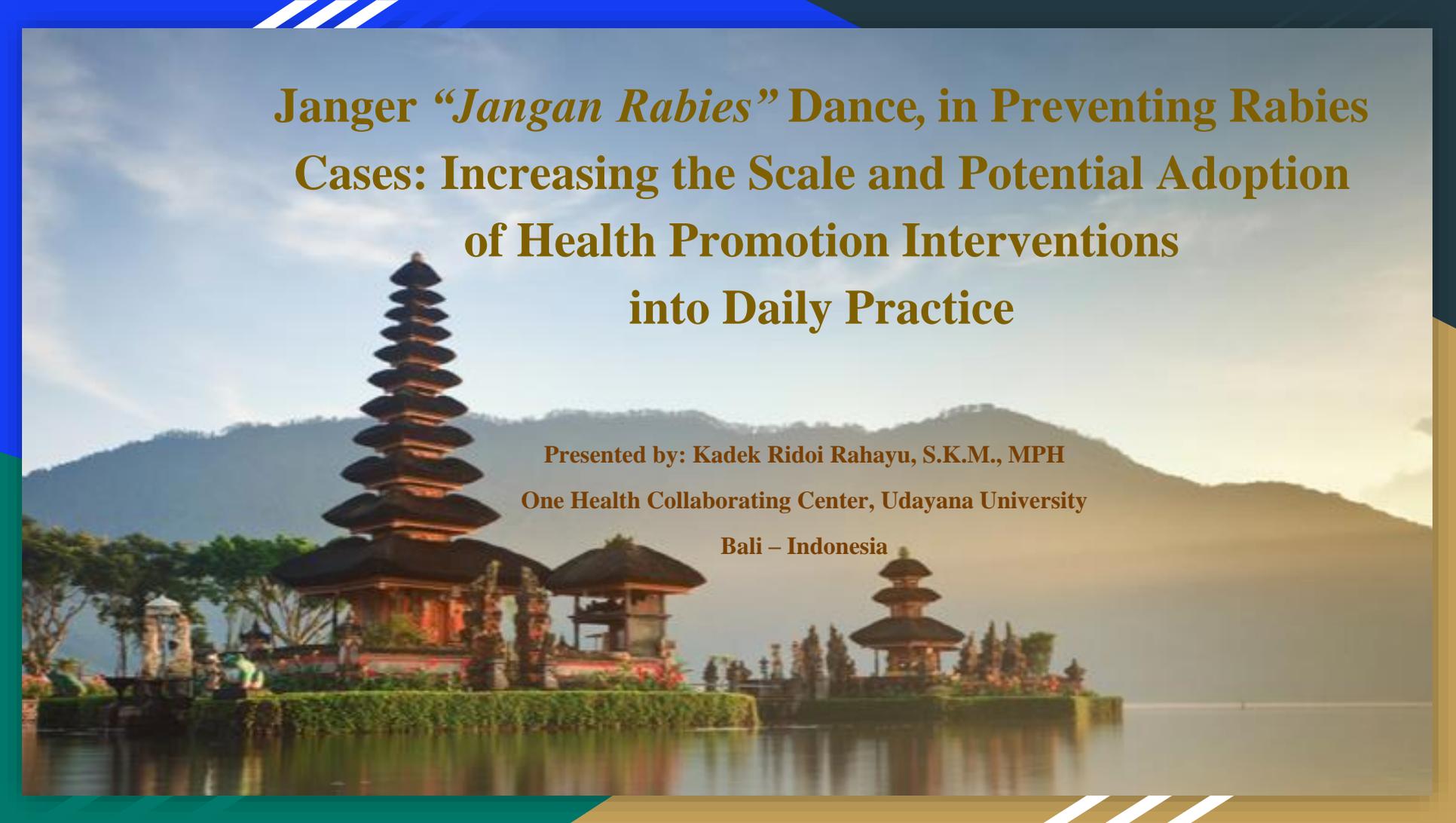


The 4th International Conference on Public Health 2018

*“Promoting Quality
and Safety in Health Care towards
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Bangkok, Thailand

