



INTISARI

PENGARUH PAPAIN TERHADAP INFEKSI CACING *Ascaridia galli* PADA AYAM PETELUR

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Beternak ayam petelur merupakan salah satu usaha yang diminati masyarakat di Indonesia. Permasalahan kesehatan unggas yang seringkali terjadi adalah penyakit parasit cacing dalam saluran pencernaan. Beragam obat antelmintik dari bahan alami sudah banyak dikembangkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh papain terhadap infeksi cacing *Ascaridia galli* pada ayam petelur. Sebanyak 20 sampel ayam *Lohman brown* betina umur 12 minggu diinfeksi telur *Ascaridia galli* stadium larva 2 infeksi sebanyak 19.109 telur L2 infeksi/ekor melalui peroral, sampel dibagi 2 kelompok yaitu 10 ayam kelompok A diberi pengobatan papain 1 ml/kgBB dan 10 ayam pada kelompok B diberikan piperazin 0,2 g/kgBB sebagai obat perbandingan, pengobatan via air minum 1 kali sebelum pemberian pakan. Feses dikoleksi masing-masing 3 sampel dari kelompok A dan B mulai hari nol sampai hari ketujuh setelah pengobatan, feses diperiksa dengan metode sentrifus dan *McMaster* untuk dihitung *eggs per gram* (EPG), efikasi obat dihitung menggunakan rumus *Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test* (FECRT). Hasil analisis statistika dengan *Mann-Whitney test* menunjukkan perbedaan efikasi yang signifikan *Asymp. sig* 0,037 ($p < 0,05$) didapatkan hasil perhitungan rata-rata efikasi kelompok A 57%, kelompok B 90,4% menunjukkan bahwa papain dengan dosis 1 ml/kgBB dapat bekerja sebagai obat antelmintik meskipun tidak seefektif piperazin.

Kata kunci: *Ascaridia galli*, *eggs per gram* (EPG), *Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test* (FECRT), Papain, Piperazin.



ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF PAPAIN ON *Ascaridia galli* WORM INFECTION IN LAYING HENS

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Layer chicken farming is one of the most popular businesses for people in Indonesia. Poultry health problems that often occur are endoparasit worms in digestive tract. Various anthelmintic drugs containing natural ingredients have been developed. This study aimed to determine the effect of papain on *Ascaridia galli* infection in laying hens. A total of 20 samples of female *Lohman brown* chickens aged 12 weeks were infected with *Ascaridia galli* worm eggs larvae stage 2 infective as many as 19.109 L2 infective/chicken, the samples were divided into 2 groups, 10 chickens in group A were treated with papain 1 ml /kgBB and 10 chickens in group B were given piperazine 0,2 g/kgBB as a comparison drug, treatment was given via drinking water one time before feeding. Three samples of feces were collected in groups A and B from day zero to day seven after being given treatment, feces were checked with centrifuge and *McMaster* methods to count eggs per gram (EPG) from each sample, Drug efficacy calculated using the Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT). The results were then analyzed statistically by the Mann-Whitney test method using SPSS software showed that $Asymp.sig$ 0.037 ($p < 0.05$), the results of the the average efficacy of group A 57% and group B was 90,4%, showed that papain at a dose of 1 ml/kgBB can work as an anthelmintic drug although it is not as effective as piperazine.

Keywords: *Ascaridia galli*, eggs per gram (EPG), Faecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT), Papain, Piperazine.