

ANTRAX AND LATO-LATO (LSD) EDUCATION PROGRAM IN FARM ANIMALS PADUKUHAN BENDO, KRAMBILSAWIT, SAPSTOSARI, GUNUNGKIDUL, YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract - Anthrax and lato-lato disease (LSD) is one of eleven types of strategic infectious animal diseases that have high economic value and externalities or have the potential to threaten public health. Especially in Gunungkidul Regency, one of which is Bendo Village, which has livestock including cows and goats which are susceptible to Anthrax and Lato-lato (LSD). The public does not know enough about how to prevent and control anthrax and lato-lato (LSD). This aims to provide education about the prevention and control of anthrax and lato-lato diseases. The methods used include focus group discussions, observation and coordination, socialization and control. The results obtained from this socialization were in the form of distribution of disinfectants as an effort to control this disease.

Keywords: *Antarctic, Lato-lato (LSD), Socialization, Disinfectant*

1. INTRODUCTION

Anthrax is an acute infectious disease whose main cause is the bacterium *Bacillus Anthracis* which can form spores, this disease is included in a zoonotic disease ¹. Zoonoses are diseases that affect animal or human populations, anthrax is one of the best zoonotic diseases that is still a global issue. In general, anthrax can infect all homoiothermic (warm-blooded) animals, including humans. Anthrax can survive for hundreds of years in soil because it is relatively resistant to extreme environmental conditions and is difficult to kill with ordinary disinfectants.²

¹ Claudia Clarasinta and Tri Umiana Soleha, 'Anthrax Disease: A Threat to Farmers and Ranchers', *Majority*, 7.1 (2017), 158-64.

² Ihda Zuyina Ratna Sari and Silvia Apriliana, 'Overview, Prevalence, and Prevention of Anthrax in Humans in Indonesia', *Balaba: Banjarnegara Animal Source Disease Control R&D Journal*, 2020, 135-48 <<https://doi.org/10.22435/blb.v16i2.3401>>.

Anthrax and lato-lato disease (LSD) is one of eleven types of strategic infectious animal diseases that have high economic value and externalities or have the potential to threaten public health. Anthrax that attacks humans can result in death, skin anthrax if not treated has a death rate of 10-12%, but if treated it can decrease to <1%, respiratory anthrax has a death rate of 86%, while digestive anthrax has a death rate of 20-60%. Anthrax can also cause serious complications such as inflammation of the membranes and fluids of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis), which then causes severe bleeding, leading to death (Martindah, 2018).

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a fairly high incidence of anthrax. There are 11 provinces declared as endemic areas for anthrax, including DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sumatra, Jambi and DI Yogyakarta ³.

According to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, in 2010-2016 there were 172 cases of anthrax and 97% of them were skin anthrax and 3% were gastrointestinal anthrax. 61% of anthrax sufferers are men and the rest are women. In addition, according to age group, anthrax attacks ages > 15 years as much as 93% of the total cases (Ministry of Health, 2017).

From 18 to 26 May 2023, there were sudden deaths of a number of livestock in the form of cows and goats belonging to residents of Dukuh Jati, Candirejo Village, Semanu District, Gunung Kidul Regency. The dead livestock were then slaughtered and distributed to residents for consumption, which resulted in three people dying from May to June 2023. Of the three cases that died, one case had samples taken and a diagnosis of suspected anthrax.

To date, 125 people have been given prophylactic treatment in Gunung Kidul, 87 of whom have seropositive status. Seropositive means that the patient has been exposed to anthrax but without symptoms of clysis, which is because antibodies have already been formed in his body.

Padukuhan Bendo is one of the hamlets in the Gunungkidul area where the majority of the population owns livestock. The results of the data collection we obtained from a total of 280 families in the ward of Bendo, 120 families of which have livestock including cows and goats which are susceptible to Anthrax and Lato-lato diseases. (LSD). From a survey conducted by the author, several livestock belonging to residents have been affected by Lato-Lato disease. And breeders in Padukuhan Bendo complained about their lack of understanding regarding how to prevent and control anthrax and also lato-lato (LSD).

Based on the problems described above, the Collaborative KKN Team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta – UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung and UIN Prof. KH Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto collaborated with Puskesmas Saptosari to hold outreach to the Padukuhan Bendo community with the outreach theme "COUNSELING ON LATO-LATO DISEASE (LSD) AND ANTRAX IN FARM ANIMALS IN

³ Clarasinta and Soleha.

PADUKUHAN BENDO". With the aim of educating the people of Padukuhan Bendo regarding the prevention and control of Anthrax and Lato-lato (LSD) diseases, as well as connecting knowledge with efforts to prevent anthrax disease in livestock located in Padukuhan Bendo, Krambillisawit sub-district, Saptosari sub-district, Gunung Kidul Regency. As well as providing information to readers about anthrax disease in livestock and humans, and how to prevent it.

With this work program, it is expected to increase knowledge about the dangers of anthrax in livestock and humans, including efforts to prevent and control it. In addition, the authors hope that the Bendo community, especially those who have livestock, will become more active in preventing anthrax and Lato-Lato.

2. METHOD

The methods used are broken down into several, namely: *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD), observation, coordination, socialization and control:

A. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

At the beginning we carried out data collection in Padukuhan Bendo, Krambillisawit, Saptosari, Gunungkidul which had livestock. We obtained this data from the head of the Bendo hamlet. Next, we went to the RT's houses to conduct a survey and re-register the residents who owned livestock.

