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Articles

Schoolchildren, Knowledge, Perce DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION LEVELS ABOUT SMOKING BEHAVIOR
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/175>)

Rahma rahma
823-833

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/175/113>)

HUBUNGAN SANITASI DASAR DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI DESA SANDI KECAMATAN KALEDUPA SELATAN KABUPATEN WAKATOBI
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/176>)

BLACK2017 WAODE AZFARI AZIS
834-847

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/176/114>)

PERANAN SUPLEMENTASI ZINC PADA INFEKSI COVID-19

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/177>)

Chintya Tedjaatmadja

848-854

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/177/115>)

PROGRAM INTERVENSI DALAM UPAYA PENURUNAN PREVALENSI

TUBERCULOSIS PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS LEGOK

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/178>)

Michelle Angelika S, Yohanes Firmansyah, Liesia Asiku, Nicole Nastassja Kurniawan

855-862

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/178/116>)

CASE REPORT: INNOVATIVE TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS
MANAGEMENT

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/179>)

Sukmawati Tansil Tan, Yohanes Firmansyah, Yurike Indah Pratiwi

863-868

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/179/117>)

PERENCANAAN MODEL SELOKAN SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCEGAHAN KEJADIAN
INFEKSI VIRUS DENGUE (DENV)

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/181>)

Lukman

869-874

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/181/118>)

A/Seorang SEORANG PENDERITA EVANS SYNDROME RESPON CEPAT
TERHADAP TERAPI STEROID

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/182>)

FRANKY SIMARMATA, IDA BAGUS ADITYA NUGRAHA

875-891

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/182/119>)

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU DENGAN STATUS GIZI
PADA ANAK BALITA

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/184>)

Rissa Nurdiana

892-899

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/184/120>)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/186>)

Diah Kharisma

900-905

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/186/121>)

Benefits of Lycopene in Tomatoes as a Prevention Against Atherosclerosis

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/188>)

Devi Meidayanti

906-910

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/188/122>)

HUBUNGAN ANTARA AKTIVITAS FISIK DENGAN INDEKS MASSA TUBUH PADA MAHASISWA SELAMA MASA PEMBELAJARAN JARAK JAUH AKIBAT PANDEMIK COVID-19 (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/189>)

Yohanes Firmansyah, Andi Eka Putra, Hendsun Hendsun, Hendry Agustian, Heiddy Chandra Sumampouw

911-917

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/189/123>)

COMPARISON OF GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE IN DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY PATIENT WITH COMORBID HYPERTENSION AND MEDICATION ADHERENCE

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/190>)

Jimmy Chua, Yohanes Firmansyah, Joshua Kurniawan, Ernawati Ernawati

918-927

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/190/124>)

HUBUNGAN PROGRAM OPEN DEFECATION FREE (ODF) OLEH PEMERINTAH DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/191>)

Muhammad Burdadi Adiwino Sinum

928-933

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/191/125>)

REVIEW ARTICLE FORMULASI PEMBUATAN MINUMAN ISOTONIK BERBAHAN
BAKU AIR NIRA POHON AREN (Arenga pinnata MERR.) DAN SARI BUAH
BELIMBING WULUH (Averrhoa bilimbi L.)

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/192>)

An Nisaa Nurzak

934-939

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/192/126>)

Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Kepatuhan Minum Obat Antihipertensi
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/193>)

nabila setiyana

940-943

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/193/127>)

Dissemination of First Aid (Airway Management) for Drowning Victims in
Gunung Merah Swimming Pool, Bandar Jaya, Terbanggi Besar District, Central
Lampung Regency

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/198>)

Luthfia Romadhoni

944-953

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/198/128>)

Neuropathic Pain Management in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/196>)

Cindy Aisyah Putri Cindy Aisyah Putri

954-959

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/196/129>)

Skrining Faktor Risiko Penularan Penyakit Tuberculosis Paru di RW 001 di
Puskesmas Kelurahan Kedaung Kali Angke