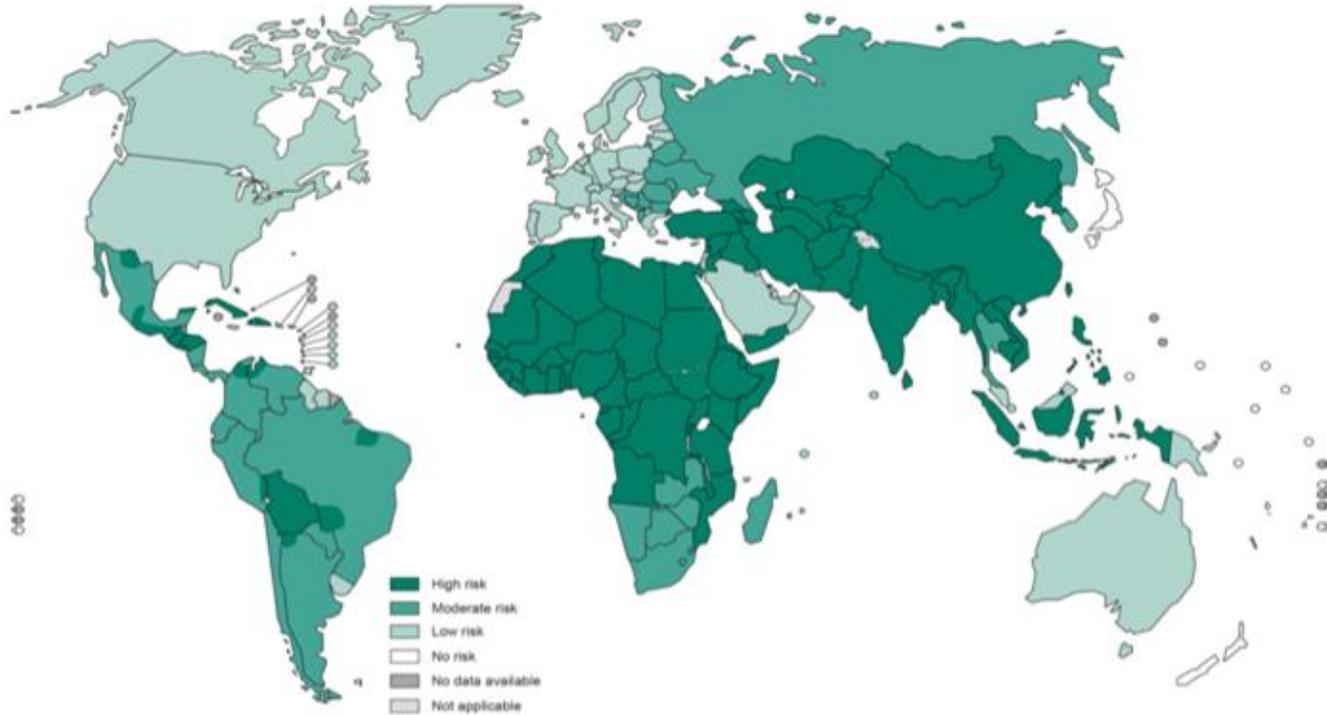




**Janger “*Jangan Rabies*” Dance, in Preventing Rabies
Cases: Increasing the Scale and Potential Adoption
of Health Promotion Interventions
into Daily Practice**

