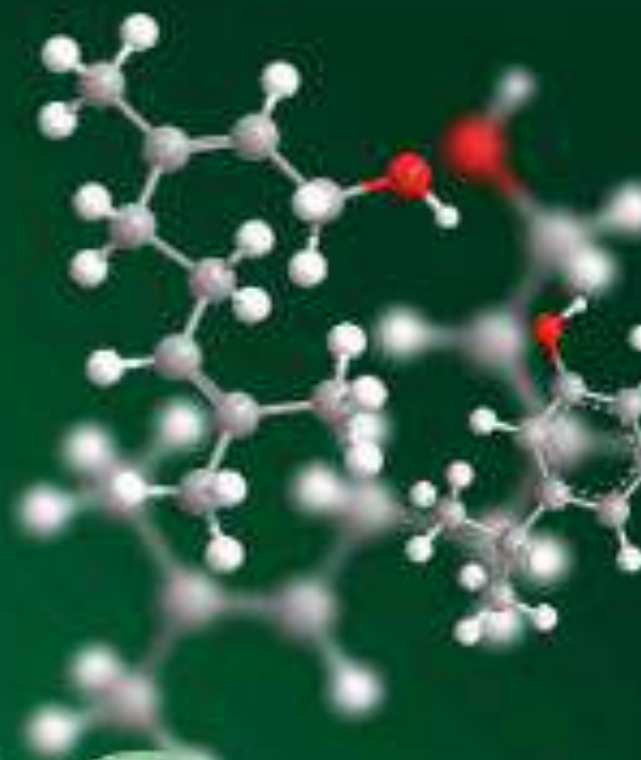


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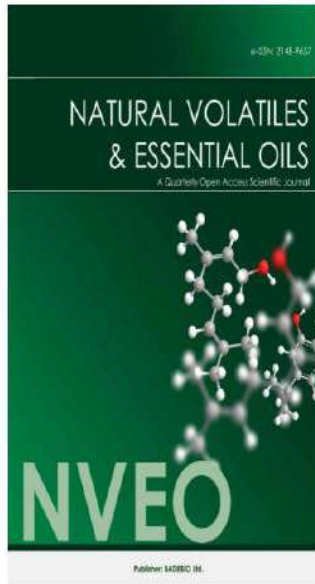


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The journal is principally aimed at publishing proceedings of the ISEOs, but is also a peer reviewed journal for publishing original research articles and reviews in the field of natural volatiles and essential oils including wide ranging issues on the analysis, chemistry, biological and pharmacological activities, applications and regulatory affairs, etc. Published four times per year.

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Volume: 8 Issue: 5

Articles

Mr.G. Baskar M.A.,M.Phil.,SET., NET, Dr.P.Sanathi M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D,	1-7
Implant failures and factors affecting it -A Review. Vijay Ebenezer, Wasim ahamed ,S.Ishwarya	8-14
DETECTION OF HOOKWORM USING DEEP LEARNING Maheswaran S, Indhumathi N, Sathesh S, Srinithi C, Sanjit A S, Sriram R	15 -27
Tongue Lesions - A Review Dr.N. Anitha, Dharini Jayachandran	28 - 37
Protocol on an observational study to assess the predominance of Prakruti in patients with Stroke in Wardha City Rishikesh A. Bhakare, Dr. Punam G. Sawarkar	38 -43
A Literature Review On The Enhancement Of Productive Skills For The Tribal Students 1Radhika S, Gomathi R D, Nivedha S	44 - 48
Evaluation Of Antiulcer Activity Of Sangu Parpam- An Experimental Study Madhavan R, Murugesan R, Govindarajan Sumathy, Sathish Adithya R	49 - 60
Automated Detection and Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Macular Edema in Retinal Fundus Images Using Deep Learning Approach G.R. Sreekanth , R.S.Latha, R.C.Suganthe, S.Sivakumar, N.Swathi, K.Sonasri, S.Vaishnavi	61 - 70
The Exigency Of Third Eye For Third Hand Smoke Exposure In Cardiovascular System Dr. Deivanayagi M , Dr Shakila K R , Dr. Massillamani F , Nayanaa Sri, Dr. S. Leena Sankari	71 - 76
Social Distancing Detection By Using Deep Neural Network S.Aruna, G.R.Sreekanth, R.S.Latha, S.Swathi	77 - 82
Response Of Diabetic Wound to Pachai Ennai in Siddha System --A Single Case Study Report A. Lazha, S. Mathukumar, Govindarajan Sumathy	83 - 91
Deep Learning based Automatic Detection of Intestinal Hemorrhage Using Wireless Capsule Endoscopy Images R.S. Latha, G.R. Sreekanth, G. Murugeasan, S. Aruna , B. Inbaraj, S. Kanivel, S. Karthikeyan	92 - 103
Implant Surgery: What Can Go Wrong? Vijay Ebenezer ,S.Ishwarya,Arun kummar.M ,Bhagya Mathivanan .A	104 - 107
Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis of Maxilla Following Implant Failure – A Case Report Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Balakrishnan	108 - 111
Design and FPGA implementation of folded SHA-256 using 4-2 adder compressor P.Pavithara, R.Renuka, P.Sabena Yasmin, K.Naresh	112 - 121
Midface deformities and their surgical management Dr.S.Ishwarya , Dr .Balakrishnan ,Dr.rakesh mohan, Shanmugapriyan	122 - 126
Smart Medicine Kit using Embedded IoT for Visually and Hearing-Impaired Patients Sathesh S, Maheswaran S, S.Mahendran, Rega P, Kaviya T, Kaveya P, Kavyadharshini D	127 - 138
Management of Panfacial Fracture DR.wasim ahamed , Sudharsan s	139 - 144
Multiclass Classification of Alzheimer’s Disease Using Hybrid Deep Convolutional Neural Network R.C. Suganthe, M. Geetha, G.R. Sreekanth, K. Gowtham, S. Deepakkumar, R.Elango	145 - 153

