

ABSTRAK

PROFIL MINERAL FOSFAT ANORGANIK (P), MAGNESIUM (Mg), DAN NATRIUM (Na) DARAH PADA KUDA YANG MENGALAMI KEGAGALAN KEBUNTINGAN DI DUSUN NABIN, DESA GULON, KABUPATEN MAGELANG

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Kegagalan kebuntingan merupakan salah satu gangguan reproduksi pada kuda. Salah satu faktor penyebabnya adalah rendahnya asupan nutrisi yang diberikan. Mineral merupakan nutrisi yang dibutuhkan ternak baik untuk memelihara kesehatan, pertumbuhan, dan reproduksi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui profil mineral P, Mg, dan Na pada darah kuda yang mengalami kegagalan kebuntingan.

Penelitian awal dilapangan dilakukan observasi dan wawancara pemilik kuda mengenai manajemen pemeliharaan dan reproduksi kuda. Diketahui bahwa empat kuda betina memiliki *S/C* lebih dari 2 kali sehingga memiliki tingkat kesuburan rendah. Penelitian lanjut dengan mengambil sampel darah dan swab vagina. Sampel darah diambil pada vena jugularis menggunakan jarum *venoject* yang dipasangkan *vacuum tube* dan *vacuum holder* EDTA. Sampel darah di analisis di Laboratorium Parahita. *Vaginal smear* dilakukan selama satu siklus estrus dilanjutkan pengecatan menggunakan larutan Giemsa. Data profil biokimia darah kuda gagal bunting dianalisis secara deskriptif dan jumlah sel vagina yang diperoleh dalam satu siklus estrus dianalisis dengan metode *Anova*.

Hasil analisis mineral fosfat anorganik, magnesium, dan natrium adalah P 3.19 ± 0.61 , Mg 2.14 ± 0.37 , Na 1.38 ± 1.41 . Hasil *vaginal smear* menunjukkan adanya satu sel yang mendominasi tiap fase selama satu siklus estrus. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa darah kuda dan gambaran sel epitel vagina adalah normal.

Kata kunci : Kuda, kegagalan kebuntingan, fosfat anorganik darah, magnesium darah, natrium darah, *vaginal smear*

ABSTRACT

BLOOD MINERAL PROFILE OF INORGANIC PHOSPHORUS (P), MAGNESIUM (MG), AND SODIUM (NA), IN HORSE WITH FAILED OF PREGNANCY IN NABIN DISTRICT, GULON, SALAM, MAGELANG

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Failed of pregnancy was one of the reproductive disorders in horses. One of the contributing factor is the low intake of nutrients provided. Minerals are nutrients needed both to keep the livestock health, growth, and reproduction. The purpose of this research was to know the profile of minerals P, Mg, and Na on horse blood with failed of pregnancy.

Initial research conducted in the field of observations and interviews of horse owner's on the management of maintenance and reproduction of horses. It was known that 4 mares have S/C more than 2 times. Further research that has been done by taking blood samples and vaginal swabs. Blood samples were taken in a jugular vein using a venoject needle paired with EDTA vacuum holder. Blood samples were analyzed at the Parahita Laboratory. The vaginal swab was performed during one estrous cycle and continued staining using giemsa. The macrominerals of horse blood were analyzed descriptively and vaginal swabs obtained in one estrus cycle was analyzed by the Anova method.

The result of minerals analyzed in horse were P 3.19 ± 0.61 , Mg 2.14 ± 0.37 , Na 1.38 ± 1.41 . The vaginal smear results showed the existence of a single cell that dominated every phase for one cycle of oestrus. Based on the research it was concluded that horse blood and vaginal epithel cell is normal.

Keywords : Horse, failed of pregnancy, blood inorganic phosphate, blood magnesium, blood natrium, *vaginal smear*