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DETECTION OF CHOLERA TOXIN-PRODUCING VIBRIO CHOLERAE AQUATIC ISOLATES IN KALIMAS RIVER-SURABAYA

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Abstract

The purpose of this observational study is to detect cholera toxin producing Vibrio cholerae in aquatic environment of Kalimas River, Surabaya. Besides for calculate the bacterial density, abiotic factor, as temperature, power of Hydrogen, and salinity in the six points of collection were also examined. The water samples were collected from six points along Kalimas River during rainy season (February to March 2009), and then put into an enrichment media (alkaline peptone water), filtered by 0.45 µm pore size filter, and then streaked on to TCBS agar. Drop plate method was used to calculate the bacterial density in the water samples. As many as 1.5 ml of water samples were used for preparing template DNA for PCR method. DNA extraction was done to confirmed ctxA gene by PCR method. Other parameters namely temperature, pH, and salinity were measured accordingly. This study showed that Vibrio cholerae and Vibrio alginolyticus occur in six-point of water sample collection, point 4 of collection, contains Vibrio alginolyticus only. These study, none of the V. cholerae isolates harbours ctxA gene. The temperature ranged from 27.92 degree C to 28.17 degree C, power of Hydrogen from 6.83-6.95 and salinity from 0.00395%-0.0047% and there are no statistically different (p-value > 0.05) in the abiotic parameters tested. It is concluded that Vibrio cholerae isolated in this study are not belong to cholera toxin producing Vibrio cholerae. However, it is considered necessary to characterize determinant factor(s) in expression of virulence gene and to study dissemination of the CT gene-negative non-01 strains but harbour toxR gene regulating the enterotoxic factor(s) to assess the public health significance of the CT gene-negative non-01 strains distributed in the environment.

Keyword : toxigenic, Vibrio, cholerae, temperature, pH, salinity, river, water,

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