

**PERBANDINGAN PEWARNAAN HEMATOKSILIN-EOSIN DAN
PERIODIC ACID-SCHIFF ORGAN HEPAR DAN SEKUM PADA KASUS
Tetratrichomonas gallinarum DI PETERNAKAN KALKUN KABUPATEN
KUDUS, JAWA TENGAH**

Oleh:

MUHAMMAD MIFTAHURROHIM
20/460981/SV/18062

INTISARI

Kalkun merupakan salah satu unggas konsumsi yang sudah mulai dipelihara di Indonesia salah satunya di Kabupaten Kudus, Jawa Tengah. Salah satu parasit protozoa yang menyerang kalkun yakni *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* yang berpredileksi di hepar dan sekum. Infeksi dari parasit protozoa tersebut sering kali hanya diare kemudian dapat terjadi kematian sehingga tidak dapat mengontrol kasus pada suatu kelompok ternak atau peternakan kalkun. Kematian kalkun disertai gejala diare yang dicurigai adanya infeksi *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* yang ditemukan di salah satu peternakan kalkun di Kudus, Jawa Tengah. Kalkun tersebut dilakukan nekropsi dan ditemukan adanya multifoci, nekrosis, edema, dan hemoragi pada hepar dan sekum. Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan klinis dilakukan pembuatan preparat histologi dimulai dari fiksasi organ dengan formalin 10%, *trimming*, dehidrasi, *clearing*, infiltrasi parafin, pengeblokan, pemotongan selanjutnya diwarnai Hematoksilin-eosin (HE) dan *Periodic Acid-Schiff* (PAS) kemudian dibandingkan antara dua pewarna HE dan PAS sebagai peneguhan diagnosa dari infeksi tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil pewarnaan preparat histologi pada penelitian ini, pewarnaan HE lebih disarankan sebagai peneguhan diagnosa dikarenakan agen penyebab infeksi *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* dapat terlihat jelas dalam sampel preparat histologi yang terwanai oleh HE sedangkan dalam pewarnaan PAS agen penyakit tersebut sulit ditemukan karena pewarnaan yang terlalu pekat. Pekatnya pewarnaan PAS bisa disebabkan oleh durasi dalam proses pewarnaan yang terlalu lama.

Kata kunci : Kalkun, *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum*, preparat histologi, hematoksilin-eosin (HE), *periodic acid-schiff* (PAS)

COMPARISON BETWEEN HEMATOKSILIN-EOSIN AND *PERIODIC ACID-SCHIFF* STAINING OF HEPAR AND CECUM ORGANS IN THE CASE OF *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* IN TURKEY FARMS, KUDUS REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA

By:

MUHAMMAD MIFTAHURROHIM
20/460981/SV/18062

ABSTRACT

Turkeys are one of the consumption poultry that has started to be raised in Indonesia, one of which is in Kudus Regency, Central Java. One of the protozoan parasites that attack turkeys is *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* which has a predilection for the liver and cecum. Infection from the protozoan parasite is often only diarrhea and then death can occur so that it cannot control cases in a herd or turkey farm. The death of a turkey accompanied by symptoms of diarrhea is suspected of being infected with *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* which was found in a turkey farm in Kudus, Central Java. The turkey was necropsied and found to have multifoci, necrosis, edema, and hemorrhage in the liver and cecum. Based on the results of clinical examination, histological preparations were made starting from organ fixation with 10% formalin, trimming, dehydration, clearing, paraffin infiltration, blocking, cutting then stained with Hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and Periodic Acid-Schiff (PAS) then compared between the two dyes HE and PAS as confirmation of the diagnosis of the infection. Based on the results of staining of histological preparations in this study, HE staining is recommended as confirmation of the diagnosis because the causative agent of *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum* infection can be seen clearly in HE-stained histological samples, whereas in PAS staining the disease agent is difficult to find because the staining is too concentrated. The concentration of PAS staining can be caused by the duration of the staining process which is too long.

Keywords : Turkey, *Tetratrichomonas gallinarum*, histologi slide, hematoksilin-eosin (HE), *periodic acid-schiff* (PAS)