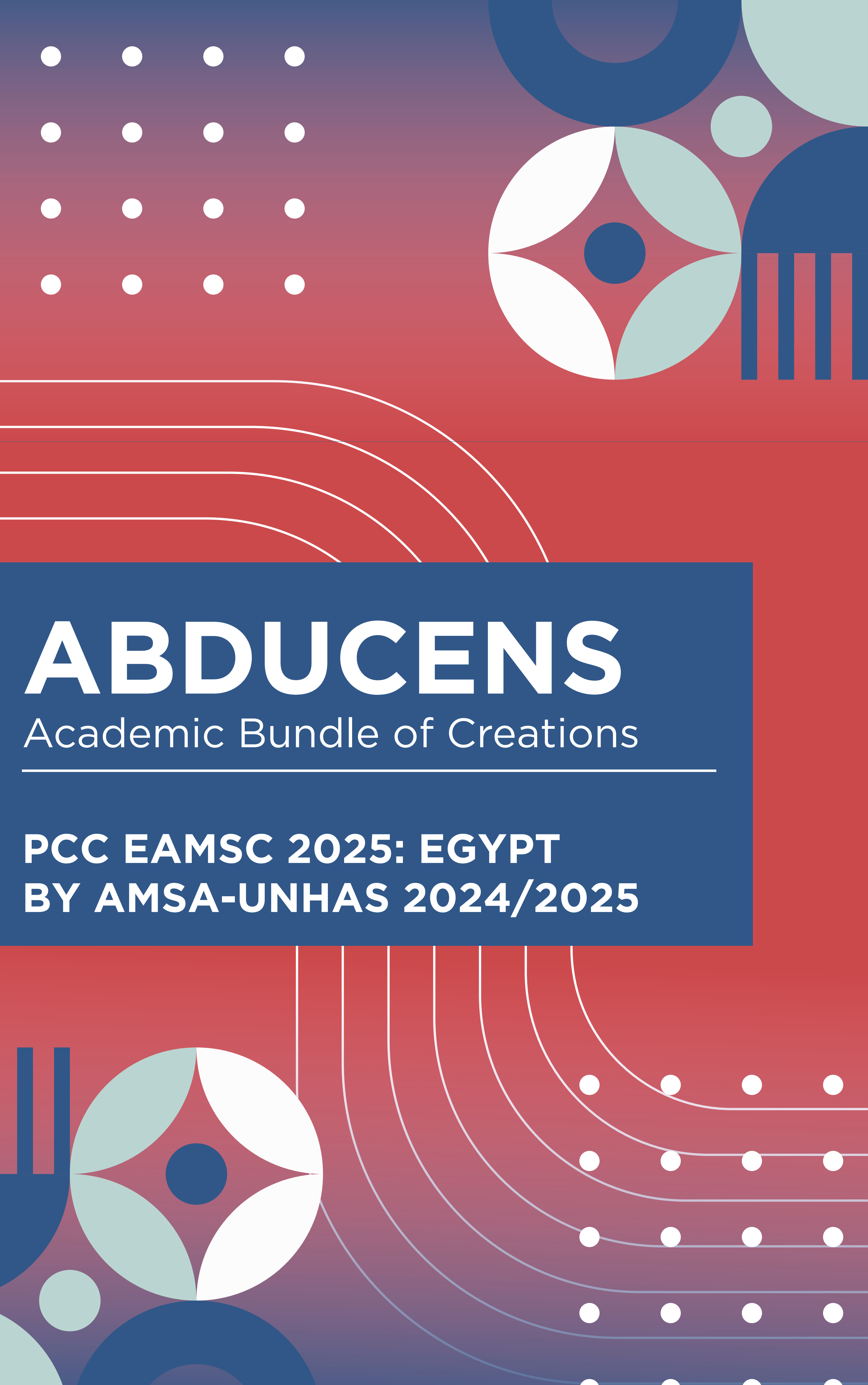




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**PCC EAMSC 2025: EGYPT
BY AMSA-UNHAS 2024/2025**



VIDEOGRAPHY



BAMBANG: BATTLING MOSQUITO BITE WITH A BANG

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***BAMBA*NG’: Battling Mosquito BITE with a BANG**

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Synopsis

In an Island 1,5 Kilometers away from the bustling city of Makassar, the most dense city in the east of Indonesia, lies the Island of Lae-Lae. A place unlike the busy city of Makassar, where the fresh salt air hits the shore and sounds of the waves are like music to the ears. Many people of Makassar cross the ocean to this Island to escape the crowd of the big city and enjoy the leisure ambience of Lae Lae.

