

ABSTRAK

DETEKSI *Toxoplasma gondii* PADA DAGING AYAM BROILER YANG DIJUAL DI PASAR TRADISIONAL KAPANEWON SENTOLO SERTA PANJATAN, KABUPATEN KULON PROGO DENGAN METODE *POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION* (PCR)

**Debora Silka Reberta
18/427301/KH/09675**

Toxoplasma gondii merupakan protozoa yang dapat menyebabkan penyakit zoonosis yang disebut dengan toksoplasmosis. Penularan *Toxoplasma gondii* dapat terjadi akibat ingesti oosista yang telah bersporulasi. Kejadian toksoplasmosis di Indonesia mencapai 6-70% pada hewan dan 43-88% pada manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi adanya *Toxoplasma gondii* dengan metode *polymerase chain reaction* (PCR) pada daging ayam broiler yang dijual pada pasar tradisional di Kapanewon Sentolo serta Panjatan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Sampel berupa lima daging ayam broiler dari beberapa pasar tradisional di Kapanewon Sentolo serta Panjatan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Sampel dilakukan isolasi DNA. Proses amplifikasi DNA dilakukan dengan menggunakan primer APTOXOF5 dan APTOXOR5. Hasil elektroforesis diamati di bawah sinar ultraviolet untuk mengamati adanya pola migrasi DNA pada gel-agarose.

Visualisasi hasil elektroforesis di atas menunjukkan adanya pendaran pita DNA berukuran 409 bp sebagai target amplifikasi terhadap gen B1 *T. gondii* yang spesifik untuk mendeteksi infeksi parasit tersebut. Pada penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa daging ayam broiler yang dijual di pasar tradisional Kapanewon Sentolo serta Panjatan, Kabupaten Kulon Progo dapat dideteksi adanya *T. gondii* menggunakan metode *polymerase chain reaction* (PCR).

Kata kunci: daging ayam broiler, Kulon Progo, *polymerase chain reaction*, toksoplasmosis, *Toxoplasma gondii*

ABSTRACT

***Toxoplasma gondii* DETECTION IN BROILER CHICKEN MEAT SOLD AT TRADITIONAL MARKETS IN SENTOLO AND PANJATAN DISTRICTS , KULON PROGO REGENCY WITH POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) METHOD**

Debora Silka Reberta
18/427301/KH/09675

Toxoplasma gondii is a protozoan that can cause a zoonotic disease called toxoplasmosis. Transmission of *Toxoplasma gondii* can occur due to ingestion of sporulated oocysts. The incidence of Toxoplasmosis in Indonesia reaches 6-70% in animals and 43-88% in humans. This study aims to detect the presence of *Toxoplasma gondii* infection with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method in broiler chicken meat that sold at traditional markets in Sentolo and Panjatan Districts, Kulon Progo Regency.

The sample consisted of five broiler chicken meat from several traditional markets in Sentolo and Panjatan Districts, Kulon Progo Regency. The broiler chicken meat samples were isolated. The DNA amplification process was carried out using APTOXOF5 and APTOXOR5 primers. The results of electrophoresis were observed under ultraviolet light which would indicate the presence of DNA migration patterns in the agarose gel.

The visualization of the electrophoresis result above shows the presence of DNA band measuring 409 bp as a target for amplification of the specific B1 *T. gondii* gene to detect the parasite's infection. In this study, concluded that broiler chicken meat sold in traditional markets of Sentolo and Panjatan Districts, Kulon Progo Regency could detect the presence *T. gondii* infection using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method.

Keywords: broiler chicken meat, Kulon Progo, polymerase chain reaction, Toxoplasmosis, *Toxoplasma gondii*