



ABSTRAK

DETEKSI HORMON PROGESTERON PADA SUSU DAN FESES SAPI PERAH LAKTASI SORE HARI

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Pengukuran kadar hormon reproduksi dapat dilakukan secara invasif maupun non-invasif. Metode invasif dilakukan dengan mengukur kadar hormon yang diperoleh dari darah sedangkan metode non-invasif diperoleh dari feses, urin, dan susu. Konsentrasi hormon steroid dalam feses menunjukkan kesamaan dengan konsentrasi dalam plasma, tetapi terdapat jeda waktu yang berbeda tiap spesies, sekitar 12 jam hingga 2 hari, sedangkan pada susu menunjukkan kadar yang lebih tinggi akibat sifat lipofilik steroid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan kadar hormon progesteron dari sampel feses dan susu sehingga dapat digunakan untuk acuan data fisiologi. Pada penelitian menggunakan sampel feses dan susu sapi FH yang dipelihara di Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan selama 9 hari. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa range kadar sampel progesteron feses 29,36 - 1432,60 ng/gr feses kering, sedangkan progesteron susu 3,99 - 87,00 ng/ml. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, kadar progesteron sapi periode laktasi memiliki rata-rata $327,62 \pm 52,68$ ng/gr feses kering sedangkan pada susu $40,32 \pm 29,41$ ng/ml.

Kata kunci: Progesteron, susu, feses, metode non-invasif.



ABSTRACT

DETECTION OF PROGESTERONE HORMON IN MILK AND FECES OF LACTATING DAIRY COW AT AFTERNOON

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Measurement of the level of reproduction hormone can be done by invasive or non-invasive methods. The invasive method is carried out by measuring hormone levels obtained from the blood while the non-invasive method is obtained from feces, urine, and milk. The levels of steroid hormone in feces shows similarity to the levels in plasma, but there was a different time lg for each species, about 12 hours to 2 days, while in milk showed higher levels due to the lipophilic of steroids. This research aims to determine the comparison of progesterone levels from feces and milk sample so it can be used as a reference for physiological data. The research uses feces and milk sample from Friesian Holstein cattle maintained at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. Sampling was carried out for 9 days. The result showed the range of the levels of progesterone in feces sample was 29,36 – 1432,60 ng/gr dry feces, while milk progesterone was 3,99 – 87,00 ng/ml. Based on the result of the research, the progesterone levels of cow during the lactation period had an average of $327,62 \pm 52,68$ ng/gr dry feces, while in milk it was $40,32 \pm 29,41$ ng/ml.

Keyword: progesterone, milk, feces, non-invasive method