Religious Impact on Female characters in the Fiction of Nayantara Sahgal Mr.G. Baskar M.A.,M.Phil.,SET., NET, Dr.P.Santhi M.A.,M.Phil.,Ph.D,	1-7
Implant failures and factors affecting it -A Review. Vijay Ebenezer, Wasim ahamed ,S.Ishwarya	8-14
DETECTION OF HOOKWORM USING DEEP LEARNING Maheswaran S, Indhumathi N, Sathesh S, Srinithi C, Sanjit A S, Sriram R	15 -27
Tongue Lesions - A Review Dr.N. Anitha, Dharini Jayachandran	28 - 37
Protocol on an observational study to assess the predominance of Prakruti in patients with Stroke in Wardha City Rishikesh A. Bhakare, Dr. Punam G. Sawarkar	38 -43
A Literature Review On The Enhancement Of Productive Skills For The Tribal Students 1Radhika S, Gomathi R D, Nivedha S	44 - 48
Evaluation Of Antiulcer Activity Of Sangu Parpam- An Experimental Study Madhavan R, Murugesan R, Govindarajan Sumathy, Sathish Adithya R	49 - 60
Automated Detection and Classification of Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Macular Edema in Retinal Fundus Images Using Deep Learning Approach G.R. Sreekanth , R.S.Latha, R.C.Suganthe, S.Sivakumar, N.Swathi, K.Sonasri, S.Vaishnavi	61 - 70
The Exigency Of Third Eye For Third Hand Smoke Exposure In Cardiovascular System Dr. Deivanayagi M , Dr Shakila K R , Dr. Massillamani F , Nayanaa Sri, Dr. S. Leena Sankari	71 - 76
Social Distancing Detection By Using Deep Neural Network S.Aruna, G.R.Sreekanth, R.S.Latha, S.Swathi	77 - 82
Response Of Diabetic Wound to Pachai Ennai in Siddha System --A Single Case Study Report A. Lazha, S. Mathukumar, Govindarajan Sumathy	83 - 91
Deep Learning based Automatic Detection of Intestinal Hemorrhage Using Wireless Capsule Endoscopy Images R.S. Latha, G.R. Sreekanth, G. Murugesan, S. Aruna , B. Inbaraj, S. Kanivel, S. Karthikeyan	92 - 103
Implant Surgery: What Can Go Wrong? Vijay Ebenezer ,S.Ishwarya,Arun kummar.M ,Bhagya Mathivanan .A	104 - 107
Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis of Maxilla Following Implant Failure – A Case Report Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Balakrishnan	108 - 111
Design and FPGA implementation of folded SHA-256 using 4-2 adder compressor P.Pavithara, R.Renuka, P.Sabena Yasmin, K.Naresh	112 - 121
Midface deformities and their surgical management Dr.S.Ishwarya , Dr .Balakrishnan ,Dr.rakesh mohan, Shanmugapriyan	122 - 126
Smart Medicine Kit using Embedded IoT for Visually and Hearing-Impaired Patients Sathesh S, Maheswaran S, S.Mahendran, Rega P, Kaviya T, Kaveya P, Kavyadharshini D	127 - 138
Management of Panfacial Fracture DR.wasim ahamed , Sudharsan s	139 - 144
Multiclass Classification of Alzheimer’s Disease Using Hybrid Deep Convolutional Neural Network R.C. Suganthe, M. Geetha, G.R. Sreekanth, K. Gowtham, S. Deepakkumar, R.Elango	145 - 153

A Review On Basal Implants Dr.Vijayebenezer, Dr.Balakrishnan, Dr.Arunkummar.M	154 - 163
A Cnn Model Based Approach For Offline HandwrittenTamil Text Recognition System R.C. Suganthe, Pavithra K, N. Shanthi, R.S. Latha	164 - 175
Acute And Sub Acute Toxicity Of Methanolic Extract Of Sphaeranthus Amaranthoides Kanimozhi.S, Elumalai Prithviraj,Govindarajan Sumathy	176 - 189
Personal Alienation In Jhabvala’s To Whom She Will Saranya Devi. P, Dr Keerthi G	190 - 195
Advancements In Local Anaesthesia- A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer , Dr. Balakrishnan Ramalingam , Dr. S.S.Shanjay	196 - 198
Design Of Fuzzy – Pid Controller For Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor Plant Dr. K. Prabhu, P. Dharani, Dr. S. Vijayachitra, C. Kavya	199 - 205
Phytochemical and GC-MS analysis of Sphaeranthus amaranthoides Burm Kanimozhi.S, Elumalai Prithviraj,Govindarajan Sumathy	206 - 212
Automated detection of Surface defects using Salient Region detection P.Gowri, G.Sivapriya, R. Pavithra, S. Ragulraj, R. Nikkethan	213 – 220
Radiologist’s Perspective On Computer Guided Implant Surgery: Review Dr. M. Deivanayagi , M.D.S., DR. R.Saravanan, M.D.S., DR. K.R. Shakila , M.D.S., DR. N. Raj Vikram, M.D.S., Dr.S. Leena Sankari	221 – 226
?Covid-19 Impact on Various Sectors in India -A Detailed Analysis Gomathi R D, Maheswaran S, Sathesh S, Indhumathi N	227 – 235
Alveolar Ridge Augmentation – A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr.Balakrishnan R, Dr. Dhanalakshmi P	236 – 241
Independent Portable Data Copier For Data Transfer Maheswaran S, Sathesh S, Indhumathi N, Ajith Kumar P, Gomathi R D, Kaveya P	242 – 254
Prayer beads-Eleocarpus ganitrus (Ruthracham)and Its Medicinal Importance-A Review P.L. Balasubraanian, D. Amirtharaj, Govindarajan Sumathy	255 – 261
Tmj Ankylosis- A Review Dr.S.Ishwarya , Dr .Balakrishnan ,Dr.Vijay ebenezer, Dr.WasimAhamed	262 – 267
Alveoloplasty As a Secondary Treatment for Cleft Palate: A Review Article Dr Vijay Ebenezer, Dr .Balakrishnan, Dr Tamoghna Jana	268 – 272
Toxicity Profile Of Herbo Marine Siddha Drug Sangu Parpam Madhavan R, Murugesan R , Govindarajan Sumathy, Sathish Adithya R	273 – 284
Effect of muscle energy technique vs exercise for subjects with temporomandibular joint dysfunctions. Dr Manikandan Shanmugam, Dr E Rajesh, Dr R Sankar Narayanan	285 – 291
Bone Grafts in Dentistry: A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer , Dr. Balakrishnan Ramalingam, Dr. Bhagyasree Nair	292 – 296
Yugi’s Suryavartham and Frontoethmoidal sinusitis- A Comparative Review K. Kesavakumari, Govindarajan Sumathy	297 – 301
What Is Siddha and Who Is a Qualified Siddha Doctor –A Brief Review Amirtharaj.D1 Sathish Adithya.R, Kanimozhi.S, Govindarajan Sumathy	302 – 308

