

Serosurveillance of avian influenza virus subtype H5N1 with haemagglutination-inhibition on wild aquatic birds in Pulau Dua Serang Natural Reserves, Banten Province

Dewi Elfidasari, author

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Abstrak

Further detailed research is required to obtain deeper information on the role of wild birds on the distribution of Avian influenza in Asia. A research has been carried out on February-June 2007 focused on blood sampling (serosurveillance) of wild birds in Pulau Dua Nature Reserves (CAPD), Serang, Banten. The research is aimed to investigate the infection of AI virus sub-tye H5N1 on the studied wild birds. The blood samples were taken from studied aquatic birds, followed by HI (haemagglutination-inhibition) test. A total of 183 samples represent 7 water bird species were taken i.e Cattle egret *Bubulcus ibis*, Javan pond-heron *Ardeola speciosa*, Little egret *Egretta garzetta*, Intermediate egret *Egretta intermedia*, Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*, Great egret *Casmerodius albus* and Grey heron *Ardea cinerea*. The result revealed that 41 (23.27%) samples showed the present of AIV antibodies serotype H5N1 which is identified as positive. Data showed 5 positive-test species, including *B. ibis* (29.27%), *E. garzetta* (29.27%), *E. intermedia* (4.88%), *Ardeola speciosa* (7.32%), and *N. nycticorax* (29.27%). A total of 41.46% were infected adult individual, whereas 58.54% were juveniles.