MALARIA IN WANOKAKA AND LOLI SUB-DISTRICTS, WEST SUMBA DISTRICT, EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract. Malaria has long been known as one of the major public health problems in West Sumba District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. To obtain baseline data for establishment of a suitable malaria control program in the area, malariometric surveys were conducted in two sub-districts, Wanokaka and Loli, during the periods of January, May, and August 2005. The survey included three selected villages in each sub-district, and blood smear analyses of 701, 921, and 894 randomly selected subjects in January, May, and August revealed 30.5%, 25.3%, and 28.2% malaria positives, respectively, consisting mainly of Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax, and in a few cases, P. malariae. Analysis of malaria prevalence at different age groups clearly reflected the common phenomenon that younger individuals are more vulnerable by infection of either P. falciparum or P. vivax. In falciparum malaria, the frequency of cases carrying gametocytes was also relatively high involving all age groups. The findings indicate that the malaria incidence and transmission in the area are relatively high and that further exploration is warranted to establish a precise malaria control program.

INTRODUCTION

Malaria represents a major health problem in the East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia, where the highest malaria incidence was reported in the last few years. In the West Sumba District particularly, malaria was ranked first among the 10 major public health problems (West Sumba District Health Department, unpublished report, 2004) and is responsible for the majority of child mortality in the area. In 2003, approximately 266,898 clinical malaria cases were reported, and among them, 10,151 were confirmed by microscopic examination to be positive for Plasmodium falciparum and/or P. vivax. Surveys performed from February to May 1998 in the Radamata Primary Health Center, Laratama sub-district, revealed the Plasmodium infection rate to be 5.1% in children 0–9 years of age.

Despite several efforts by local and national authorities to control malaria incidence, malaria remains one of the major diseases causing death in the area. Several factors may contribute to this situation, such as uncontrolled use of antimalarial drugs, anti-malarial drug resistance, and inadequate vector control measures. With the current national policy to transfer most of the authority to the local district government, several problems are coming to surface, most notably the preparedness of local facilities to manage the health problems.

In an attempt to establish a sustainable, evidence-based malaria control program in the area, we initiated a survey to obtain baseline data regarding malaria incidence, mosquito vector, host genetic, and socio-cultural factors that may contribute to malaria morbidity. We report the results of our preliminary survey in the Loli and Wanokaka sub-districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study sites. West Sumba District is one of the malaria endemic areas in the East Nusa Tenggara Province of Indonesia. The district is located in the western half of Sumba Island, and its capital is Waikabubak. Geographically, it is located at 9°18’ south latitude in the north and 10°20’ south latitude in the south and 108°55’ east longitude in the west and 120°23’ east longitude in the east. It occupies an area of 4,051 km² and was inhabited by a total population of 385,006 in 2003 (Figure 1). The majority of the residents are farmers. The climate is pleasantly cool during the rainy season, namely from December to April. The temperature centers around 18–20°C during the cold months and around 25–33°C during the dry season. The average yearly rainfall in West Sumba ranges from 1,200–2,450 mm. West Sumba boasts plains, mountains, hills, and valleys.

Administratively, the West Sumba district is divided into 15 kecamatans (sub-districts), and there are 16 primary health centers and 4 hospitals that provide medical and health services to the people. The main childhood diseases are malaria, respiratory illnesses, dysentery, tuberculosis, measles, and malnutrition. Two sub-districts, each represented by three villages, were selected in this study based on the reported high malaria endemicity, environmental condition, and accessibility to medical services. The villages are located either inland or along the southern coastal area of Sumba Island. The average population of each village is 1,500 people.

Malariometric surveys. Malariometric surveys were conducted during January 4–12, May 4–12, and August 3–12, 2005, and a total of 701, 921, and 894 subjects, respectively, with ages ranging from 1 month to 89 years were randomly selected from six villages in two sub-districts, Wanokaka and Loli. Thick and thin blood smears and blood blots on filter paper (3MM; Whatman, Hillsboro, OR) were obtained from each subject by finger prick. This study was carried out with the approval from the Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology Research Ethics Committees (Jakarta, Indonesia).

