KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 5 NOVEMBER 2013 (SELASA)

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INOVASI baru rawat kambing

Vaksin STVac7 tingkat tahap ketahanan sistem badan daripada serangan bakteria

DR Mohd Zamri bersama vaksin semburan STVac7.

INOVASI

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Kematian kambing dan biri-biri pada musim tengkujuh berpunca jangkitan radang paru-paru daripada bakteria Mannhemia haemolytica A2, A7 dan A9 merugikan penternak.

Bilangan kematian mencecah 30 hingga 40 peratus mengakibatkan ramai kalangan pengusaha kecewa.

Vaksin sedia ada di pasaran ketika ini diimport dari luar negara dan kos nya mahal bagi setiap dos suntikan.

Penyelidik Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Prof Dr Mohd Zamri Saad menemui formula baru bagi merawat penyakit radang paru-paru itu.

Penyelidikan sejak 1998 hingga 2005 menghasilkan produk semburan vaksin intranasal untuk kambing dan biri-biri dikenali sebagai STVac7.

Vaksin STVac7 menggunakan bakteria tempatan bagi memberi perlindungan terhadap jangkitan bakteria Mannhemia haemolytica.

"Ia dihasil menggunakan teknologi rekombinan bagi mengawal penyakit radang paru-paru kambing dan biri-biri," katanya di sidang media ketika pelancaran awal produk paten UPM STVac7 di Putra Infoport, UPM, baru-baru ini.

Hadir sama, Timbalan Menteri Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi, Prof Datuk Dr Abu Bakar Mohamad Diah, Naib Canselor UPM Prof Datuk Dr Mohd Fauzi Ramlan dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Bio Angel Vacs Sdn Bhd, Seleman Arip.

"Kami menggunakan teknologi berbeza menghasilkan produk inovasi ini," katanya.

Ditanya tempoh lama untuk penyelidikan terhadap vaksin itu katanya, pemahaman mengenai bakteria perlu dengan mengambil kira banyak faktor.

"Sebelum menghasilkan vaksin, kita perlu faham penyakit dulu. Jadi selama empat hingga lima tahun, kami mengkaji bakteria itu.

"Bila faham, baru kita guna agen penyebab bakteria, kita kaji dan hasilkan vaksin," katanya.

Daripada kajian awal katanya, jangkitan hanya di bahagian paru-paru.

"Jadi, bahagian paru-paru mesti dipastikan "kuat" dan kita menyuntik haiwan itu supaya tidak mudah diserang bakteria.

"Kaedah semburan vaksin terus ke hidung memudahkan peresapan vaksin." katanya.

Memandangkan sistem pernafasan adalah kaedah utama jangkitan maka konsep vaksin ini untuk memperkukuhkan tahap ketahanan sistem badan.

"Pemberian vaksin ini secara semburan pada hidung memberi perlindungan kepada sistem pernafasan kambing dan biri-biri.

"Oleh itu, bakteria Mannhemia haemolytica yang memasuki sistem pernafasan kambing dan biri-biri gagal memulakan jangkitan. Ini menyelamatkan haiwan itu." katanya.

Penggunaan STVac7 amat sesuai digunakan penternak di Malaysia disebabkan kaedah penggunaan vaksin ini hanya diberi secara semburan ke dalam hidung haiwan terbabit.

"Produk ini murah dan berkesan dan boleh mengurangkan kematian akibat penyakit kepada 90 peratus.

"Jika haiwan itu dapat diselamatkan, ia membantu mengembangkan industri ternakan ruminan kecil dan meningkatkan pengeluaran daging kambing dan biri-biri tempatan," katanya.

DR Mohd Zamri (dua dari kiri) berkongsi idea ketika pelancaran vaksin, sambil disaksikan Dr Mohd Fauzi (kiri) dan Seleman (kanan) dan Dr Abu Bakar
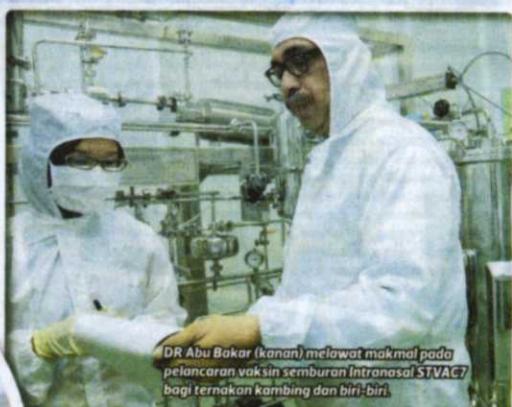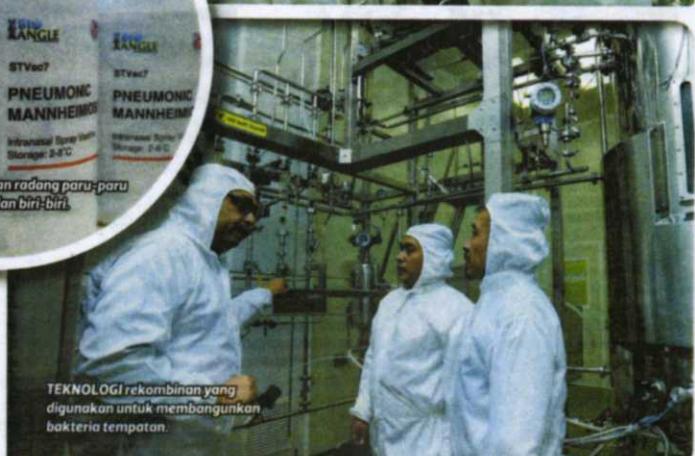

DR Abu Bakar (kanan) melawat makmal pada pelancaran vaksin semburan Intranasal STVAC7 bagi ternakan kambing dan biri-biri

VAKSIN jangkitan radang paru-paru pada kambing dan biri-biri

TEKNOLOGI rekombinan yang digunakan untuk membangunkan bakteria tempatan.