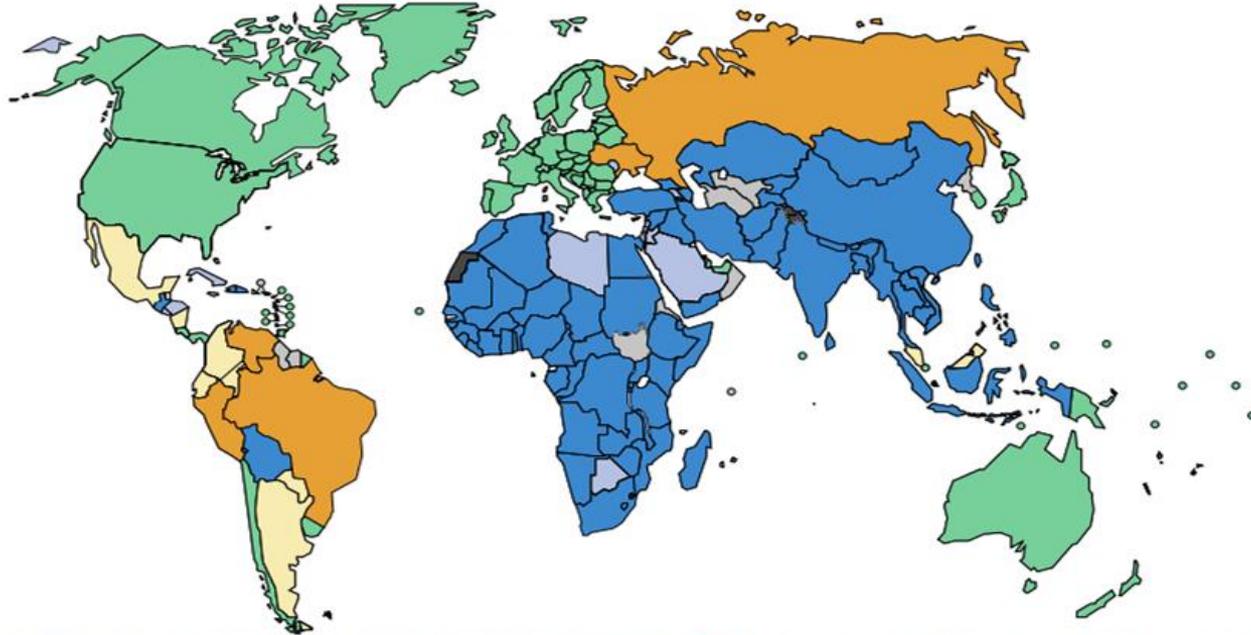
**Presented by: Kadek Ridoi Rahayu, S.K.M., MPH
One Health Collaborating Center, Udayana University
Bali – Indonesia**

Introduction



*Indonesia (including Bali) considered to pose a high risk of rabies

Map 1 **Endemicity of dog rabies and dog-transmitted human rabies, 2016**
 Carte 1 **Endémicité de la rage canine et de la rage humaine à transmission canine, 2016**



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | Endemic dog-transmitted human rabies: dog rabies and dog-transmitted human rabies present in the country – <i>Endémie de la rage humaine transmise par les chiens: la rage canine et la rage humaine à transmission canine sont présentes dans le pays</i> |  | No dog rabies: zero dog rabies and zero dog-transmitted human rabies cases (except from imported) – <i>Absence de rage canine: aucun cas de rage canine et aucun cas de rage humaine transmise par les chiens (sauf cas importés)</i> |
|  | Endemic dog rabies: dog rabies in the majority of the country, but no dog-transmitted human rabies cases – <i>Endémie de la rage canine: rage canine présente dans la majeure partie du pays, mais aucun cas de rage humaine transmise par les chiens</i> |  | No information – <i>Aucune information</i> |
|  | Sporadic dog-transmitted rabies: dog rabies in few areas of the country with sporadic human cases – <i>Cas sporadiques de rage transmise par les chiens: rage canine présente dans quelques zones du pays, accompagnée de cas humains sporadiques</i> |  | Not applicable – <i>Sans objet</i> |
|  | Controlled dog rabies: few cases of dog rabies in limited areas of the country but no dog-transmitted human rabies cases – <i>Maîtrise de la rage canine: quelques cas de rage canine dans des zones limitées du pays, mais aucun cas de rage humaine transmise par les chiens</i> | | |

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. – Les limites et appellations figurant sur cette carte ou les désignations employées n'impliquent de la part de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites. Les lignes en pointillés sur les cartes représentent des frontières approximatives dont le tracé peut ne pas avoir fait l'objet d'un accord définitif.

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*Indonesia (including Bali) considered to have a high risk of endemic dog transmitted human rabies

Background

Since the first outbreak in 2008, rabies has emerged as a crucial public health problem in Bali. During the past three years, there were 215 rabies cases across districts in Bali. The increasing number of rabies cases in 2015 placed Bali Province as the area with outbreak status (Purnama, 2015).

The status was powerful enough to affect the image and quality of Bali Tourism industry. Currently, the population of dogs in Bali reaches approximately 540,000 (Duana and Hasnat, 2011). Meanwhile, only 30% of the populations are domesticated dogs and the rest are wild dogs.



