ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN RASIO NEUTROFIL/LIMFOSIT (N/L) ANTARA BETINA BUNTING DAN BETINA LAKTASI PADA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS

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Domba ekor tipis merupakan jenis domba yang paling banyak dipelihara di Indonesia. Rasio neutrofil dan limfosit (N/L) dapat menjadi indikator stres domba. Kondisi stres dapat menyebabkan hewan mengalami gangguan pertumbuhan, produktivitas, dan perubahan perilaku. Namun penelitian rasio N/L selama periode kebuntingan dan laktasi pada domba ekor tipis masih kurang dan variasi status fisiologis seperti kondisi bunting dan laktasi dapat menyebabkan perbedaan rasio N/L. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan rerata rasio N/L pada domba ekor tipis bunting dan laktasi. Sampel yang digunakan adalah tujuh ekor domba bunting (umur antara 10 bulan sampai 3 tahun dengan berat badan rata-rata antara 35 kg sampai 50 kg) dan lima ekor domba menyusui (umur antara 18 bulan sampai 3 tahun dengan berat badan rata-rata 35 kg sampai 50 kg) yang dipelihara di El Farm Ternak Domba Kambing, Berbah, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan metode *Independent T-test* dengan bantuan software SPSS versi 16. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa rasio N/L domba bunting (0,61 ± 0,95) dan domba laktasi (0,23 ± 0,30) tidak berbeda nyata (P>0,05). Kesimpulan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan status fisiologis bunting dan laktasi tidak berpengaruh pada rerata rasio N/L pada domba betina ekor tipis.

Kata kunci : Domba ekor tipis, bunting, laktasi, rasio N/L, stres.

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (N/L) BETWEEN PREGNANT AND LACTATION EWES IN THIN TAIL SHEEP

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Thin-tailed sheep are the most widely kept breed of sheep in Indonesia. The ratio of neutrophils and lymphocytes (N/L) can be an indicator of stress in sheep. Stress conditions can cause animals to experience impaired growth, productivity, and behavioural changes. However, research on the N/L ratio during pregnancy and lactation in thin-tailed sheep is still lacking and variations in physiological status such as pregnancy and lactation conditions can cause differences in the N/L ratio. This study was conducted to determine the difference in the mean ratio of N/L in thin-tailed and lactating sheep. The samples used were seven pregnant sheep (aged between 10 months to 3 years with an average body weight of 35 kg to 50 kg) and five lactating sheep (aged between 18 months to 3 years with an average weight of 35 kg up to 50 kg) which are kept at El Farm for Sheep and Goats, Berbah, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The data obtained were analyzed using the Independent T-test method with the help of SPSS version 16 software. The results showed that the N/L ratio of pregnant sheep (0.61 ± 0.95) and lactating sheep (0.23 ± 0.30) did not. significantly different ($P>0.05$). The conclusion obtained from this study showed that differences in the physiological status of pregnancy and lactation did not affect the N/L ratio in thin-tailed ewes.

Keywords: Thin tailed sheep, pregnant, lactation, N/L ratio, stress.