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/199>)

Yohanes Firmansyah, Hendsun Hendsun, Edwin Destra, Bayu Aditya

960-972

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/199/130>)

MANAJEMEN TERAPI RHINITIS

(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/200>)

Redi Bintang Pratama

973-977

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/200/131>)

THE EFFECT OF LEAF BIOLARVACIDES AS A VECTORS CONTROL OF AEDES AEGYPTI CAUSING DANGUE FEVER: A LITERATURE REVIEW
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/201>)

Sidik Maulana
978-989

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/201/132>)

DIAGNOSIS DAN TATALAKSANA TERBARU ASMA AKIBAT KERJA
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/202>)

Nabila Rachmadita Utami
990-1001

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/202/133>)

HUBUNGAN KEPATUHAN DIET TERHADAP PENGENDALIAN KADAR GULA DARAH PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2
(<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/203>)

Meliana Nursihhah
1002-1010

PDF (<https://jurnalmedikahutama.com/index.php/JMH/article/view/203/134>)

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CASE REPORT: INNOVATIVE TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS LARVA MIGRANS MANAGEMENT

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Abstrak

Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) is a skin infection caused by nematode larvae that penetrate actively and migrate within the epidermis of the skin. Several reports from the livestock sector report that resistance mechanisms are emerging due to the irrational use of anti-helminths. This case report describes a case of CLM that was treated with a new approach of using 5% permethrin cream topically for ten days (empirical therapy generally consists of Albendazole and Ivermectin with high resistance rates in animals). The 5% permethrin cream treatment effectively treats "creeping eruptions" with very itchy lesions on the dorsum palmar dextra with a tunnel-shaped appearance of hyperemic serpiginous papules. The patient admitted that he was delighted with the treatment without any side effects

Keywords: *creeping eruption; cutaneous larva migrans; alternative therapy; Permethrin; drug resistance*

PENDAHULUAN

Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) is a typical clinical skin infection with the pathogenesis of active penetration and migration of nematode larvae to the epidermis. The most common larvae as the leading cause of the incidence of Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) is *Ancylostoma braziliense* with the primary predilection of the limb area.^{1,2}

Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) infection is generally self-limited for 2 to 8 weeks. However, pruritus resulting from CLM is usually very severe and requires symptomatic therapy. Therapeutic options that can be used to eradicate CLM are albendazole 400 mg orally single dose in adults, 400 mg for 3 to 5 days (child's dose is 10-15 mg/kg body weight, and

maximum dose of 800 mg) to increase levels. its effectiveness.¹ Other drug options to choose from are ivermectin 12 mg as a single dose (150 µg / kg in the case of children), or topical application of thiabendazole 10% to 15% three times daily for at least 15 days.³

Reports from the last three decades reveal that there are several types of larvae and worms that have begun to adapt and are resistant to anthelmintic drugs such as benzimidazole (BZ), levamisole (Lev), and macrolide lactones (Ivermectin). Although there have been no reports of resistance mechanisms in humans, Australia and the Bogor Agricultural Institute reveal that this resistance has been widespread among sheep farms since 1983. The reported prevalence of

anthelmintic resistance is large enough to reach 80% of sheep farms in Australia. ⁴

CASE REPORT

A 37-year-old woman presented with complaints since eight days ago, she developed itching and a red, fluid-filled rash on the back of her right hand (Figure 1). The rash first appears as reddish patches with erosions around the lesions that were initially mistaken for allergic reactions or insect bites. After a few days, the lesion develops into a long, curved, protruding, and elongated curve. The patient feels a skin lesion like a worm moving on the back of the right hand. The patient's habit history is fond of gardening in the yard, and there is a history of keeping cats.

