

INTISARI

EFEKTIVITAS ALBENDAZOLE PADA NEMATODIASIS SAPI PERAH DI PETERNAKAN SAPI PERAH RAKYAT KECEMATAN TEGALOMBO KABUPATEN PACITAN

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Nematodiasis adalah penyakit yang disebabkan cacing nematoda yang dapat diderita sapi perah segala usia. Penyakit ini mempunyai gejala klinis antara lain kurus, rambut kusam berdiri dan diare. Albendazole merupakan obat cacing berspektrum luas yang sering digunakan oleh peternak karena mudah didapat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menentukan prevalensi, gejala klinis dan efektivitas albendazole terhadap nematodiasis pada sapi perah di peternakan sapi perah rakyat Kecamatan Tegalombo, Kabupaten Pacitan. Penelitian ini menggunakan 50 ekor sapi perah yang tidak bunting. Semua sapi diperiksa secara fisik meliputi kondisi umum, suhu tubuh, frekuensi nafas dan pulsus. Sampel feses diambil dan diperiksa adanya telur cacing dengan metode natif, apung dan Mc Master. Sapi yang positif menderita nematodiasis diambil sampel darahnya untuk diperiksa profil darahnya. Sapi penderita nematodiasis selanjutnya diterapi albendazole dengan dosis 10 mg/kg BB satu kali pemberian secara per oral. Perkembangan hasil terapi diamati dengan cara dilakukan pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan sampel feses pada hari ke 3, 7, 14 dan 21 dan sampel darah pada hari ke 21. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi nematodiasis sapi perah sebesar 30%. Sapi penderita nematodiasis menunjukkan feses lembek, adanya telur nematoda pada fesesnya dan terjadi anemia. Telur cacing yang ditemukan adalah kelompok telur *Strongyle*, *Toxocara sp.*, dan *Trichuris*. Efektivitas albendazole terhadap nematodiasis pada sapi perah masih tinggi yakni > 95%. Disimpulkan bahwa albendazole mempunyai efektivitas yang tinggi untuk mengobati nematodiasis.

Kata kunci: Albendazole, gejala klinis, sapi perah, nematodiasis

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALBENDAZOLE TO NEMATODIASIS OF DAIRY COW AT DAIRY COW FARM IN TEGALOMBO SUBDISTRICT, PACITAN DISTRICT

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Nematodiasis is one of disease that caused by nematode which can suffering dairy cows at all of ages. This disease has clinical symptoms such as skinny, dull and stiff fur and diarrhea. Albendazole is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic drug that was often used by breeders because it was easy to obtained. The aim of this research is to determine the effectiveness of albendazole to nematodiasis in a dairy cow farm at Tegalombo subdistrict, Pacitan district. This research used 50 samples that not pregnancy dairy cows. All of the cattle examined physically, including general condition, body temperature, respiratory, and pulse. Fecal samples were taken and examined for the possibility of worm eggs using the nativ method, floating method, and Mc Master method. The positive cows for nematodiasis were taken their blood for hematological examination. The cows then treated with albendazole at a single dose of 10 mg/kg BW PO. The progress of therapy result observed by physical, fecal examination on the 3rd, 7th, 14th, and 21st days and blood samples on the day 21st. The results of the study were known that the prevalence nematodiasis of dairy cow was 30%. The nematodiasis of cows showed soft feces, there were eggs of nematode in feces and anemia. The worm eggs found are *Strongyle* eggs grup, *Toxocara sp.*, and *Trichuris sp.* The effectiveness of albendazole to nematodiasis in dairy cows are still high at >95%. Concluded that albendazole has a high effectiveness for treated nematodiasis.

Keywords: *albendazole, clinical symptoms, dairy cow, nematodiasis*