Parasite detection. Thick and thin blood smears taken during the malariometric survey were stained with Giemsa and subsequently examined by light microscopy. Parasite density was determined by counting the number of parasites per leukocytes in 100 high-power microscopic fields in a Giemsa-stained thick film, assuming an average of 20 leukocytes per
mixed infection, and 1
Infection with
P. vivax
was found in
P. malariae
P. falciparum
infection
P. vivax
was found in 7 (1%), 24
Infection with
mixed infection, with the
mixed infection. The malaria
P. falciparum
P. malarie
P. vivax
and
,1 2
P. malariae
P. vivax
P. falciparum
P. vivax
or
P. falciparum
, 5 (0.5%) cases of
mixed infection, 1
1. A sketch map of the West Sumba District and its geo-

microscopic field and 8,000 leukocytes/μL of blood. Slides
were declared negative if parasites could not be detected in
100 microscopic fields. The parasite count was classified as
follows: +, 1–10 parasites were found per 100 thick film fields;
++, 11–100 parasite were found per 100 microscopic thick film
fields; ++++, 1–10 parasite were found per 1 thick film fields;
+++++, more than 10 parasites were found per 1 thick film
fields.3

RESULTS
A total of 701, 921, and 894 blood smears from six villages
of the Wanokaka and Loli sub-districts were examined in
January, May, and August, 2005, respectively, for the pres-
ence of malaria parasites by light microscopy. Our results
revealed a slide positivity rate in the first survey of 30.5%,
consisting of 138 (19.7%) cases of P. falciparum, 68 (9.7%)
cases of P. vivax, 1 (0.1%) case of P. malariae, and 7 (0.99%)
cases of P. falciparum and P. vivax mixed infection, with the
highest prevalence of 35% found in Waibura village (Table 1)
and the lowest prevalence found in Baliledo. In the second
survey in May 2005, the slide positivity rate was 25.3%,
consisting of 157 (17%) cases of P. falciparum, 52 (5.6%) cases of
P. vivax, and 24 (2.6%) cases of P. falciparum and P. vivax
mixed infection. In the August survey, the slide positivity rate
was 28.2%, consisting of 149 (16.7%) cases of P. falciparum,
84 (9.4) cases of P. vivax, 5 (0.5%) cases of P. malariae, 12
(1.3%) cases of P. falciparum and P. vivax mixed infection, 1
case of P. falciparum and P. malariae mixed infection, and 1
case of P. vivax and P. malariae mixed infection. The malaria
prevalence in different age groups is shown in Table 2. In all
three surveys, more than one half of the positive samples were
from the age group of less than 10 years old.
Falciparum malaria. Infection with P. falciparum was found
in 138, 157, and 149 subjects during the first, second, and third
surveys, respectively, and was the predominant species in all
villages examined except in the Tanarara and Ubupede vil-
lages in the third surveys. Based on age group, almost 58% of
the cases occurred in children less than 10 years old (Table 2).
Cases with heavier infection or parasitemia at least +++ were
found in 8.6% of the subjects and almost exclusively associ-
ated with younger age groups. During the entire survey, we
detected 32 cases of P. falciparum where blood smears indi-
cated ovalocytic red blood cells. Among these, five cases in-
dicated the presence of the schizont stage. The proportion of
infected cases that harbored gametocytes was also relatively
high (35.5%), and more than one half of the gametocyte car-
riers involved younger age groups (Figure 2).
Vivax malaria. Infection with P. vivax was found in 9.7%,
5.6%, and 9.4% of the subjects, respectively, during the first,
second, and third survey (Table 1), and among these, few
cases harboured gametocytes. The highest P. vivax infection
was found in Ubupede village in the third survey, whereby the
infection constituted approximately 59.3% of the total ma-
laria cases. In each village, the majority of the malaria cases
were mainly confined to the age group of less than 10 years.
Mixed infection. Concomitant infection of P. falciparum
with either P. vivax or P. malariae was found in 7 (1%), 24
(2.6%), and 14 (1.5%) of the subjects during the first, second,
and third surveys, respectively, from all villages. Most of the
cases occurred in children less than 5 years of age.
Malariae malaria. Infection with P. malarie was found in
only one (0.1%) and seven (0.78%) cases in the first and third
surveys, respectively. The cases were found both in the Loli
and Wanokaka sub-districts. In most cases, all blood stages of
the parasites were found.