'Robust systems in place, but not impregnable'

KUALA LUMPUR: Cyber security agencies are constantly trying to be a few steps ahead of spies and hackers but acknowledge that firewalls used by agencies in the country, including in strategic areas, cannot fully prevent intrusion.

It is now banking on various security systems, including the Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII), a vehicle under the National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) established in 2006, to protect sensitive data, especially in the areas of defence and finance.

The country has also implemented the National Cryptography Policy to protect critical information in ministries, agencies and other entities, through a comprehensive implementation of trusted cryptography infrastructure.

CyberSecurity Malaysia chief executive officer Dr Amirudin Abdul Wahab said the government, through agencies including the National Security Council, annually conducts the National Cyber Drill

Dr Amirudin Abdul Wahab says Malaysia's cyber security initiatives are effective in fighting cyber threats

(code-named X-MAYA), where simulations are carried out to test systems and identify weaknesses in the national cyber security response.

"While we cannot stop our systems from being hacked into, our cyber security initiatives, including those under the NCSP, are effective in fighting cyber threats.

"Our systems will not be 100 per cent protected but they are resilient in mitigating attacks and protecting data and information.

"As cyber espionage is done through computer networks, organisations must conduct regular security audits and vulnerability assessments, penetration tests of their critical systems and review security procedures," he said.

Amirudin said the government realised the importance of having a secure, resilient and trusted cyber environment and would continue exploring various integrated solutions and initiatives aimed at strengthening the security of data.

"We must realise that cyber espionage is growing in sophistication in parallel with the ICT revolution and the perpetrators will always change their tools and techniques.

"The tendency to spy these days is alarming due to the rapid development of computer systems, the high connectivity and extensive information processing in today's ICT environment. It is almost impossible to prevent cyber espionage.

"Our approach should be innovative, and ministries, agencies, industry, academia, and experts should work together to come up with the most effective solutions through public-private sector cooperation."

He told the public that they needed to take precautions when communicating and managing their information online to prevent sensitive data from being accessed by unauthorised parties.

Online users should not open attachments or run applications and executables sent by unsolicited emails or other social media tools.

They should not use pirated software as these were often bundled with malicious software.

"There's always the risk of invasion of privacy, especially considering how dependent people are nowadays on the Internet for communication.

"The users themselves are the weakest link and leaks happen due to users' ignorance and negligence."

He said Malaysians could shield themselves from spying by choosing the trusted Secured Socket Layer (SSL)-based application, to protect their privacy.

He said the 2013 Symantec Cybercrime Report stated that almost half of mobile users failed to take basic precautions and more than a third experienced mobile cybercrime.

He said now that the country had a high mobile subscriber penetration rate, mobile devices would be the main points of access.

"Ineffective cyber security programmes, coupled with users' ignorance will increase the chances of having information and communication extracted by unauthorised parties," Amirudin said.

Keselamatan siber dipertingkat lindungi maklumat negara

> " CyberSecurity Malaysia tidak menerima sebarang laporan atau maklumat mengenai perkara terbabit, sama ada **intipan yang dilakukan itu dibuat terhadap infrastruktur maklumat kritikal negara**"

Amirudin Abdul Wahab,
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
CyberSecurity Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur: Kerajaan melalui CyberSecurity Malaysia meningkatkan tahap keselamatan sejak 2006 bagi melindungi aset maklumat kritikal daripada sebarang ancaman siber, termasuk pengintipan canggih.

Ia dilakukan menerusi Dasar Keselamatan Siber Negara (NCSP) yang merentasi rangkaian kerajaan, termasuk agensi dan entiti relevan bagi mengelak sistem negara diceroboh.

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutifnya, Dr Amirudin Abdul Wahab bagaimanapun mengakui 'cyber espionage' atau pengintipan canggih semakin membimbangkan serta perlu diberi perhatian ekoran pembangunan pesat teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT).

"Setakat ini, CyberSecurity Malaysia tidak menerima sebarang laporan atau maklumat mengenai perkara terbabit, sama ada intipan yang dilakukan itu dibuat terhadap infrastruktur maklumat kritikal negara atau intipan individu.

"Namun secara logiknya, intipan lebih mudah dijalankan terhadap orang perseorangan, berbanding infrastruktur kritikal," katanya kepada *BH* di sini, semalam.

Intipan guna tiga kaedah

Beliau berkata, intipan dilakukan dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah, iaitu yang dirujuk sebagai 'Social Engineering', 'Malware Infection' atau 'Advanced Persistent Threats'.

Amiruddin mengulas laporan akhbar mengenai dakwaan pemberi maklumat perisikan, Edward Joseph Snowden yang mendedahkan bahawa Amerika Syarikat mempunyai 90 kemudahan pengawasan elektronik di seluruh dunia termasuk di kedutaannya di Kuala Lumpur.

Mengulas lanjut isu berkenaan, beliau berkata, perkembangan pesat ICT menyebabkan sekatan ke atas aktiviti pengintipan canggih semakin mustahil, namun kerajaan melaksanakan Dasar Cryptography Kebangsaan untuk melindungi aset maklumat kritikal negara daripada ancaman itu.

"Langkah itu bagi melindungi data sensitif di bawah Infrastruktur Maklumat Kritikal Kebangsaan (CNII), termasuk bidang strategik pertahanan dan kewangan," katanya sambil menambah, pihaknya juga menetapkan standard tertentu bagi memastikan aset maklumat kritikal kebangsaan mencapai tahap selamat, berdaya tahan dan berdikari.