KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
DEPARTEMEN PARASITOLOGI
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10 Tamalanrea Makassar 90245
Tlp: (0411) 587200, Fax. (0411) 586010 ext.

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Lampiran : 3 halaman

Kepada Yth

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Ketua Prodi Program Studi Biomedik
Ketua Prodi Ilmu Kedokteran (S3)
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Dengan Hormat,

Dalam rangka menyambut kembalinya sejawat kita dr. Joko Hendarto, MSc, PhD setelah menyelesaikan pendidikan doktornya di Universitas Kanazawa, Jepang, maka dengan ini kami akan menyelenggarakan kuliah tamu yaitu **Masaharu TOKORO, MD, PhD** (leaflet terlampir)

Acara tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada:

Hari : Senin, 25 Maret 2019
Jam : 09.00-11.00
Tempat : Aula Fachruddin, Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, UNHAS
Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan km 10 Tamalanrea Makassar
Moderator : Sitti Wahyuni, MD., PhD (Dept. Parasitologi FK Unhas)

Kami harapkan sejawat bisa mengikuti acara tersebut dan agar mengirimkan mahasiswanya untuk menjadi Audiens. Supaya kegiatan ini tercatat sebagai kegiatan prodi/ konsentrasi/ departemen. Dimohon kiranya membawa daftar hadir masing masing masing sebanyak 2 rangkap

Terima kasih atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik

dr. Sitti Wahyuni, PhD
Kordinator kegiatan

Prof. dr. Syafruddin, PhD
Ketua Departemen

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

GUEST LECTURE

Burden and potential benefit of neglected protozoan parasites (Dr. TOKORO)
Molecular characterization of *Retortamonas* spp. in Human (Dr. HENDARTO)

Masaharu TOKORO, MD, PhD
Associate Professor and Chief,
Department of Parasitology,
Graduate School of
Medical Sciences,
Kanazawa University

Joko HENDARTO, MD, M.Biomed, PhD
Department of Parasitology and
Dept. Public Health and Preventive
Medicine, Faculty of Medicine,
Hasanuddin University

Date : **Monday, 25 March 2019**
Time : **09.00-11.00**
Venue : **Aula Fachruddin, Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, UNHAS**
Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan km 10 Tamalanrea Makassar
Moderator : **Sitti Wahyuni, MD., PhD (Dept. Parasitology. Faculty of Medicine Hasanuddin University**

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Burden and potential benefit of neglected protozoan parasites

Masaharu TOKORO, MD, PhD
Department of Parasitology, Kanazawa University, Japan

Although parasites are still endemic in rural areas in Indonesia, residents in those regions seem not to be affected by the presence of intestinal protozoans, rather the colonizations seem to be beneficial. To evaluate the hypothesis, we investigated the burden and benefit of protozoan colonizations by a school-based cross-sectional survey at Wainyapu village, Sumba Island. Molecular screening for intestinal protozoans in collected 144 stool samples from healthy students (age range 7–15 years) was carried out. The prevalence of protozoan parasites were as follows: *Giardia intestinalis* (56.3%), *Entamoeba histolytica* (0%), *E. dispar* (6.9%), *E. moshkovskii* (0%), *E. hartmanni* (31.3%), and *E. coli* (44.4%). Observational evaluation of stool conditions using the Bristol stool chart confirmed the loose stool rate (33.3–90.9%) in each age group. Logistic regression analysis of protozoan infection or colonization for loose stool (mild to severe diarrhea) as an outcome revealed no significant findings in examined protozoans including pathogenic *G. intestinalis* infection, except in *E. hartmanni* colonization (AOR 2.81, 95%CI 1.1–3.7, P=0.026). In comparatively higher-age children at least 7 years of age or greater in the endemic area, *G. intestinalis* could regard commensal, while *E. hartmanni* seems to possess a certain pathogenicity as a causal agent of mild diarrhea. It seems quite interesting that the resistant can stop the onset of giardiasis, but did not prevent the infection itself. Indeed, the prevalence was totally 56.3%, and thus giardial infection appeared to be allowed by the host immune system. Taken this data with other observations, I would like to discuss about the notion of hygiene hypothesis in this lecture.

