomaini Hasan	Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani	Vaccination with Anti-Idiotype Antibody and Nano-Chitosan Adjuvant Against Antibody Rabies Titer in Rats
6.	Kristanti Parisihni, Vania Dealaura Christania, Yulie Emilda Akwan, Yoifah Rizka Wedarti	University of Jember	Antimicrobial Potency of Squid Ink Hexane Extract to Periodontal Bacteria Fusobacterium nucleatum Biofilm
7.	Dini Agustina, Bima Setia Sandya Nugraha, M. Ali Shodikin, Diana Chusna Mufida, Enny Suswati, Bagus Hermansyah	University of Jember	Role of Outer Membrane Protein (OMP) 32 kDa Klebsiella pneumoniae as a Hemaglutinin Protein and Adhesin
8.	Ibnu Mubarok, Astika Shiella Nabila Putri, Clarrisa Ayu Candra Kirana, Kristanti Wahyuningtiyas, Mury Ririanty, Nabila Zandra Kartika, and Rofiah Adawiyah Wisudawati Ning Tias	University of Jember	Orange Peel and Sugar Java as An Alternative to Natural Disinfectant in Covid-19 Prevention Efforts in The Tobacco Farming Area, Coastal Area, Jember District







9.	Yunita Armiyanti, Anzil Aziza, Ika Rahmawati	University of Jember	In Vitro Ovicidal Activity of Combination Illicium Verum Extract And Coconut Oil
	Sutejo		Against Pediculus humanus capitis
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FUNGAL KERATITIS WITH CORNEAL ULCER IN FARMER

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Abstract

Fungal keratitis is important cause of corneal blindness all over the world especially in develoving countries. Fungal Keratitis can diagnosis by slitlamp biomicroscopic examination and culture are essential for early specific diagnosis and must be taken consideratiaon to establish the most effective treatment and avoid severe complications. The study was present a case of Fungal Keratitis in Farmer with corneal ulcer that caused by rice seeds corneal corpus allienum. Corneal ulcer is complication was caused by not effective therapy especially Steroid topical that should be avoid. The culture test result was *C. Albicans* and was treated with natamycin 5% eye drops. Finnaly, patients have a good clinical response, however with sequel of decreased visual acuity.

Keywords: corneal ulcer, farmer, fungal keratitis, steroid therapy

Fungal Keratitis with Corneal Ulcer in Farmer

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Abstract

Fungal keratitis is important cause of corneal blindness all over the world especially in develoving countries. Fungal Keratitis can diagnosis by slitlamp biomicroscopic examination and culture are essential for early specific diagnosis and must be taken consideration to establish the most effective treatment and avoid severe complications. The study was present a case of Fungal Keratitis in Farmer with corneal ulcer that caused by rice seeds corneal corpus allienum. Corneal ulcer is complication was caused by not effective therapy especially Steroid topical that should be avoid. The culture test result was *C. Albicans* and was treated with natamycin 5% Eye drops. Finnally, patients have a good clinical response, however with sequel of decreased visual acuity.

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Introduction

Keratomycosis is an inflammatory disorder of the cornea and its tissues caused by fungi infection (Whitcher *et al.*, 2001), and is the most common form of oculomycosis Cohen *et al.*, 2000. This ocular disorder is of public concern, as it is detrimental to ocular health, leading to visual impair- ment and blindness if rapid diagnosis and treatment is not instituted. The combined effect of its cost, protracted treatment and requirement for regular medical visits for follow-ups poses a burden on affected individuals, whose productivity could be affected with the loss of working hours due to residual visual impairment that occurs after treatment.

Keratomycosis constitutes between 17 and 60% of all culture-proven microbial keratitis globally (Upadhyay *et al.*, 1991; Bharathi *et al.*, 2003), is relatively common in the tropical

regions of the world and has very debilitating effects on the vision of affected individuals (Alfonso *et al.*, 2006; Khor *et al.*, 2006). Risk factors commonly implicated in keratomycosis are corneal trauma, contact lens wear, prolonged use of topical or systemic corticosteroids, systemic diseases such as diabetes, previous ocular surgery and ocular surface disease (Alfonso *et al.*, 2006; Khor *et al.*, 2006).

In developing countries, keratomycosis is historically associated with trauma from vegetative matter or objects contaminated with soil. In developed countries, however, keratomycosis is often associated with contact lens wear, with as many as 60 species of fungi having been found to cause the condition, with filamentous fungi, such as *Fusarium* species, and yeast-like species, such as *Candida*, being most implicated (Basak *et al.*, 2005). Patients with keratomycosis usually report the sudden onset of pain, photophobia and reduced vision, with clinical features including an inflamed eye (conjunctival injections), corneal ulcers that often lead to opacification, corneal infiltrate with feathery margins, elevated edges, rough texture, gray— brown pigmentation, satellite lesions, endothelial plaque and hypopyon (Prajna *et al.*, 2002) (Basak *et al.*, 2005)

Candida keratitis was first characterized in the mid-20th century,¹ and clinical reports extended knowledge of its risk factors and management.² Because filamentous fungal keratitis is more prevalent in the tropics, *Candida* accounts for proportionately more fungal corneal isolates at temperate latitudes.³ However, *Candida* keratitis is a worldwide problem, and we estimate its annual incidence as approximately one person per million.