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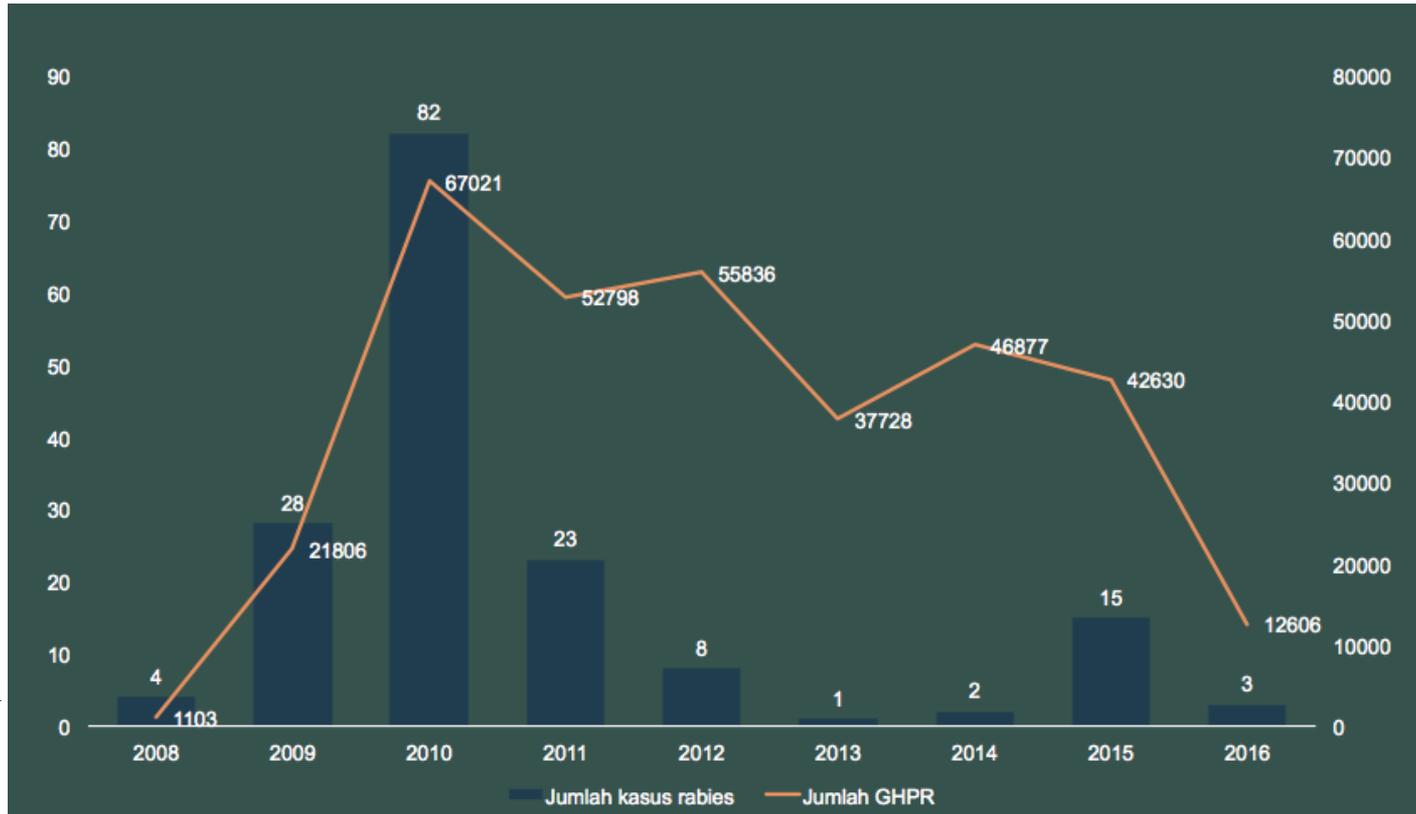
Based on data from Bali Provincial Health Office (2016) there were 167 people infected by rabies died in Bali since the first case of rabies was found in 2008.