Chronic Obstructive Sleep Aponea-A Review.... Dr.vijayebenezer, Dr.Balakrishnan, Arun kummar.M	309 – 322
Crop Suggestion Using Machine Learning Based on Soil Conditions M.S. Roobini, R. SivaSangari, L. Sujihelen, T. Ananthi, G. Nagarajan	323 – 330
Varma manipulation in raising oxygen saturation levels in COVID 19 patient – a case report M. Latha Rani, S.M. Pravin Raj, R. Dinesh Kumar, Govindarajan Sumathy	331 – 339
A Review on Pharmacological properties of Moringa Oligofera Elumalai Prithiviraj, Govindarajan Sumathy	340 – 355
Antibiotic Prophylaxis in Dental Implants: A review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Balakrishnan Ramalingam, Dr. Bhagyasree Nair	356 – 359
Dental Management Of Diabetic Patients: A Review Dr. Prabhu Manickam Natarajan, Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Bhagyasree Nair	360 – 365
Properties of Pure and distorted Nickel Sulfide Ni _{1-x} S and NiS _{1-x} Chhama Pandeya, Gulzar Ahmeda, C.Kumar Dixitc, Yamini Sharmab 366 – 379	
Study of placental anthropometry and it's correlation with maternal BMI in IUGR pregnancies in Telangana pop Upendhar Reddy Pulluru, Govindarajan Sumathy, Venkateshwar Reddy Muchintala, Elumalai Prithivi	380 – 387
Study On Nutritional Status Of Neonate Using Can Score In Determining Intrauterine Growth And Its Comparison With Other Methods In Identifying Fetal Malnutrition Sudhakara Babu Chelli ¹ , Govindarajan Sumathy, Surekha S M, Elumalai Prithiviraj	388 – 395
Impact Of Ageing Process In The Positionof Mandibular Foramen – A Morphometric Study Elumalai Prithiviraj, Govindarajan Sumathy	396 – 405
Perfect Automated Green Cultivation with IoT Sensors A.Viji Amutha Mary , Mercy Paul Selvan , Suji Helen , Jancy , Roobini	406 – 414
Distraction Osteogenesis: A Review Dr.Vijay Ebenezer, Dr.Balakrishnan R ,Dr.Dhanalakshmi	415 – 423
Direct Maxillary Sinus Lift Procedure (Lateral Window Approach)- A Review Dr Vijay Ebenezer, Dr Balakrishnan, DrKeshav Pawar	424 – 428
Biomedical Waste Management – A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer	429 – 432
Chronic Obstructive Sleep Aponea- A Review Dr.S. Ishwarya, Dr. Balakrishnan , Dr.Vigil Dev Asir	433 – 437
Distraction osteogenesis-review Dr. Balakrishnan , Dr.Vijay Ebenezer ,Dr. S.Ishwarya	438 – 444
Management Of Dry Socket- A Review Dr.Vijay Ebenezer, Dr.Balakrishnan ,Dr. S. Ishwarya	445– 449
Condylar fracture – a review Dr.Wasim Ahamed ,Dr.S.Ishwarya,Dr.Bhagya mathivanan A	450 – 459

Oro Antral Fistula-A Review Dr. Balakrishnan , Dr.rakesh mohan,Shanmugapriyan	460 – 464
Peri-Implantitis: Effective Treatment Regimens Vijay Ebenezer,S.Ishwarya,Bhagya Mathivanan A	465– 469
Management Of Dry Socket- A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Balakrishnan , Dr. S. Ishwarya	470 – 474
Management of avulsion of tooth – A review DR. Vijay Ebenezer, DR. Bala Krishnan, Dr. A. Aarthee	475 – 478
Hemostasis In Oral Surgery- A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer , Dr. Balakrishnan Ramalingam	479 – 484
Micro-Strip Patch Antenna Performance Analysis With Tlm Derived Circuit Model Dr.Monika Bhatnagar, Dr. K Hussain, Dr Devashree Marotkar, Poonkodi R, A. Ushasree, I.Ravi Kumar,	485 – 493
Tobacco Use and Its Effect on Dental Extraction: A Review Dr. Prabhu Manickam Natarajan , Dr. Vijay Ebenezer , Dr. Dhanalakshmi P	494 – 496
Machine Learning for Simple Gesture Interpretation Using Opencv M. Maheswari ,M. Selvi, A. Pravin, A. Jesudoss, T. Prem Jacob	497 – 502
Removal Of Fractured Dental Implants: A Review Literature Dr Vijay Ebenezer, Dr Balakrishnan, Dr Tamoghna Jana	503 – 505
Procure Data Veracity and Seclusion Preservation in Testimony Emporium Velmurugan A , Albert Mayan J , Nagarajan G , Jesudoss A	506 – 512
Tracking and Visualization of COVID-19 data using Cellular Application G. Manmohan, A. Christy, M.D.Anto Praveena, L. Suji Helen,G.Nagarajan	513 – 520
Mandibular third molar impaction vs. inferior alveolar nerve– A review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer , Dr. Bala Krishnan , Dr. A. Aarthee	521 – 525
Management of Supernumerary tooth in maxillary third molar region Dr. Vijay ebenezer , Dr.S.Ishwarya	526 – 531
Dyslexia Management through Ayurveda: A Conceptual Study Harsha D.Vaidya ,Dr. Sonali Wairagade, Dr.Pratiksha P. Rathod, Dr. Ranjit Ambad, Dr. Minal Kalambe	532 – 539
Distributed ledger technologies as Blockchain-as-a-Service (BaaS) Jithina Jose, T Sasipraba	540 – 549
Quintessential Aspects of Machine Learning Algorithms used for Animal Species Classification Suja Cherukullapurath Mana, T.Sasipraba	550 – 567
An efficient Tamil Text to Speech Conversion Technique based on Deep Quality Speech Recognition Femina Jalin. A, Jayakumari. J	568 – 580
Machine Learning and Deep Learning Networks for The Classification of Rice Grain Images from Visual Testing Muthiah M.A, E. Logashanmugam, N. M. Nandhitha, Nukula Ganesh Babu, Pathan Sajid khan	581 – 592
Prolong Freshness of Foods By Maintaining Vacuum Pressure Maheswaran S, Sathesh S, Vivek B, Deepika M, Divya Dharshni M, Boopesh Raja K J, Mohan Raj	593 – 603
A Novel Approach For Smart Fan & Light Control System For Industrial Applications Udhaya kumar, L.Anabarasu, R.Saranraj, L.Glarida Amala	604 – 610