DISCUSSION
Malaria is widely known as a major disease causing death
among children in the island of Sumba, Indonesia, but very
few if any documented studies on this subject have been avail-
able to date. In an attempt to establish a sustainable malaria
control program in the area, we have initiated preliminary
surveys to obtain baseline data associated with the malaria
endemicity in two sub-districts of West Sumba district during
different times in January, May, and August 2005, by
performing mass blood survey on voluntarily joined inhabit-
ants of six selected villages. In each survey, we shared high
(25.3–30.5%) slide positivity rates among the subjects exam-
ined. The rate was similar in each village examined but was
much higher than the 7% in Loli and 9.5% in Wanokaka
sub-districts of laboratory-confirmed malaria cases reported
during 2004 (West Sumba Health Department Report, un-
published report, 2004). A previous study in the Radamata
sub-district also reported a significantly lower endemicity.2
There are several explanations for this relatively high preva-
ience: first, the previous survey might have been conducted
during the dry season when malaria incidence in the area was
at its lowest. However, our findings are similar to the reports
of clinical malaria cases from the public health centers that
indicate a relatively constant of high incidence all year long.
Second, the malaria cases may have been under-reported be-
cause of the difficult access to health facilities, inadequate
facility for microscopic diagnosis, and the lack of properly
trained microscopists. The fact that, among the 7,810 clinical
cases in the Loli sub-district in 2004, only 21.5% were con-
"
Development of quality assurance program for microscopic diagnosis to ensure the proper antimalarial deployment and monitoring in this area. During the implementation of this study, we conducted several training sessions for malaria microscopic diagnosis to improve the proficiency of the local health officials.

As in many other areas in Indonesia, malaria treatment in West Sumba follows the Indonesia Ministry of Health guidelines. The first line therapy is currently still chloroquine, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, and primaquine. Although there have been attempts to implement the artemisinin-based combination therapy as the first line anti-malarial drug in this area, several problems such as accessibility for microscopic diagnosis, proper monitoring, and the compliance of the patients still hinder its implementation. Malaria treatment in this area is usually given without monitoring and, in many cases, without prior laboratory or microscopic confirmation. Resistance or treatment failures to chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine drugs have also been reported in this area; however, there have been limited studies associated with this important issue.

We addressed this issue by conducting in vitro and in vivo drug sensitivity tests for the parasite samples.

### Table 1

#### Malaria prevalence in Wanokaka and Loli sub-districts, West Sumba district, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-districts</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of slides</th>
<th>Malaria cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praibakul</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>22 (19.6*)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katikuloku</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>20 (16.4)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihura</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>30 (25.0)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubupede</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>21 (16.3)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanarara</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>24 (19.7)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baliledo</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>21 (18.4)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total individuals examined</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>138 (19.6)</td>
<td>68 (9.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Number of slides</th>
<th>Malaria cases</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praibakul</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>49 (22.2*)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katikuloku</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>22 (14.8)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihura</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>48 (22.7)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubupede</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10 (10.0)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanarara</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>49 (17.8)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baliledo</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>11 (9.0)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total individuals examined</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>157 (17.0)</td>
<td>52 (5.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-districts</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of slides</th>
<th>Malaria cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praibakul</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>26 (17.8*)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katikuloku</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>23 (17.6)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waihura</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>20 (13.4)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubupede</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>19 (10.7)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanarara</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>10 (8)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baliledo</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>51 (30.7)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total individuals examined</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>149 (17.0)</td>
<td>84 (9.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2