Molecular characterization of *Retortamonas* spp. in Human

Joko Hendarto, MD, M.Biomed, Ph.D
Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

The prevalence of *Retortamonas* in human from microscopic examination range from 0.1-10.7%. This protozoa have been considered to be harmless mainly due to the rare cases and lack information of its pathogenicity. Although, *Retortamonas* spp. has been reported as an intestinal parasite among various host organism, including humans; however, its intra-genus molecular diversity has not yet been elucidated. Currently the molecular information regarding the *Retortamonas* sp. sequences is limited. It should be noted that there is no information about *Retortamonas* from humans in the GenBank. We tried to address the molecular haplotypes phylogenetically of *Retortamonas* spp. from humans and closely related organism in Indonesia and found three clusters of *Retortamonas* spp among those vertebrates. Assemblage A (amphibian genotype), contained amphibian references was addressed as an out group. Assemblage B (mammalian and chicken genotype) included most haplotypes from various mammals including human and also chicken. Human isolates were all classified into this assemblage, thus assemblage B might correspond to *R. intestinalis*. Assemblage C (bovine genotype), which included specific haplotypes from water buffalos and cattle, was addressed as a sister lineage of assemblage B. Among the diversified haplotypes of assemblage B, a specific haplotype, which was identified from multiple host mammals (humans, dogs, pigs, cattle, water buffalos, elks, goats, and rats), indicates the potential zoonotic transmission of the *Retortamonas* among them. The genotyping classification of *retortamonads* could contribute to a better understanding of its molecular epidemiology, especially among humans and related host organisms

EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH BACKGROUNDS

Masaharu TOKORO, MD, PhD

1997 : Akita University, Akita, Japan, MD
2004 : Keio University, Tokyo, Japan, PhD
2003- : Lecturer Department of Parasitology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan
2005- : Associate Professor and Chief, Department of Parasitology, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan
2018- Director, International Preventive Medicine Section, Kanazawa Univ. Advanced Preventive Medical Sciences Research Center

Current Memberships
The Japanese Society of Clinical Parasitology (Director)
The Japanese Society of Parasitology (Councilor)
The Japanese Society of Veterinary Parasitologists (Councilor)
The Japanese Society of Tropical Medicine (member)

Joko HENDARTO, MD, M.Biomed, PhD

2005 :Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia, MD
2014 :Faculty of Medicine, Indonesia University, Indonesia, Magister in Biomedical Sciences
2019 :Kanazawa University, PhD
2007- :Lecture, Public Health and Preventive Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University

Current Membership:
Indonesian Medical Doctor Association

Dr Tokoro has focused on the drug development against amebiasis targeting the unique sulfur-amino acid metabolisms including methionine gamma-lyase, and against cryptosporidiosis using his established quantitative in-vitro drug screening method by real-time PCR. While, as a clinical parasitologist, he has reported various clinical cases of protozoan infections, e.g., an imported Kala azar from Africa, respiratory cryptosporidiosis along with bone-marrow transplantation, toxoplasmic encephalitis with HIV and also with cancer therapy, *Acanthamoeba* keratitis of contact lens users, and ectopic trichomoniasis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *T. tenax* with lung cancer and gallbladder carcinoma respectively. He has also conducted a series of molecular epidemiological studies in Indonesia with **Prof Din Syafruddin** and Kenya. The works have contributed to the improvement and establishment of molecular taxonomy of *Giardia intestinalis*, *Entamoeba* spp., *Blastocystis* sp., *Acanthamoeba* spp., trichomonads, and the molecular classification of *Retortamonas intestinalis,* which has just been established with **Dr Joko Hendarto**. Through the observations of such various pathogenic and nonpathogenic protozoans at fields, his focuses are further extended to the roles of those protozoans as members of human gut microbiota, and the re-evaluation of pathogenicity for those pathogens and commensals under the parasite-endemic circumstances.