Physical examination found meandering skin lesions in a hyperemic serpiginous pattern with

secondary efflorescence in the form of erosions in the right dorsum manus region (Figure 1). The results of the history and physical examination can confirm the conclusion of the diagnosis as cutaneous larva migrans. The patient agreed and signed informed consent for treatment using topical Permethrin 5% cream. The recommended way to use Permethrin 5% is to use it two times a day for ten days after bathing and drying it with a clean towel. Patients are also asked to record any side effects that arise from this therapy. The patient was scheduled for return on the tenth day with the skin lesions entirely resolved, leaving post-inflammatory hyperpigmented patches (Figure 2). The patient admitted that he was delighted with the final result of this treatment without any side effects.



Figure 1. Serpiginous lesion on dorsum manus dextra

Figure 2. Total resolution of the area on the dorsum manus sinistra by leaving post-inflammatory hyperpigmented lesions after using 5% permethrin cream for ten days

DISCUSSION

First-line CLM therapy is ivermectin (150-200 µg / kg body weight), a single dose of albendazole (400-800 mg/day) single dose given orally for three days with cure rates ranging from 94 to 100 percent. Other therapies that can be given are tiabendazole and albendazole topically, which are applied twice a day for ten days. Another invasive treatment that can be chosen is cryotherapy using liquid nitrogen and ethyl chloride, which is no longer recommended.¹ The most recent therapy for CLM management in the last two

years is using ivermectin 1% cream used for 14 days with symptom remission starting to appear on the third day.⁵

Various reports describe the possible resistance of larvae and worms in livestock areas, which are becoming resistant to anthelmintic, especially benzimidazole in Australia, causing doctors to try new drugs to overcome the growing resistance problem.^{6,7} (Figure 3). One of the alternative treatments used is the use of Permethrin.