Case Report

A 45-year-old male agricultural worker presented with complaints of pain and defective vision in the right eye for three weeks (Fig-1). He gave history of foreign body in the Cornea that caused by rice seeds and eye topical drop by mixture of polidemicin, polimicin and corticosteroid. There was blurred vision, redness, watering, pain and photophobia. On examination, the visual acuity was 5/60. Slit lamp evaluation of the right eye revealed a full thickness corneal ulcer. The margins of the ulcer were irregular,

base appeared as a sloughing raised mass and the peripheral rim of the cornea was vascularized. Hypopyon filled the lower third of anterior chamber and ocular tension was fairly high. Using standard techniques, corneal scrapings, obtained by a sterile blade no 15 on Bard Parker handle, were inoculated directly onto Sabouraud's media, corn-meal agar, blood agar, and mac conkey agar. These were incubated at room temperature for 4 to 6 wk. The growth of fungus was obtained within 8d to 14d and cultures were discarded after 45d. The fungi were isolated and identified. The fungus was identified as Candida.. The species was confirmed as albicans. The fungus isolated was *C.albicans* Based on clinical impression, the patient was started on 5% topical natamycin drops along with 150 mg oral fluconazole twice a day. The patient's have a good clinical response, however with sequel of decreased visual acuity (Fig-2).



Fig-1.Keratomycosis Candida before treatment

Fig-2. Keratomycosis Candida afther treatment

Discussion

Keratomycosis is synonymous to fungal corneal ulcer which is characterized by stromal infiltration caused by fungi. Fungi are ubiquitous organisms as they are present in environment as a saprotrophs. These fungi cause infection when there is a breach in corneal epithelium as epithelium acts as a barrier to microorganisms, but some of them especially *Fusarium* spp. may penetrate the intact cornea. World Health Organization reported that corneal diseases are the major cause of monocular blindness after cataract. Around 1.5 to 2 million new cases of corneal ulcer are reported annually (Whitcher *et al.*, 2001).

Keratomycosisis a major cause of mono-ocular visual disability in developing countries (Miño de Kaspar et al.,1991). The first case of keratomycosis was reported by Professor Theodor Leber in 1879 and since then there has been a rapid rise in the diagnosis of fungal corneal ulcer (Kaufman et al., 1965; Anderson et al., 1963). This is either due to increased awareness among clinicians with better diagnostic facilities or really increasing number of infected cases. Injudicious use of corticosteroid and antibiotics increases the frequency of fungal corneal ulcer. It is estimated that in India, prevalence of fungal corneal ulcer is 44-47% (Srinivasan et al., 1997; Polack et al., 1981; Thomas, 1994) compared to 17-36% worldwide (Upadhyay et al., 1991; Rosa et al., 1994; Liesegang and Forster 1980). High prevalence of fungal corneal ulcer is attributed to tropical climate and agriculture as a major occupation. Indians are at a high risk of keratomycosis due to high vulnerability for occupational trauma especially by organic materials and sand particles. Fungi are opportunistic pathogens as they cause tissue invasion only in immunocompromised state or after direct entry of pathogens in a closed ocular space. The risk factor for the case is traumatic that was caused by rice sheeds corneal trauma. Trauma especially by vegetative material, sand or dust particles and the tail of an animal is the major predisposing factor in 55-65% cases of fungal corneal ulcer (Srinivasan et al., 1997; Upadhyay et al., 1991; Bharathi et al., 2003; Panda et al., 1997).

Despite reducing inflammation, topical orticosteroid disability in developing countries (Miño de Kaspar *et al.*, 1991). The first case of keratomycosis was reported by Professor Theodor Leber in 1879 and since then there has been a rapid rise in the diagnosis of fungal corneal ulcer (Kaufman *et al.*, 1965; Anderson *et al.*, 1963). This is either due to increased awareness among clinicians with better diagnostic facilities or really increasing number of infected cases. Injudicious use of corticosteroid and antibiotics increases the frequency of fungal corneal ulcer. It is estimated that in India, prevalence of fungal corneal ulcer is 44-47% (Srinivasan instillation enhances fungal growth (Mitsui and Hanabusa 1955; Agarwal *et al.*, 1963; Forster and Rebell, 1975). Contact lens users are also at high risk for developing ulcer especially by *Fusarium* spp. as there are micro epithelial erosions with the use of contact lens (Höflin-Lima AL, Roizenblatt, 2002; Choi *et al.*, 2001; Alfonso *et al.*, 2006; Khor *et al.*, 2006; Nelson *et al.*, 1994). Other risk factors include corneal surface disorders like dry eyes, corneal dystrophy, exposure keratitis and previous corneal surgery (Anderson *et al.*, 1959; Cohen *et al.*, 2000; Thomas, 2003).