Covid-19 Survival Prediction and Diabetes Mellitus relevance using Cox Regression M.S. Roobini, M. Lakshmi	611 – 620
A Gwhsc - A Genetic Algorithm Based Weighted Hybrid Classifier For Sms Spam Dr.K.S.Bhuvaneshwari, Dr.M.Vigenesh, Dr. D. Bhanu , Dr.S. Kannimuthu	621 – 633
Consumption of tobacco and its impact on oral health: A review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Prabhu Manickam Natarajan	634 – 637
Importance Of Physics Forceps In Dental Extraction- A Review Dr. Vijay Ebenezer, Dr. Balakrishnan Ramalingam, Dr. S.S.Shanjay	638 – 640
Wireless Communications For Broad Range DataTransmission In A Water Depth Sensor Network Dr.Somu K, Mude Sreenivasulu, Arun M, Arun Chakravarthy R, Sureshkumar C, Senthil R,	641– 650
Recurrence Of Odontogenickeratocysts In Non-Syndromicpatients- A Review Dr Vijay Ebenezer, Dr Balakrishnan, Dr Keshav Pawar	651– 655
Analysis Of Ophthalmic Disorders For Retinal Images Using Deep Learning: A Review R.S.Latha ,G.R.Sreekanth, B.Bizu, K.Suvalakshmi, R.Esakki Selvaraj	656 – 673
Prostatic Lesions: Histopathological Study In A Tertiary Care Hospital Mangesh Kohale, Anupama Dhobale, Obaid Noman, Neha Bhatt, Shweta Bahadure, Pratibha Dawan,	674 - 683
Observational study on the effect of Ayurvedic management in different clinical studies with special reference *Ekta Upwanshi , Natasha Udgikar, Nandkishor Bankar, Ankita Kapse	684 - 690
Recognition and utility of wearable and portable health monitoring devices in society - A Review Anuja A. Telewar, Dr Swanand A. Joshi, Dr. Ranjit Ambad, Dr. Minal Kalambe	691 - 695
Knowledge, attitude and practice towards exclusive breastfeeding among rural mothers of central India. Katole Nt, Kale Js, Makade Jagadish, Abhishek Joshi	696 - 704
A Case Report on Sepsis and Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome with Acute Kidney Injury Ms. Achal Parekar, Ms. Pallavi Dhole , Roshan Umate, A. R. Bhagat Patil	705 - 711
A Rare Case Report on Management of Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva with Ventricular Septal Defect Ms. Achal Shende, Ms. Pallavi Dhole, Aniket Pathade , P.S. Pande	712 - 717
Antenatal Bilateral Renal Vein Thrombosis with Combined Protein S And C Deficiency: A Case Report Mr. Aniket Muneshwar, Ms. Mayuri Yelekar, Aniket Pathade, V.G. Meshram,	718 - 723
Case report on Cerebrotropic Hyperammonia with Autism Spectrum Disorder (RETT) Ms. Diksha Surendra Nimsarkar, Ms. Mayuri Yelekar , Aniket Pathade , R. R. Dighade	724 - 729
A case report on the Impact of Migraine Mr. Dipak Rathod, Ms. Priya Rewatkar, Shital Telrandhe , S. M. Waghmare	730 - 735
Case Report on Coronary artery disease with TVD (Triple Vessel Disease) Jaya m. Bhagat, Ms. Bhawana Dhanvij, Shital Telrandhe, Bharat S. Sudame	736 - 741
A Case Report on Management of Subdural Hematoma Kunal S. Balvir , Ms. Bhawana Dhanvij, Shital Telrandhe, R. D. Wajgi	742 - 746
Case Report on Lumbar Spinal Stenosis (LSS) Ruchita S. Barhate, Ms. Bhawana Dhanvij, Shital Telrandhe, S. R. Kapse	747 - 751
Case Report on Management and outcome of Hodgkin’s Lymphoma Mr. Aatif Rauf Husain, Ms. Aparna M. Kawale, Roshan Umate, Gauri Dhopavkar	752 - 756
Case Report on Management of Sub-Acute Intestinal Obstruction due to Carcinoma of Ascending Colon Miss. Achal K. Chaudhari, Ms. Sarika Khadse, Roshan Umate, Nitin Wange	757 - 761
Management of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: A Case Report Ms. Achal Patil, Ms. Mayuri Yelekar, Aniket Pathade , Jayant Giri	762 - 768

A Case Report on Management of Crohn's disease Mr. Achal Vaidya, Ms. Priya Rewatkar, Mr. Roshan Umate, Rajkumar Chadge	769 - 773
Case Report on Coarctations of Aorta Mr. Akash B. Moon, Ms. Priya Rewatkar, Aniket Pathade, P. A. Deshkar	774 - 778
Case Report on Management and outcomes of Bilateral Arthritis of both hips Mr. Akash Yelake, Ms. Seema M. Kolhe, Roshan Umate, Bhushan Bawankar	779 - 782
Case Report on Management and Outcomes of Bilateral Plural Effusion with Pulmonary Edema Ms. Aparna Wagade, Ms. Seema M. Kolhe, Roshan Umate, Amol Gaikwad	783 - 786
A Case Report on Management of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) with Pericardial Effusion in a case with Hypothyroidism, Hypertension and Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus. Ms. Bhagyashree Ganeshpure, Shital Telrandhe, S. V. Rathkanthiwar	787 - 791
Case Report on Management and outcomes of Renal Artery Stenosis with flash Pulmonary oedema Ms. Divya Wankar, Ms. Seema M. Kolhe, Roshan Umate , U.S. Ghodeswar	792 - 796
Case report on Antenatal mother Infected with Corona virus disease -2019. Ms. Ekta s. Betal, Mrs. Priyanka s. Meshram, Roshan Umate, Chetan Mahatme	797 - 804
A Case Report on Management of patient with Graves' Disease Mr. Gaurav Watkar, Ms. Switi Jawade , Ashish Bhagat, Yogesh Kale	805 - 809
Case Report on Gall Bladder Malignancy with Tuberculosis Mr. Harshal Kamble, Ms. Sangita Shende, Roshan Umate , Nita Rehapade	810 - 815
A case report on younger case of T-cell Leukemia with Covid 19 Ms. Kajal Thool, Sarika Khadse, Indu Alwadkar , Shital Telrandhe , M. S. Narlawar	816 - 821
Case Report on 48 years old male patient with known case of hypertension with heart Failure and Chronic Kidney Disease Ms. Komal Moon, Ms. Lina Fating, Shital Telrandhe , Rupa A. Fadnavis	822 - 827
A case report on acute non hemorrhagic infarct in midbrain Miss Kranti Prakash Dehade, Ms. Sarika Khadse, Roshan Umate, Lalit B. Damahe,	828 - 832
Case report on ulcerative colitis with chronic procto-sigmoiditis and mucosal polyps Ms. Krimiya R. Jiwtode* , Ms. Switi Jawade , Roshan Umate Dr, . S. P. Adhau	833 - 838
Case report on Infective endocarditis with supra valvular aortic stenosis Laxmi Bawne, Ms. Bhawana Dhanvij , Mrs. Indu Alwadkar, Aniket Pathade, Dr. S. G. Kadwane	839 - 844
Case Report on Middle Cerebral Artery Aneurysm with Subarachnoid Hemorrhage with Hypertension Miss. Mayuri Sureshrao Ambadkar, Mrs. Indu Alwadkar , Aniket Pathade, J. M. Kumbhare,	845 - 848
Case Report On Hypotension with Cervical Myelopathy Ms. Nandini Raju Lipate, Ms. Priyanka S. Meshram, Shital Telrandhe, Hemlata Wasnik	849 - 853
A Case Report on Fracture of Humerus. Mr. Navjyot Shambharkar, Ms. Pallavi Dhole , Aniket Pathade, Hemlata Wasnik	854 - 858
Case Report on Ovarian Cyst with Moderate Ascites Ms. Nilima Balvir, Ms. Sangita Shende , Shital Telrandhe , J. M. Kumbhare	859 - 865
Case report on management and outcome of intertrochanteric femur fracture with deep vein thrombosis (DVT) Mr. Pawan W. Zende, Ms. Seema M. Kolhe, Roshan Umate , Dr. S. G. Kadwane	866 - 870