B. Observation and coordination

In observations in Padukuhan Bendo, some residents have livestock close to water reservoirs and many residents have livestock. In the rainy season, the development of the disease follows the flow of water towards the feeding location, so that livestock that eat at that location will be exposed to anthrax. This activity is to identify health problems that occur in the Padukuhan Bendo community by holding meetings at each RT head to discuss the description of livestock health complaints.

C. Socialization

At this stage, it was carried out by giving an announcement regarding anthrax outreach to fathers and mothers who own livestock, as well as local RT heads by distributing invitation sheets and coordinating with veterinarian resource persons at the Saptosari health center, then collecting data on livestock owners, followed by carrying out anthrax outreach activities. At this stage, the resource person, Drh Vika Fajriatun Khasanah, provided an understanding of: (1) What Anthrax and LSD are, (2) How they spread, (3) What impact they have on humans, (4) What are the characteristics of animals affected by the disease? (5) How to prevent and control livestock animals. The socialization was carried out at the Bendo Padukuhan hall with 28 people present.

D. Control

The stage of distributing disinfectant to residents who were present and to residents who have livestock in the Bendo sub-district, the distribution of

disinfectant was carried out collectively, namely through the head of each RT.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

At the beginning we collected data on the people in Padukuhan Bendo, Krambilsawit, Saptosari, Gunungkidul who had livestock. We got the data from interviews with the village head. After obtaining data on livestock owners, we then visited the houses of the RT to conduct a survey and re-collect data on residents who own livestock. As for people who have livestock in Padukuhan Bendo:

Table 1. Data on people who own livestock in Padukuhan Bendo

No	Units	Amount Resident	Owning Livestock
1.	Rt 01	43	22
2.	Rt 02	35	35
3.	Rt 03	21	8
4.	RT 04	44	18
5.	RT 05	21	15
6.	RT 06	21	13
7.	RT 07	25	9

In the data collection, there were 120 families who owned livestock in Padukuhan Bendo with a population of approximately 930 people in Padukuhan Bendo.



b. Observation And Coordination

In observations in Padukuhan Bendo, some residents have livestock close to water reservoirs and many residents have livestock far from home in the fields. This observation was carried out to make it easier for us to carry out the Anthrax and LSD education program in coordination with the Saptosari Animal Health Center. Based on the results of these observations, problems were found in livestock owned by residents in the form of Lato-lato disease (LSD) and symptoms of Anthrax. So in understanding the problems in livestock health, we need animal health parties who understand how to control the disease.

we can collaborate with the health center, namely Drh. Vika Fajriatun Khasanah was a resource person or speaker, so she could provide educational material regarding Anthrax and LSD.



c. Socialization

One effort to increase the knowledge of people who own livestock in knowing the health conditions of livestock is to provide more understanding about the importance of educating livestock regarding Anthrax and LSD. Apart from providing an understanding of Anthrax and LSD, we also provide an understanding of how to control the disease in livestock by means other than injections, namely by giving disinfectants to livestock owners. During this socialization, many residents enthusiastically accepted the explanation given and many residents asked questions regarding problems with livestock. As a result, we were able to hold socialization events smoothly and successfully at the Bendo Padukuhan Hall. The community is very grateful for the knowledge

provided for understanding livestock and several ways to find out a symptom of disease in livestock. As well as there is a collaboration between the community and Drh. Vika Fajriatun Khasanah with the Saptosari animal health center regarding the issue of PMKS on livestock in the month they will determine.



d. Control

In this stage, disinfectant is given to residents who have livestock. This control can be seen from the many Bendo hamlets who disagree with giving injections to livestock. So we provide control in the form of disinfectants along with steps for their use so that the use is safe for the public. We provide disinfectant by giving it to every RT so that it can be distributed to people who have cattle.



4. CONCLUSION

Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the bacteria *Bacillus Anthracis* which can form spores, this disease is included in one of the zoonotic diseases. Anthrax can survive for hundreds of years in soil because it is relatively resistant to extreme environmental conditions and is difficult to kill with ordinary disinfectants. Anthrax and lato-lato are types of animal diseases that are strategically transmitted and have the potential to threaten public health, such as the sudden death of a number of livestock in the form of cows and goats, especially among residents of Dukuh Jati, Candirejo Village, Semanu District, Gunung Kidul Regency. The dead livestock were then cut and distributed to residents for consumption, which resulted in three people dying from May to June 2023. Padukuhan Bendo is one of the padukuhans in the Gunungkidul area where the majority of the population has livestock, including vulnerable cows and goats. Infected with anthrax and lato-lato (LSD). Farmers in the Bendo area complain greatly about the lack of understanding of how to prevent and control anthrax and lato-lato (LSD). Then we collaborated with the Saptosari Health Center for outreach to the community with the aim of educating them regarding the prevention and control of Anthrax and Lato-lato diseases in Padukuhan Bendo and connecting knowledge and prevention efforts. The methods we use are *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD), observation and coordination, socialization and control. Our results started from collecting data in the Bendo Padukuhan community and conducting a survey of people who own livestock. Then observe and coordinate by presenting Drh. Vika is a resource person regarding education on Anthrax and LSD. The outreach that we carry out is to provide an understanding of what Anthrax and LSD are, how they spread, whether they have an impact on humans, what are the characteristics of animals affected by these diseases, and how to prevent and control livestock. And the result was that this socialization ran smoothly and successfully in the Bendo sub-district and ended with the distribution of disinfectant to Bendo residents who had livestock.

REFERENCE

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