#### Percentage of the total malaria infection by age group and *Plasmodium* species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (from ≤ to &lt;)</th>
<th><em>P. falciparum (%)</em></th>
<th><em>P. vivax (%)</em></th>
<th><em>P. malariae (%)</em></th>
<th>Mix PF+PV (%)</th>
<th>Mix Pf+Pm (%)</th>
<th>Mix Pv+Pm (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–10</td>
<td>80 (58)</td>
<td>83 (53)</td>
<td>81 (54)</td>
<td>48 (70.6)</td>
<td>36 (73.5)</td>
<td>57 (68.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20</td>
<td>5 (3)</td>
<td>4 (2.8)</td>
<td>5 (2.7)</td>
<td>4 (7.3)</td>
<td>7 (14.3)</td>
<td>18 (21.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–30</td>
<td>4 (2.7)</td>
<td>3 (6.1)</td>
<td>3 (5.7)</td>
<td>4 (5.9)</td>
<td>3 (6.1)</td>
<td>3 (5.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>9 (6.5)</td>
<td>5 (3)</td>
<td>10 (6.7)</td>
<td>2 (2.9)</td>
<td>2 (4.1)</td>
<td>3 (5.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–50</td>
<td>1 (0.7)</td>
<td>8 (5)</td>
<td>4 (2.7)</td>
<td>3 (4.4)</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>2 (4.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–60</td>
<td>2 (1.4)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>1 (0.7)</td>
<td>2 (2.9)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>7 (5.1)</td>
<td>3 (1.9)</td>
<td>4 (5.9)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Number indicates time of visit: I, II, and III, for January, May, and August 2005, respectively.
isolated from the malaria-infected individuals in the surveyed area.

The high proportion of subjects carrying *P. falciparum* gametocytes throughout the survey indicates the high potential transmission in the area. This fact is also supported by the findings that more than one half of the gametocytes carriers are in the younger age group and the living conditions in each village examined are favorable for malaria transmission, because no effective measure is being used to prevent mosquito bites. Since May 2005, the government has been distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), but coverage seems far behind the need. It is also important to note that, although several species of anopheline mosquitoes have been found in this area, no systematic study on vector malaria bionomics has thus far been reported.

Studies associated with host factors that may contribute to malaria morbidity and mortality have attracted much attention. In Sumba, the prevalence of Southeast Asian ovalocytosis (SAO), a human genetic disorder that has been associated with malaria morbidity, was found at a frequency of 12.6% among healthy individuals. It was reported that the prevalence of malaria in patients with and without SAO did not differ significantly and that SAO may not interfere with the malaria susceptibility. In our study, we also found several SAO cases that were infected with malaria (data not shown), but it is important to notice the presence of schizont in some patients with SAO, a phenomenon that is rarely seen in non-SAO patients except for high parasitemia. The absence of trophozoites and schizont in the peripheral blood of *falciparum* malaria cases is generally associated with cytoadherence. It therefore may be suggested that SAO interferes with the cytoadherence of the parasite, which underlies the relative resistance of patients with SAO to cerebral complication of malaria as was shown in Papua New Guinea.

In this study, it is also of importance to notice the eagerness of local inhabitants to participate in the survey. This aspect is somewhat different in certain areas of Indonesia where they are reluctant to participate in a survey particularly those involving blood-letting. This active participation of the local inhabitant is indeed supportive for the development of any malaria control strategy.

In conclusion, the prevalence of malaria in West Sumba is very high and urgently requires an appropriate and sustainable means of control. Several important contributing factors such as antimalarial drug policy, prevention of transmission by mosquitoes, participation of the local people, and the preparedness of the local health staff clearly represents the current malaria problem in many of malaria endemic areas in Indonesia and should be analyzed further. To circumvent the situation, a new approach in malaria control that is based on the careful assessment of the contributing factors such as the malaria parasite, the human host, the mosquito vector, and environment should be established by empowerment of the local health staff.

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