

ABSTRACT

Influenza is a major infectious disease, causing 5 million cases annually worldwide. Current influenza management uses annual vaccination and antiviral drugs, but prolonged use of antiviral could lead to resistance; thus, new antiviral options are needed. Fucoidan is a sulfated polysaccharide found in brown algae and has been found to have antiviral activity. In this study, fucoidan extracted from *padina sp* against seasonal influenza collected and cultured from i3L students. Newcastle disease virus was used as a model for influenza and sargassum instead of padina due to availability. TCID50 of NDV against MDCK cell culture were compared with fucoidan treated MDCK and virus. While 24-hour data showed a reduction of NDV TCID50 titer from 600 to 60, this finding's reliability is questionable due to the appearance of contamination in 48 hours.

Keywords: *Influenza A, Fucoidan, Brown Algae, Antiviral, MDCK*