RABIES-FREE BY 2020



Number of Cases (Rabies-Carrier Bites and Rabies Infection) in Human



*Bali Provincial Health Office, 2016

CASES OF HUMAN RABIES IN BALI 2008 - 2016*

| KABUPATEN | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| <u>Badung</u> | 6 | 28 | 42 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 14 |
| <u>Bangli</u> | - | 1 | 50 | 8 | 37 | 13 | 23 | 91 | 28 |
| <u>Buleleng</u> | - | 10 | 55 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 97 | 37 |
| <u>Denpasar</u> | 1 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| <u>Gianyar</u> | - | 14 | 101 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 39 | 36 |
| <u>Jembrana</u> | - | - | 22 | 24 | 34 | 8 | 22 | 74 | 28 |
| <u>Karangasem</u> | - | 11 | 59 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 26 | 131 | 22 |
| <u>Klungkung</u> | - | - | 26 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 3 |
| <u>Tabanan</u> | - | 7 | 14 | 6 | 1 | - | 9 | 55 | 29 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 81 | 404 | 90 | 121 | 44 | 132 | 529 | 198 |

*per 15 December

CASES OF HUMAN RABIES IN BALI 2016

| KABUPATEN/ KOTA | JAN | PEB | MAR | APRL | MEI | JUN | JUL | AGST | SEPT | OKT | NOV | DES | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Badung | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Bangli | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Buleleng | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 37 |
| Denpasar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gianyar | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 36 |
| Jembrana | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Karangasem | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Klungkung | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tabanan | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 29 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 22 | 31 | 18 | 21 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 198 |

Number of Rabies Vaccination in Bali 2016

| KABUPATEN | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Badung</u> | 1.825 | 38.722 | 69.813 | 55.659 | 42.392 | 54.002 | 46.621 | 51.216 | 69,461 |
| Bangli | - | 3.413 | 34.432 | 36.465 | 40.011 | 35.067 | 40.769 | 41.819 | 42,740 |
| Buleleng | - | 8.976 | 48.654 | 67.335 | 40.477 | 55.086 | 49.719 | 70.370 | 74,159 |
| Denpasar | 1.425 | 36.700 | 67.800 | 54.600 | 42.392 | 49.315 | 57.528 | 52.378 | 58,521 |
| <u>Gianyar</u> | - | 7.095 | 71.824 | 57.235 | 34.054 | 37.795 | 32.419 | 27.969 | 54,121 |
| Jembrana | - | 4.961 | 41.444 | 24.049 | 30.346 | 33.273 | 33.942 | 32.551 | 38,960 |
| Karangasem | - | 4.518 | 40.059 | 48.008 | 32.823 | 34.002 | 35.943 | 32.781 | 55,281 |
| Klungkung | - | 318 | 11.235 | 5.296 | 5.080 | 7.476 | 8.979 | 9.370 | 12,170 |
| Tabanan | - | 31.261 | 75.783 | 39.996 | 39.426 | 42.136 | 41.770 | 38.656 | 52,335 |
| TOTAL | 3.250 | 102.964 | 461.044 | 388.643 | 326.334 | 348.152 | 347.690 | 357.110 | 457,748 |

“Research shows that 394 billion rupiahs have been spent on rabies eradication effort in Bali”



Photo: EPA Photo/Made Nagi

Objectives



- To reduce the social susceptibility in the community regarding rabies;
- To educate and empower people in the community about rabies prevention and dog bites treatment;
- To use a collaborative approach in educating community by using local wisdom and traditional dance as the health promotion media to raise awareness regarding rabies in Bali.

***Janger “Jangan Rabies” Dance was performed at Peliatan Ubud
Photo by Udayana OHCC**

**Janger Dance performed by Children at Bali Art Festival
2016**

Photo by: Tempo.co



Janger Dance was performed by elderly dancers

Photo by: Antara News

WHY JANGER DANCE?

Janger Dance is very popular among Balinese, both in villages and towns, from children to adults, hence the dance can be a potentially effective health promotion medium for rabies prevention and can reach a wide spectrum of audiences.



The dance performance is also unique in the way that the performers do not only dance, but also sing traditional songs that tell particular stories, mostly folklores.

It could also reach both the cognitive and affective aspects of human mind through the theatrical play, songs, and music, and is expected to bring positive behavior changes.

Janger Dance is a traditional dance from Bali that is often performed in various occasions, including events held at the banjar (local residency) level to international events.