A Case Report on Sickle Cell Crisis In A 24-Years-Old Ms. Prachi S Dakare, Ms. Sarika Khadse , Shital Telrandhe, Dr. S. P. Adhau	871 - 875
Case Report On Brain Tumour (Glioma) Ms. Prachi V. Narayane, Ms. Mayuri Yelekar, Shital Telrandhe, S. R. Kapse,	876 - 881
A Case Report on Sepsis with Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome Ms.Pragati Bhongade, Ms. Sarika Khadse, Shital Telrandhe, Lalit B. Damahe	882 - 885
Case Report on Management of Bell’s palsy in a female patient Ms. Prajakta Pramod Korde, Miss. Lina Fating , Roshan Umate, Rupa A. Fadnavis	886 - 890
Case Report on Abnormal Uterine Bleeding With Severe Anemia Ms. Pranjali Bhujade, Ms. Priyanka S. Meshram , Roshan Umate , M. S. Narlawar	891 - 895
Case Report On 20-Year-Old Female Patient With Pancytopenia With Known Case of Cirrhosis of Liver With Portal Hypertension and Splenomegaly Ms. Pranoti Vaidya, Ms. Bhagyashree Ganeshpure, Shital Telrandhe , R. D. Wajgi	896 - 899
Case Report on T-Cell ALL (Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia) Mr. Pratik Omprakash Malviya, Ms. Priyanka S. Meshram, Aniket Pathade, Nita Rehapade	900 - 904
Case Report on Spinal Cord Compression Mr. Pratik Nagrale, Ms. Priya Rewatkar, Aniket Pathade, Yogesh Kale	905 - 910
A Questionnaire Study about the Experiences of Smart Watches of Different Brands Shweta A. Panchbudhe, Nandkishor Bankar, Sanika Kalambe, Ujwalla Gawande	911 - 919
Spatial Distribution Of The Conventional Resistance Of Aedes Aegypti Mosquito And Case Of Dengue Fever, Kediri, Indonesia, 2020 Marlik , Demes Nurmayanti , Nur Haidah	920 - 929
Case Report on Carcinoma of Colon Ms. Pratiksha R. Dolas, Mis Mayuri Yelekar , Shital Telrandhe, Chetan Mahatme	930 - 935
Case Report on Management and Outcome of Rectal prolapse. Ms. Ravita Yuvnate , Ms. Seema Kolhe , Roshan Umate, U.S. Ghodeswar	936 - 940
Case Report on Adenocarcinoma of Rectum and Anal Canal. Riya Aglawe , Ms. Bhawana Dhanvij , Aniket Pathade, S. V. Rathkanthiwar	941 - 946
Case Report on Rheumatic Heart Disease In Pregnancy Ms. Rohini Salve, Ms. Priya Rewatkar , Roshan Umate, Amol Gaikwad	947 - 951
Multinodular goitre over right thyroid lobe: A Case Report Ms. Rupal S. Kambale, Mrs. Arundhatee Gawande, Mr. Aniket Pathade, BhushanBawankar	952 - 958
Case Report on Fibroid Uterus Ms. Rutuja B. Bhongade, Ms.Priyanka S. Meshram, Shital Telrandhe , P. A. Deshkar	959 - 963
A case report on Single Ventricular Inlet Ms. Rutuja Godbole, Ms. Switi Jawade , Ashish Bhagat, Rajkumar Chadge	964 - 968
Case Report On Post Covid Manifestations Mr. Sagar Balvir, Ms. Sangita Shende, Ashish Bhagat, Jayant Giri KHARABE 969 - 975	
Case Report on Carcinoma Gallbladder with Severe Abdominal Pain. Ms.Sakshi Vijay Pichkate, Miss. Mayuri Yelekar, Shital Telrandhe, Bharat S. Sudame	976 - 980
Case Report on Management and outcomes of Avascular Necrosis in sickle cell Anemia Mr. Samir D. Waghmare , Ms. Seema M. Kolhe, Ashish Bhagat , Nitin Wange	981 - 985

Spatial Distribution Of The Conventional Resistance Of *Aedes Aegypti* Mosquito And Case Of Dengue Fever, Kediri, Indonesia, 2020

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Abstract

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a health problem in the world. The highest number of DHF sufferers in Kediri Regency in 2016 was in the Districts of Pare, Ngasem and Kunjang. DHF vector control techniques include: fogging using the active ingredient malathion for the adult stage of mosquitoes. Vector resistance to insecticides is a global phenomenon, especially for vector-borne disease control program managers and is the single obstacle to the success of chemical vector control. Detection of vector resistance using conventional detection with the standard method of WHO Susceptibility test using impregnated paper. The purpose of the study was to describe the Spatial Distribution of Conventional Resistance of *Aedes aegypti* Mosquitoes in Kediri Regency. This type of True Experiment research uses *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in dengue-endemic areas in Kediri Regency. The research sample was the 3rd offspring (F3) of the adult *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. Exposing the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito with 5% malathion insecticide with a contact time of 45 and 60 minutes. Data analysis includes the percentage of mosquito mortality, determining resistance status by referring to the WHO category standard and describing mosquito resistance and connecting the percentage of mosquito deaths with dengue fever cases using the *geoda* application. amples of the test biota (*Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae) were obtained from 11 (eleven) sub-districts, namely Pare, Ngasem, Kandat, Kunjang, Purwoasri, Wates, Gampeng, Papar, Puncu, Kayen, Kandangan. The mortality percentage of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes exposed to Malathion 5% with exposure within 60 minutes is less than 90%, namely Pare District with resistant status, while ten (10) other districts are above 90% with vulnerable status. The percentage of sub-districts that use malathion insecticides for more than 10 years is 54.54% and the use of malathion insecticides is following the procedures set by the government. It is necessary to rotate the use of insecticides in controlling the DHF vector, monitoring and evaluating the susceptibility status of the DHF vector to insecticides used by the Kediri District Health Office every 1-2 years, as well as monitoring and evaluating the density of mosquitoes.