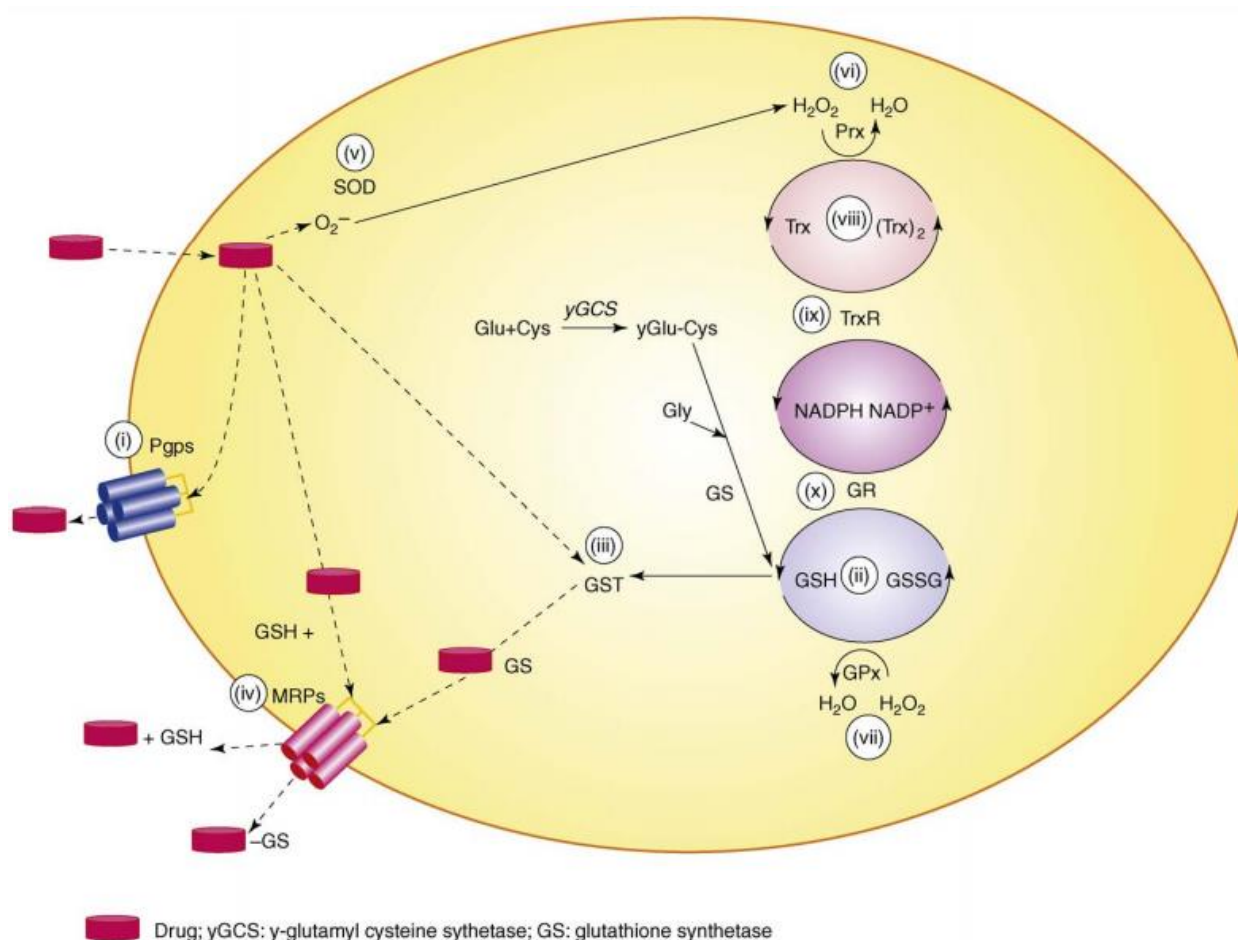


Figure 3. Response at the cellular level that impacts drug resistance (Perspectives on eukaryotic cells)⁶

Permethrin is a pyrethroid synthesis drug that is usually used to eradicate scabies and pediculosis

topically, which has a successful elimination rate of 97-99%. Pyrethroids are a major class of insecticides

that are neurotoxic. A pyrethroid is a synthetic analog of the natural insecticidal ester of chrysanthemum (pyrethrin I) and pyrethric acid (pyrethrin II), naturally found in *Chrysanthemum cinerifolius* flowers. The alcohol part of the pyrethrin group is divided into three natural variations consisting of pyrethrin I and II, jasmolin I and II, and cinerin I and II.^{7,8}

The goal of the pyrethrin and pyrethroid class of drugs is to affect the peripheral and central nervous systems of the target organism. The mechanism of action of pyrethrin and pyrethroid is to stimulate nerve cells to produce repeated release (without pause) as a result of continuous open sodium channels and cause excessive reabsorption of sodium in cells with the effect in the form of damage to peripheral nerves and central nerves in the target (insects or worms) causing paralysis. This whole phase causes paralysis of the target, which is sublethal.⁷

The second phase of pyrethrin and pyrethroid is the amplitude resulting from the continuous flow of sodium, which continues without stopping causing the maximum load of cells to maintain sodium pump activity to exceed the threshold.⁷ The result of this

phase, coupled with higher lipophilicity, gives a better level of paralysis because the pyrethroids can penetrate to the target faster with the outcome in the form of paralysis and death in the target organism.^{9,10}

Pyrethroid type I (for example, Permethrin) is a very potent numbing agent due to its ability to induce repeated firing and excitation of axons, which results in loss of consciousness, disruption of coordination between organs, and the appearance of hyperactivity in the target body with the result in the form of paralysis. heavy to death.^{7,11}

In terms of the potential for drugs in causing paralysis in worms and insects, there is a more potent compound, namely, type II compounds or deltamethrin, which results in a faster seizure phase and better killing effect due to axon depolarization and irreversible damage to damaged nerve terminals. cannot be recovered.¹² Irreversible nerve terminal damage due to the duration of sodium currents modified by Type II compounds lasts several seconds (longer than type I compounds, which only last tens or hundreds of milliseconds. But type II compounds are not typical and not suitable for treatment in humans.⁷