Here, lives a little girl, naive and playful. She has the most delightful personality as she plays on the shore with her beloved friends. However, one day, she is affected by a terrible disease. Forced to lay down, in weak condition and helpless.

In this unfortunate situation, a doctor dedicated to cure illness to anyone with strong ambition received a call from the father of the child. After receiving the news, he now has the motive to discover the cause of this illness that endangers the well being of the child.

With his determined ambition, the doctor desires to discover the mysterious cause of the underlying disease, will the doctor complete and finally uncover the source of this puzzling issue?

Background

Vector-borne diseases represent a significant public health threat worldwide, accounting for over 17% of all infectious diseases and causing more than 700,000 deaths annually. These diseases, which can be caused by parasites, bacteria, or viruses, are transmitted by vectors such as mosquitoes, ticks, and flies. Malaria, a parasitic infection spread by *Anopheline* mosquitoes, is responsible for an estimated 249 million cases globally and over 608,000 deaths each year, predominantly affecting children under five. Dengue fever, the most prevalent viral infection transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes, poses a risk to over 3.9 billion people across 132 countries, leading to around 96 million symptomatic cases and approximately 40,000 deaths annually. Other viral diseases, including chikungunya, Zika, yellow fever, West Nile fever, and Japanese encephalitis, are

also spread by mosquitoes, while conditions like tick-borne encephalitis and *Oropouche* fever are transmitted by ticks and *Culicoides* flies, respectively.

In Indonesia, vector-borne diseases are on the rise, especially in tropical and subtropical regions. Coastal cities like Makassar are highly vulnerable due to environmental factors intensified by climate change. Makassar's extreme heat, known locally as "*Bambang*," creates ideal conditions for the breeding of disease-carrying mosquitoes. Rising temperatures have extended the breeding season of these vectors, leading to increased mosquito populations and higher disease transmission rates. Poor sanitation, standing water from water reservoirs, and improper waste management further compound the issue, providing perfect breeding grounds for these vectors.

The link between climate change, environmental degradation, and the spread of vector-borne diseases is becoming more urgent, particularly as these conditions disproportionately impact low-income communities with limited access to healthcare. Complications arising from these diseases, such as severe fever, joint pain, hemorrhagic manifestations, and organ failure, pose significant challenges to healthcare systems already under strain. Despite the dangers, many vector-borne diseases are preventable through protective measures, community mobilization, and sustainable environmental management.

Objective

This short film aims to raise awareness of the urgent need for preventing vector-borne diseases in vulnerable coastal communities like Makassar. It introduces the "BITE" risk factors (Breeding sites, Inadequate sanitation, Temperature rise, Environmental negligence) and presents the "BANG" strategy (Breeding site removal, Awareness campaigns, Network building for surveillance, Green solutions) as a framework for community-led interventions. By visually depicting how climate change and poor sanitation contribute to the spread of these diseases, the film seeks to inspire collective action towards sustainable, long-term prevention strategies.

Conclusion

The rising incidence of vector-borne diseases across Indonesia, especially in climate-sensitive coastal areas, necessitates immediate and coordinated intervention. The film underscores practical actions that individuals and communities can take to mitigate environmental factors contributing to disease proliferation. Through promoting both individual responsibility and community-driven efforts, the "BANG" strategy offers a feasible approach to combating the spread of these diseases. This holistic framework emphasizes the importance of