Keywords : resistensi, *Aedes aegypti*, malathion

Introduction

In 2016 in Kediri Regency there were 993 cases of dengue fever (IR = 64.19/100,000 population) with 18 deaths (CFR = 1.8%). Compared to the number of cases in 2015 there was a very sharp increase, the number of dengue cases was 702 people with 7 deaths. Kediri District Health Office, 2016) and extraordinary events occurred in 2019, with a population of 1,577,623 people obtained IR = 121.26/1,577,623 residents with 27 deaths (CFR = 2.79%)(Kediri, 2016)

The DHF vector control technique carried out in Kediri Regency is fogging for adult stage mosquitoes using the active ingredient malathion and the mosquito larvae stage using the active ingredient temephos. The active ingredient used is an organophosphate group insecticide. The same study was also conducted in Pekalongan Regency, using the insecticide malathion with a concentration of 6%

within 60 minutes to kill *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes with a mortality percentage of 100%. (Sudaryanto, 2010)

Aedes aegypti mosquitoes in Kediri Regency, especially in Ngasem and Kandat Subdistricts are susceptible to 5% malathion insecticide with exposure in approximately 60 minutes, while in Pare and Kunjang Subdistricts which have dengue cases have experienced susceptibility to 5% malathion insecticide. This shows that the more often an area is fogged using malathion, the greater the immunity of mosquitoes to malathion and the immunity will be passed on to the next generation. According to Firda, in her research, she stated that 3 factors greatly influence mosquito susceptibility, namely genetic, biological and operational factors (Pradani et al., 2011).

Research in 2018 proved that the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in Kediri Regency in 4 (four) sub-districts namely Pare, Ngasem, Kandat and Kunjang Districts was resistant to 0.8% malathion, while the use of 5% malathion was in the tolerant category within 60 minutes of exposure. With the percentage of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes exposed to Malathion 0.8% and 5%, 5.42% and 93.75% respectively. Resistance to *Aedes aegypti* is caused by excessive and continuous administration of malathion with the same concentration. (Marlik et al., 2018).

The process of decreasing susceptibility to some insects including mosquitoes can be influenced by 3 factors, namely genetic factors, biological factors and operational factors, in this case, the characteristics of the chemicals used and the application of these insecticides in the field. This study will map the distribution of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito resistance based on the application method, frequency of use and duration of use of malathion insecticide in each district of Kediri Regency.

Materials and Method

This research is descriptive. The study was carried out by taking samples of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae from Kediri Regency in sub-districts that have endemic villages based on data from the Kediri Regency Health Office. The bioassay test (the standard method of WHO Susceptibility test using impregnated paper) was carried out in the Entomology Laboratory of the Environmental Health Department, Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Surabaya. Create resistance mapping using ArcView and good programs.

The object of this research is the 3rd generation (F3) larval and adult stages of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito breeding in the entomology laboratory of the Environmental Health Department, Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Surabaya, from parental eggs trapped in ovitraps in dengue-endemic areas in Kediri Regency. Provide 3 tubes with red dots. In each tube, impregnated paper (paper with the Malathion insecticide) is inserted, then 20 F3 *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes are inserted into the test tube, fully fed, and exposed for 60 minutes. For control, provide 2 test tubes with green spots and insert paper that does not contain an insecticide, then add 20 mosquitoes with fully fed stomach conditions, during exposure the temperature and humidity are recorded, after the test and control mosquitoes are exposed, then the mosquitoes are transferred to paper cups, and allowed to be stored for 24 hours, during storage the temperature and humidity were recorded, so that during storage the mosquitoes did not die, then given a wet towel for 24 hours storage, the test results were recorded on the observation sheet.

RESULTS

Resistance and Mortality Percentage of Aedes aegypti Mosquitoes exposed to Malathion 5%

Mosquito biota sampling was collected from the sub-districts of Purwoasri, Wates, Gampeng, Papar, Puncu, Kayen, Kandangan, Pare, Ngasem, Kandat and Kunjang. Samples were taken directly from residents' homes in the form of larvae in a water reservoir as a sample unit. The samples obtained were put in plastic bottles and taken to the entomology laboratory of the Department of Environmental Health Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Surabaya, where they were cultured to become adult mosquitoes of F3 offspring.

Aedes aegypti mosquito larvae originating from the research site were bred at the Surabaya Environmental Health Entomology Laboratory. The conventional resistance test using the standard method of the WHO Susceptibility test using impregnated paper was carried out according to the procedure and was observed to produce mosquito mortality data as follows:

Table 1
Percentage Of Aedes Aegypti Mosquito Death
Against 5% Malathion

No	Sub districts	Time				
		15 s	30 s	45 s	60 s	24 hours
1	Pare	0	0	15	78.33	100
2	Ngasem	0	11.67	28.33	98.33	100
3	Kandat	0	71.67	95	100	100
4	Kunjang	0	3.33	81.67	98.33	100
5	Purwoasri	15	51.67	90	100	100
6	Wates	20	60	95	100	100
7	Gampeng	15	68.33	100	100	100
8	Papar	20	50	88.33	100	100
9	Puncu	15	55	98.33	100	100
10	Kayen	23.33	56.67	98.33	100	100
11	Kandangan	32.5	71.67	100	100	100

A map of the resistance distribution showing the level of susceptibility of the Aedes aegypti mosquito at the 60th minute which is determined from the status of resistance or insecticide susceptibility to insects from the results of the Aedes aegypti mosquito mortality data in Table 1 which was measured using a standard susceptibility test procedure.

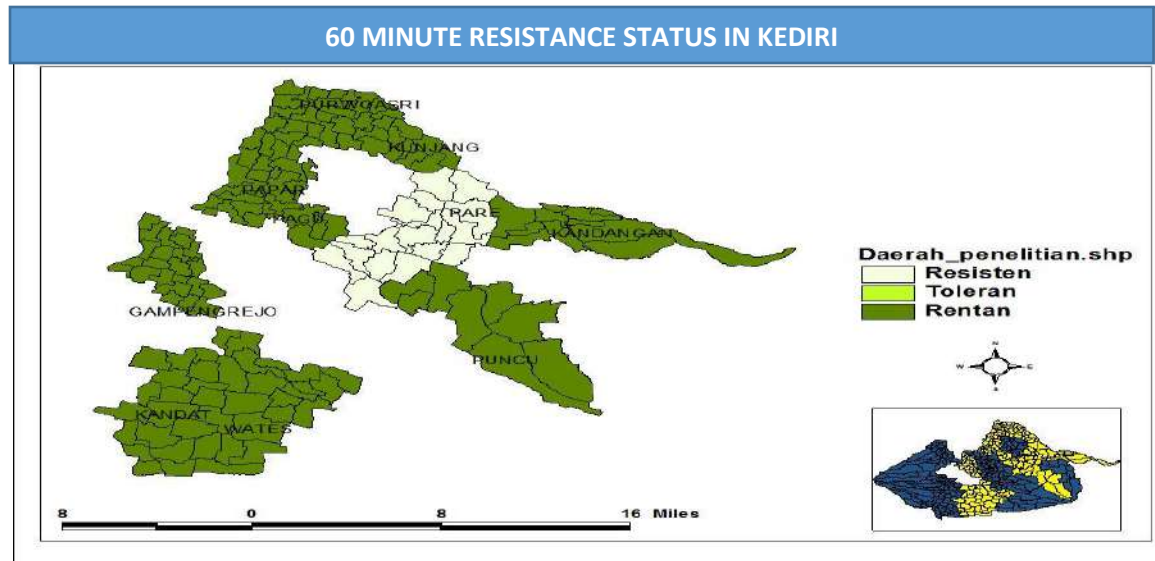


Figure 1 Distribution Map of Resistance Status at 60 Minutes in Eleven (11) Districts of Kediri Regency in 2020

The results of exposure to organophosphate insecticides of the malathion type in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in this study gave results from 11 (eleven) Districts, there was 1 (one) District of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito mortality less than 90%, namely Pare District, while ten (10) *Aedes* mosquito mortality districts *aegypti* above 90% at 60 minutes.