**The choir from La Canada High School Chambers performing Janger Dance
Photo by: IDN Times**

PROJECT SUMMARY :

Rabies Eradication as well as Preserving Culture

The original structure of the traditional Janger Dance:

1. Pepeson
2. Mejangeran
3. Lakon
4. Pakaad



The Janger “Jangan Rabies” Dance performance did not change the original structure of the traditional Janger Dance.

Janger “Jangan Rabies” Dance

- ❖ The purposeful messages about rabies are delivered in the second part (Mejangeran) and the third part (Lakon) of the performance.
- ❖ Songs in the Mejangeran part were modified with lyrics about rabies but are still using the original rhythm of Mejangeran that is familiar to the community.
- ❖ Similarly, the theatrical performance in the third part, Lakon, is preserved but modified with stories of rabies cases that occurred in the community. This is the part where the audience can see it for themselves, how first aids should be taken for dog bite cases.
- ❖ The last part, is the conclusion and the things dog owners should do to prevent their dogs and themselves from rabies.

Methods

- **A Qualitative Research- Purposive Sampling**
- **Participants: Ten Janger Artist (7 dancers and 3 singers)**
- **In-depth interviews :collecting data on individuals' personal histories, perspectives, experiences, and knowledge in the areas of rabies-related issues**
- **Question Format: Open Ended Questions & signed informed consent**
- **Data Format: Textual (obtained from audiotapes, videotapes, and field notes)**



Finding & Results

Four Major Themes :

- 1. the importance of understanding the prevention and early treatment;**
- 2. the significant rule of vaccination;**
- 3. the value and challenges of collaborations in public health practice and operationalising holistic approaches to the community;**
- 4. the human health-environment relation.**

Quotation 1: (pre-project)

“...before I join this project (as a dancer), I know almost nothing about rabies. All I knew was ‘Rabies is a mad dog disease’. That’s it.” (Dancer 1)

“Rabies is a mad dog disease and only transmitted via dog bites. I didn’t know that other animals can be carrier, too.” (Singer 1)

“In the beginning, I knew that it (Rabies) is very dangerous. I also knew that it can be transmitted by dogs, cats or monkeys, but I didn’t know what to do if I got bitten by them...” (Dancer 2)

Q2: (post-project)

“Because we were reading the script, sang it over and over, the information just get into me. It (the lyric script) has it all from how to to first aid when the dog bites, how to wash the wound properly before go to the nearest Puskesmas...” (Dancer 3)

“...I got new experiences, meeting new people in the process and learn many things regarding rabies. I finally realized that many kind of animals could transmit rabies, and we have to wash the wound as soon as possible (after bitten) in a running water and not just rush to the doctor.” (Dancer 1)

“It was challenging to sang the lyrics that has been modified and we didn’t familiar with the topic in the lyric. But by the time, I learn about this and find it’s useful not only for me but also for anyone who will hear this song.” (Singer 2)

Sustainable Linkages

- ❖ We will continue to work collaboratively to scale up this project across Bali province through potential funding bodies and collaborators. It also opens to any kind of modification using other types of art/performance.
- ❖ Dissemination of this project activities and its evaluation would involve peer-reviewed articles, policy brief, articles in newspapers and social media platform to inform stakeholders, community leaders, government agencies and youth groups concerning rabies.

CONCLUSION

All participants have agreed that through Janger “Jangan Rabies” dance, they are not only delivering the information to the audience, moreover they feed themselves with proper knowledge regarding the issues. Overall study participants were found to be heavily influenced by Janger dance in preventing rabies infection, despite a lack of familiarity with these fields.



More About Janger “Jangan Rabies” Dance :



Udayana OHCC's Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/UdayanaOHCC>

Udayana OHCC's FB: <https://www.facebook.com/udayanaOHCC/>

Udayana OHCC's instagram:

<https://www.instagram.com/udayanaohcc/>

Articles:

- <https://www.cordsnetwork.org/2018/02/07/newsletter-november-2017/>
- <https://ohcc.unud.ac.id/posts/kunjungan-lapangan-penanganan-rabies-di-bali-berbasis-pendekatan-one-health>



Janger “Jangan Rabies Dance” is a creativity way in reaching the community and communicate the risk of rabies while preserving the rich culture of the island and at the same time, giving an added educational value to it.

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Matur Suksma,

Terima Kasih,



Thank You,

Khorb Khun Mark.

Salam Sehat One Health!