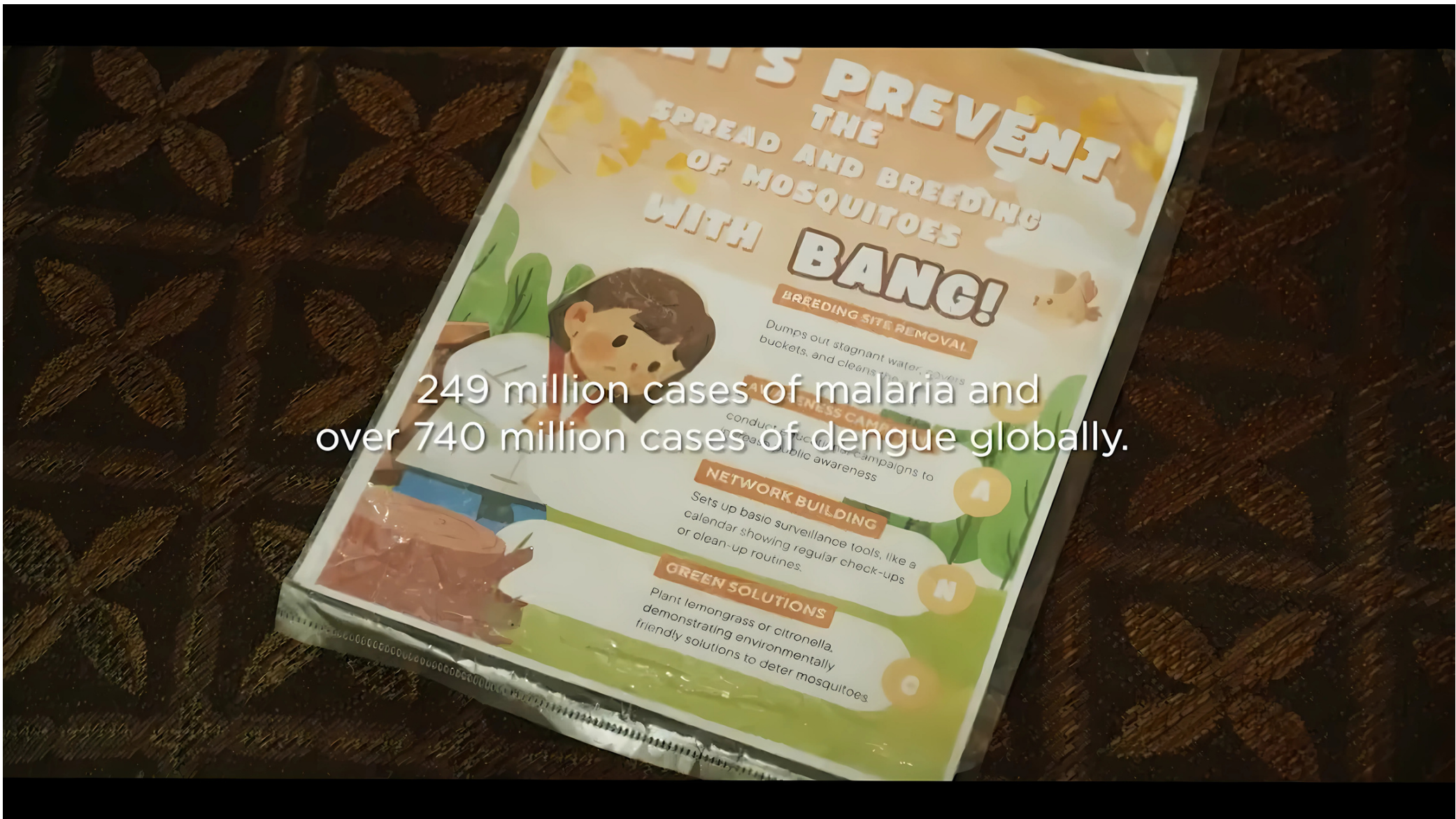
integrating climate resilience, public health initiatives, and effective environmental management to address vector-borne health threats in Makassar and beyond.

Video Link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zGVW2o1eALU2oDGCRs8FFvt3uyWT1VwT/view?usp=drivesdk>



Without urgent action, millions more remain at risk. BITE back.



249 million cases of malaria and over 740 million cases of dengue globally.

With more than half of the world's population now at risk **the time to act is now.**
Every environment matters.
#FightWithBANG