Characteristics of the use of malathion insecticides in 11 (eleven) sub-districts

The results showed that the use of insecticides in the effort to eradicate dengue vectors was Malathion insecticide, from 11 sub-districts all of them used malathion. The use of malathion in adult mosquito control which is applied with a Fogging tool is following operational procedures by mixing diesel fuel. the frequency of spraying is according to the number of cases, from 11 sub-districts there are 54.5% using more than 10 years

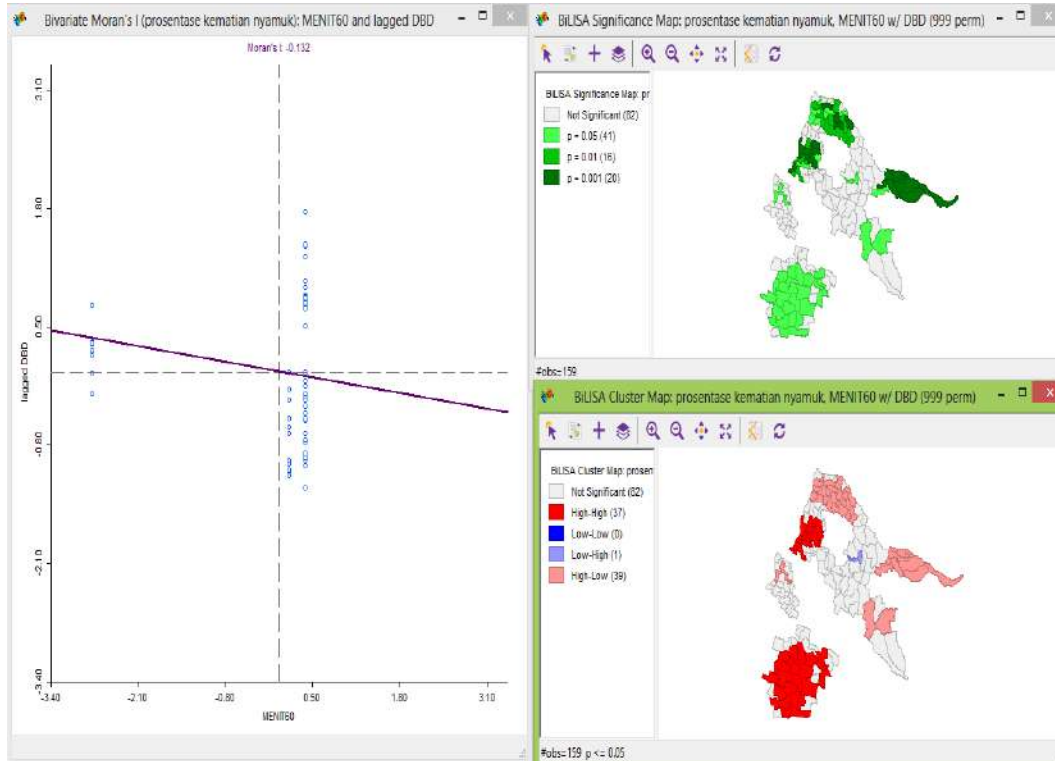
Number of Dengue Fever Cases in 11 (Eleven) Sub-Districts

The number of dengue fever cases in 2019 in Pare sub-district was 81 cases, Ngasem sub-district as many as 56 cases, Kandat sub-district as many as 85 cases, Kunjang sub-district as many as 18 cases, Purwoasri sub-district as many as 26 cases, Wates sub-district as many as 81 cases, Gampeng sub-district as many as 26 cases, Papar District has 16 cases, Puncu District has 25 cases, Kayen District has 31 cases and Kandang District has 13 cases. (Kediri D. K., 2019).

Map of the relationship between *Aedes aegypti* mosquito resistance in Malathion and Dengue Fever Cases in 2019 in 11 (Eleven) Sub-Districts

The illustration of the resistance distribution map below shows the relationship between the percentage of mosquito deaths and the number of dengue cases in Kediri district, which can be seen below.

Figure 2 Relationship between the percentage of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito deaths in ion and Dengue Fever Cases in 2019 in



Eleven (11) sub-Districts

The distribution of the percentage of mosquito deaths to dengue fever cases, using the geoda application and the Bilisa test, is divided into 4 (four) clusters, namely high - high, meaning that the percentage of mosquito mortality is high/susceptible mosquitoes, but also high dengue cases, as for those included in the cluster are sub-districts. kandat, Wates, Papar and Pagu. Cluster low – high is the percentage of small mosquito deaths/mosquito status in the resistant category, while for cases of high dengue fever, the sub-district that is included in the cluster is Pare District. The last cluster is High – Low, where the percentage of mosquito mortality is high/mosquito status, is in the vulnerable category while cases of dengue fever are high.

The relationship between the percentage of mosquito mortality and the number of dengue cases, with a significant value of $p < 0.05$, which means there is a correlation, shows a value of $I = -0.132$, which means that the relationship between the percentage of mosquito deaths and the number of dengue fever cases is inversely proportional. The results of the study obtained the equation of the linear regression line is $Y = 174.201 - 1.21332 X$

Where Y = number of dengue cases and X = percentage of mosquito deaths

Discussions

The results of exposure to organophosphate insecticides of the malathion type in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in this study gave results from 11 (eleven) Districts, there was 1 (one) District of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito mortality less than 90%, namely Pare District, while ten (10) *Aedes* mosquito mortality districts *aegypti* above 90% at 60 minutes. Research conducted by Endang tested the toxicity of organophosphate

and carbamate insecticides on *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, from the two selected insecticides, chlorpyrifos type organophosphate and methyl carbamate type, he concluded that these two materials were still less effective in vector control compared to organophosphate insecticides. malathion (Endang Puji Astuti, 2010). The same result was carried out by Hasyimi who examined four insecticides, namely Malathion, Fendona, Icon and Cynoff. The four insecticides that were most effective in reducing larval numbers were malathion, while icon and cynoff could reduce adult mosquito populations but could not reduce larvae numbers. (M Hasyimi, 2006).