Filamentous fungi are the major pathogen causing fungal keratitis. Hyaline fungi

(Aspergillus and Fusarium spp.) have a major preponderance followed by Phaeoid fungi (Curvularia and Bipolaris spp.) (Vijaya et al., 2001; Basak et al., 2005). Candida spp., a yeast like fungi, have a low preponderance in developing countries. Until recently more than 70 different species of fungi have been identified as the causative agent for fungal corneal ulcer (Prajna et al., 2002)

Early and prompt diagnosis of fungal corneal ulcer is essential to prevent devastating complications. A good clinical evaluation including relevant clinical history and slit- lamp examination is required to suspect a case of fungal corneal ulcer. The duration of infection in fungal ulcer is usually long. Fungal keratitis can involve any part of cornea. In untreated cases, fungal corneal ulcer is seen to have feathery borders or hyphate edges. Entire lesion or large area of the lesion is elevated well above the surrounding area. Ulcer may be surrounded by a clear rim (devoid of fungi) known as 'Immune Ring of Wessley'. This ring represents immune response against fungi. Non-specific satellite lesions or discrete stromal infiltrates surrounding the ulcer is another common finding. Fungal keratitis, caused by phaeoid fungi has brown-black pigmentation on the surface of corneal ulcer. Hypopyon, the collection of exudates in anterior chamber, is present in around 50% of cases. Signs of inflammation like pain and ciliary congestion are usually minimal compared to bacterial keratitis. Typical clinical features of fungal corneal ulcer may be masked by instillation of drugs.

Laboratory diagnosis is essential for accurate diagnosis of etiological agents. Prompt and effective treatment, not only slows the progression of the disease, but also results in early healing of the ulcer. False negative diagnosis not only delays the specific antifungal therapy, but also injudicious use of medication leads to rapid growth of organisms. For a better and reliable diagnosis, cornea is scraped several times so that adequate sample material is obtained for microbiological examination.

Using plain 10% KOH wet mount, some counter stain substances like India ink, lactophenol cotton blue, ethylene blue and calcofluor white stain can also be used. These substances bind with fungal cell wall component and gives counter stain to the fungal elements resulting in better identification. But they failed to differentiate the types of fungi whether they are hyaline or phaeoid. KOH wet mount is easy, simple to perform, less time consuming and cost effective. It can also be performed in remote areas, where other facilities of diagnosis are not available. But certain expertise is required to identify and interpret the results. Sensitivity of KOH varies from 33 to 100% (Liesegang and Forster,

1980; Sharma *et al.*, 1998). Lisegang *et al.*, found 33% sensitivity of 10% KOH, compared to 100% sensitivity as reported by S. Sharma in detection of fungal elements in culture proven cases. Sensitivity of KOH is increased after addition of counterstaining substance like lactophenol cotton blue or fluorescent calcofluor white stain.

Giemsa is a compound stain formed by interaction of methylene blue and eosin. When methylene blue is exposed to acid, alkali or ultraviolet rays, a large number of oxidation products (methylene azure) are formed. In this staining, smear is fixed in methanol and then exposed to Giemsa stain. This stain is used to evaluate the cytology of corneal scrapes, aqueous and vitreous aspirates, pus and necrotic materials. It stains yeast cells and fungal hyphae as purplish blue. Apart from fungi, *Acanthamoeba* cysts are easily visualized. Sensitivity of Giemsa stain varies from 66-85% in culture proven fungal ulcer cases (Gopinathan *et al.*, 2002). Drawbacks of this stain are similar to the Gram's stain like artefact, debris and thick smear that interfere with the results.

Culture is considered as gold standard for diagnosis of fungal infection. Culture should be done on freshly prepared Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA) and Blood Agar. After collection of appropriate sample, it should be inoculated on SDA in "C" shape pattern. Growth occurring within the streak lines should be considered as significant as fungi are the commonest laboratory contaminants. Liquid media (BHI) should also be inoculated to enrich the fungal element.

Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar is the most commonly used media for fungal cultivation. Media is made selective by addition of antibacterial antibiotics such as chloramphenicol (40µm/ml) or gentamicin (50µm/ml) as these substances inhibit the concomitant bacterial pathogens. Cyclohexamide should not be incorporated in media as it inhibits most of the fungi implicated in ocular fungi like *Aspergillus, Penicillium marneffei* and *Scytalidium* spp. Plates are incubated at 25°C in BOD incubator.

Conclusion

Candida keratitis was reported in Farmers patiens with corneal ulcer that caused by rice seeds corneal corpus allienum. Corneal ulcer is complication was caused by not effective therapy especially Steroid topical that should be avoid. The patients was treated

by natamycin 5% Eye drops with a good clinical response, however have sequel of decreased visual acuity.

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