
English Summary

DEFORMITY AMONG LEPROSY PATIENTS IN SITANALA LEPROSY HOSPITAL TANGERANG

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During March 1996, 1153 leprosy patients attended the OPD (Out Patient Department) Sitanala Leprosy Hospital in Tangerang. West Java. 113 patients were new cases and 84 of them had deformities (74.34%). The old cases with deformities were 761 cases (73.17%) out of 1040 cases. The majority of the cases with deformities were male - 618 out of 809 cases (76.39%); and in female 227 out of 344 cases (65.99%). Most of the deformities were found in the productive age group 19-55 years (70.10%).

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Pt, Pwh*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATER BUFFALO LEPROSY AND HUMAN LEPROSY IN SULAWESI

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Lepra bubalorum or leprosy in water buffaloes, is an exotic disease in buffaloes. It is a very interesting phenomenon in veterinary medicine because until to date it has been found only in Indonesia. Kok and Rusli (1926) has published their first report in 1926 describing the disease in

Java. Since then the diagnosis of leprosy has been established by histological examinations in about 146 water buffaloes (Lobel, 1934). It has also been found in Holstein-Freisen cow (Ressang and Titus, 1960), one case in Ongole breed and another in an unidentified cow breed. For leprosy infection in bovine, Kraneveld and Roza (1954) proposed to use the name *Lepra bovina*. Label (1934) was the first scientist who brought the attention of this unusual disease to the international scientific world. His extensive works gave us a clear description of the clinical signs and symptoms, histopathological changes and the microbiological arrangement of the acid fast bacilli of the infectious agent in the affected tissues. The changes found in the cutaneous tissue of these animals resembled to those found in the skin of lepromatous lesions in humans. The rod-shape bacteria which is acidfast, are always present in the nodules of the diseased animals.

In Central Sulawesi (Celebes), leprosy in humans was found as the second most prevalent chronic diseases after pulmonary tuberculosis. It is interesting to know that apparently human leprosy was also found in great numbers in the same area where leprosy in water buffaloes was found frequently. This phenomenon is an interesting subject to be investigated whether the genus of the bacteria found in humans and that in water buffaloes have the anthrozoönotic properties.

Up to now there are no studies on the microbiological structure of this bacterium in water buffaloes, their biological and immunological characteristics.

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Itb*

SECOND REPORT OF AIDS RELATED ATTITUDES AND SEXUAL PRACTICES OF THE JAKARTA WARIA (MALE TRANSVESTITES) IN 1995

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As the second part of a community based educational campaign to convey the risk of HIV/AIDS to commercial sex workers in Jakarta, from May-July 1995, a total of 253 male transvestites (Waria) were questioned on their sexual behavior patterns and their knowledge and attitude toward HIV/AIDS. In the previous report, 1991-1993, there was one out of 830 Waria found HIV positive in November 1993. In this study, 1995, a total of two out of 253 Waria were confirmed of HIV infection in July 1995. Despite of the increase of HIV case, most of them still have incorrect knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission mode, they are still practicing high risk sexual attitudes such as exchange partner rate of 5 man per three weeks, low condom

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