Malathion is an organophosphate insecticide, which works by binding to the acetylcholinesterase enzyme found in mosquitoes. This enzyme is mosquito detoxification located in the central nervous system, serves to break down enzymes into acetic acid and choline, if these enzymes are bound, the enzymes do not work according to their functions, as a result, acetylcholine accumulates because no enzyme breaks down and eventually the mosquito will die. The increase in the acetylcholinesterase enzyme was proven by Ming with the results of Gunandini and Wicaksana's research which described the *Aedes Aegyptus* mosquito with malathion, with an increase in the value of acetylcholinesterase activity above 30%, it was declared resistant, this resistant process occurs when an increase in the activity and function of the acetylcholinesterase enzyme can still break down acetylcholine into acetic acid and choline, despite continuous malathion (Ming An Shi, 2004). This shows that the nervous system is still running normally (DJ Gunandini, 2005).

Distribution of Conventional Resistance of *Aedes aegypti* Mosquitoes exposed to 5% Malathion Insecticide.

Based on the criteria set by WHO, there are three criteria to determine the status of mosquito resistance to insecticides. according to (Velayudhan, 2016) The status of insecticide resistance (insecticide susceptibility) is divided into three criteria, namely 98% of insect mortality is considered susceptible, if insect mortality ranges from 90-97%, it is declared tolerant and if insect mortality < 90% is declared resistant.

The results obtained from eleven sub-districts are only one sub-district, namely the Pare area of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes which are resistant to 5% malathion, while ten sub-districts of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes are declared susceptible / Anugrah who examined resistance to malathion in *Aedes Aegyptus* mosquitoes in dengue-endemic areas of Makassar City, gave the same results, some areas of Kaluku Bodoa were still tolerant to malathion 0.8%, while some areas of Kaluku Bodoa and Kapasa showed 100% of mosquitoes experienced mortality which resulted in sensitivity/susceptibility to 6% malathion. This shows that the malathion insecticide used in the ten sub-districts can still be used to control the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito (Anugrah, 2018).

Sucipto in 2011 stated that resistance is a process of the ability to live things, namely insects, to survive in certain doses of insecticide chemicals, which in general can kill the species. This resistance can occur when a living species is exposed to it continuously (Sucipto, 2011). The susceptibility test method for the insecticide malathion 0.8% and cypermethrin 0.05% in the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito population showed resistance to both insecticides. (Miko Sudiharto, 2020). The same results showed that the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in the Pekalongan area of Central Java also showed resistance to malathion, by knowing

the percentage of mosquito mortality that was aligned with the increase in the esterase enzyme. (Widiastuti & Ikawati, 2016).

The distribution of cypermethrin resistance in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes conducted by Sayono showed the spread of *Aedes aegypti* resistance to pyrethroid insecticides in the city and an increase in mosquito population density that exceeded the standard set by WHO with HI by 5%. The mosquito resistance is the result of the frequency of fogging which is carried out 2 times a year which is officially carried out by Health centre officers, but fogging is also carried out by non-governmental organizations. As a result, the frequency of fogging is difficult to determine (Sayono, 2012). Uncontrolled application of thermal fogging results in resistance to mosquitoes. The results of the study led the Indonesian government to make the right steps in the use of spraying applications in each area, that the use of thermal fogging can be done when there is a case of dengue fever and carried out 2 cycles. (Permenkes, 2017).

The local government of Kediri Regency continues to use organophosphate insecticides of the malathion type and the use of these insecticides has been carried out for a long period of more than ten years, usually, the use of organophosphate insecticides of the malathion type which is used for a long time will cause resistance to these living things.

The results of this study indicate that the spraying carried out in Kediri Regency in eleven sub-districts is not carried out continuously, so this has an impact on the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which shows that most mosquitoes in that location are not immune to the organophosphate group insecticide malathion 5%. So that the malathion insecticide can still be used by the local government as a control for the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, it's just that the thermal fogging rule must be applied, which is done in 2 cycles. Because for now, the status in Kediri Regency is still in a vulnerable status, but over time and cases of dengue fever remain high, it is likely that the mortality status of mosquitoes will turn resistant. Mosquito resistance can be avoided until the F5 offspring, for the next offspring it is possible to change. This is evidenced by Isfanda that the method used is single induction selection which is exposed to three insecticides, namely malathion 0.8%, deltamethrin 0.025% and bendiocarb 0.1%. susceptible strain, the possibility of homozygous strain can be formed over five generations (Isfanda, 2017).

The relationship between *Aedes aegypti* mosquito resistance in Malathion and Dengue Fever Cases in 2019 in 11 (Eleven) Sub-Districts

The results obtained from the relationship between the percentage of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito mortality and the number of dengue fever cases in eleven Kediri Districts had an inverse relationship. This shows that the status of mosquitoes in Kediri Regency is almost all vulnerable status, meaning that the organophosphate group of malathion insecticides can still be used, but in Kediri Regency the number of dengue fever cases is still relatively high. Judging from the geoda map which shows the sub-districts in Kediri Regency that have the highest risk in cases of dengue fever are Pare Districts.

Mosquito susceptibility is not the main indicator for the reduction of dengue fever cases. Cases of dengue fever can be controlled by various factors. The main factor that must be controlled is the environmental factor of the house and its surroundings. This is evidenced by Wanti that the risk of DHF is not only climate, humidity and temperature, the most supportive factor is the condition of the house, namely lighting, water use, wall construction, ventilation size and clean water facilities. (Wanti, 2019).

Mosquito populations can be controlled by fogging as is done by the local government of Kediri Regency, according to an article written by Elsa measuring mosquito density in the field as an evaluation in fogging implementation in 2016, in an area with the highest dengue cases, in September in the rainy season. rain. Elsa Endiyani in her research used organophosphate insecticide zeta cypermethrin which was mixed with diesel fuel, with a ratio of 0.5 zeta cypermethrin/10 liters of diesel and carried out two (2) times fogging cycles in stages. The results obtained 2 days after fogging 1 experienced a decrease in mosquito density, but on day 3 after fogging the density of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes increased. The mosquito density decreased on the 3rd and 6th day after the 2nd fogging, but on the 4th day after the 2nd fogging it also increased, this shows that fogging 2 times cycles is very effective in reducing the density of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. This shows that the mosquito population cannot be killed, fogging only kills adult mosquitoes, while the eggs will continue to breed, if not controlled, the mosquito density will increase. (Elsa Endiyani, 2016).

More effective control of mosquito population/density by doing Drain and brush water reservoirs regularly. Close tightly all water storage areas. Utilizing used waste that has economic value (recycling) Plus and keeping the house clean.

Conclusions

The mortality percentage of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes exposed to Malathion 5% with exposure within 60 minutes is less than 90% which means it is resistant to malathion, namely Pare District, while 10 (ten) other districts are above 90% (vulnerable). The relationship between the percentage of deaths of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes exposed to the Malathion insecticide to Dengue Fever Cases in 2019 in 11 (Eleven) Districts of Kediri Regency obtained significant results with a P-value < 0.05, with the results of the correlation being inversely proportional to the value $r = -0.132$ and from the mapping it was obtained The cluster that has a high risk is the Pare sub-district

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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