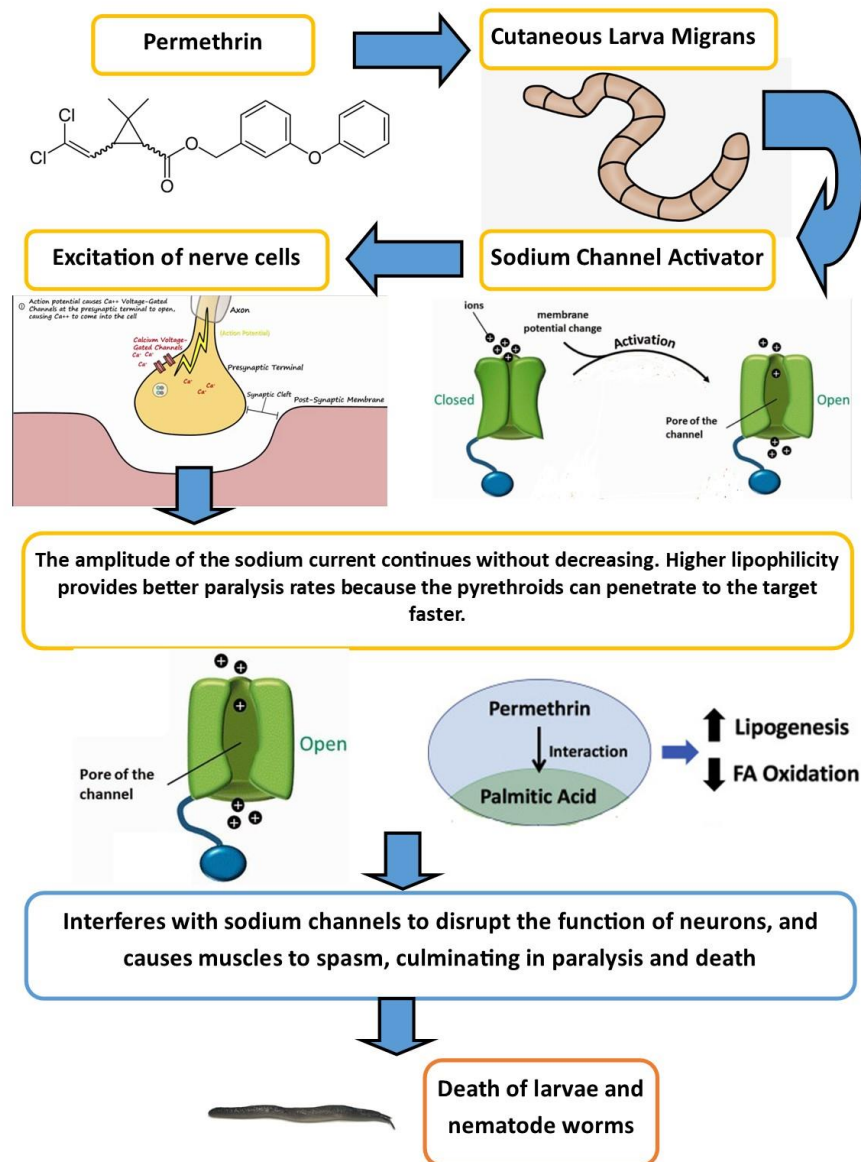


Figure 4. Permethrin mechanism in the elimination of cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) (Summary of Pathway from Sukmawati Tansil Tan)

SIMPULAN

Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) is a skin infection that results from active penetration and migration of filariform larvae in the inner layer of the skin epidermis. One case of CLM was reported in a 37-year-old woman with a skin lesion of a long, curved, protruding, and long curved skin. A new treatment innovation for CLM was implemented in this patient using topical 5% permethrin cream twice daily, limited to the lesion area for ten days. The skin lesions

resolved spontaneously without any side effects, and suppose this is an easy and cheap treatment.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declared that they have no conflicts of interest.

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The intervention used in this study has obtained an ethical clearance from Universitas Tarumanagara Human Research Ethics Committee Institute of Research and Community Engagement (Register

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