



ABSTRAK

CESTODIASIS PADA BURUNG ENDEMIK DI KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Burung memiliki banyak peran dalam masyarakat baik dari aspek sosial budaya maupun ekonomi. Selain burung hasil dari ternak masyarakat, banyak juga burung kicau yang dijual di pasaran berasal dari tangkapan secara liar atau alam bebas sehingga terkadang berperan dalam penyebaran penyakit ke unggas lain seperti infeksi cacing yang menyerang saluran pencernaan.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat infeksi cestoda pada berbagai kelompok omnivora, herbivora, karnivora dan insektivora yang dipelihara secara individu di Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Hewan uji yang digunakan adalah burung kicau yang dipelihara dalam kandang individu sebanyak 73 kandang. Burung tersebut terbagi atas empat kategori *feeding guild* yaitu omnivora (31), insektivora (25), herbivora (12) dan karnivora (5). Koleksi sampel feses dilakukan pada pagi hari pukul 08:00 - 10:00 WIB dan segera dikirim ke laboratorium untuk pemeriksaan parasitologik dengan menggunakan metode Uji Whitlock dan persentase hasi keseluruhan maupun berdasarkan *feeding guild* dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya infeksi cestoda secara keseluruhan sebesar 4,1 % untuk 73 sampel dan berdasarkan *feeding guild* kejadian infeksi hanya ditemukan pd kel omnivor sebesar 9,6%.

Kata kunci: burung kicau, kandang, pakan, cestoda.



ABSTRACT

CESTODIASIS IN ENDEMIC BIRDS IN BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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Birds have many roles in society, both from the socio-cultural and economic aspects. In addition to birds produced from community livestock, many chirping birds sold in the market come from wild catches or the wild, so they sometimes play a role in spreading diseases to other birds such as worm infections that attack the digestive tract.

This study was aimed to determine the level of infection of cestodes in various groups of omnivores, herbivores, carnivores and insectivores reared individually in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The experimental animal used were chirping birds which were kept in individual cages of 73 cages. The birds were divided into four categories of feeding guilds, namely omnivores (31), insectivores (25), herbivores (12) and carnivores (5). Stool sample collection was carried out in the morning at 08:00 - 10:00 WIB and immediately sent to the laboratory for parasitological examination using the Whitlock test method and the percentage of overall yield and based on the feeding guild were analyzed descriptively.

The results of this study showed that the overall cestode infection was 4.1% for 73 samples and based on the feeding guild, the incidence of infection was only found in the omnivore group of 9.6%.

Keywords: chirping birds, cage, feed, cestoda.