

ABSTRAK

EFEKTIVITAS PEMBERIAN IVERMECTIN DAN ALBENDAZOLE TERHADAP NEMATODA PADA DOMBA PETERNAKAN KANDANG TERNAK BAROKAH PLERET

Elly Rahmawati

19/445424/KH/10193

Domba merupakan komoditas ternak yang cukup banyak digemari peternak Indonesia. Kendala yang dihadapi peternak salah satunya adalah gangguan kesehatan akibat infeksi nematoda gastrointestinal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kejadian infeksi nematoda gastrointestinal serta efikasi ivermectin dan albendazole terhadap nematoda gastrointestinal domba di Peternakan Kandang Ternak Barokah Pleret. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan 30 domba ekor tipis. Sampel feses dikoleksi secara langsung dari rektum setiap hewan untuk identifikasi jenis nematoda dan jumlah *egg per gram*. Selain itu, dilakukan pemeriksaan klinis dilihat dari kondisi tubuh dan mukosa mata dengan metode standar. Pemeriksaan telur cacing dan jumlah EPG dilakukan dengan metode uji apung *Whitlock*. Hewan yang terinfeksi nematoda gastrointestinal digunakan untuk pengujian efikasi nematoda terhadap ivermectin dan albendazole dengan metode *fecal egg count reduction test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 60% (18 dari 30) domba terinfeksi nematoda gastrointestinal. Jenis nematoda gastrointestinal yang ditemukan diantaranya *Haemonchus* sp. 43,3%, *Strongyloides* sp. 16,7%, *Trichostrongylus* sp. 10%, *Cooperia* sp. 10%, dan *Trichuris* sp. 3,3%. Infeksi nematodiasis dengan derajat infeksi rendah (EPG $126,67 \pm 113$) sebesar 83,3%, sedang (EPG $868,33 \pm 406,8$) sebesar 16,7%. Nilai *Body Condition Score* hewan yang terinfeksi dengan derajat infeksi ringan dan sedang masing-masing sebesar $2,67 \pm 0,49$ dan $2,00 \pm 0$, sedangkan hewan yang tidak terinfeksi memiliki nilai BCS yang lebih tinggi sebesar $2,92 \pm 0,29$ ($P < 0,05$). Nilai FAMACHA© hewan yang terinfeksi dengan derajat infeksi ringan dan sedang masing-masing sebesar $4,1 \pm 0,80$ dan $4,3 \pm 0,58$, sedangkan hewan yang tidak terinfeksi sebesar $3,17 \pm 0,72$ ($P < 0,05$). Hasil pemeriksaan pengujian FECRT ivermectin dan albendazole menunjukkan 100%. Disimpulkan bahwa (1) kejadian infeksi nematoda gastrointestinal pada domba memiliki dampak pada status kesehatan dan kondisi tubuh hewan (2) penggunaan ivermectin dan albendazole efektif untuk memberantas nematoda gastrointestinal pada domba di Peternakan Kandang Ternak Barokah Pleret.

Kata kunci : Domba, Nematoda Gastrointestinal, Albendazole, Ivermectin, FECRT

ABSTRACT

EFFICACY OF IVERMECTIN AND ALBENDAZOLE AGAINST NEMATODES IN SHEEP OF BAROKAH PLERET FARM

Elly Rahmawati

19/445424/KH/10193

Sheep is a commodity that is quite popular among Indonesian farmers. One of the issues faced by farmers is health problems due to gastrointestinal nematode infections. This study aims to determine the incidence of gastrointestinal nematode infection and the efficacy of ivermectin and albendazole against gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep at Barokah Pleret Farm. This study was conducted with 30 thin-tailed sheep. Fecal samples were collected directly from the rectum of each animal for identification of nematode species and eggs per gram. In addition, clinical examination of body condition and eye mucosa was conducted using standard methods. Examination of worm eggs and EPG counts was conducted using the Whitlock's test. Animals infected with gastrointestinal nematodes were used for testing the efficacy of nematodes against ivermectin and albendazole using the fecal egg count reduction test method. The results showed that 60% (18 out of 30) sheep were infected with gastrointestinal nematodes. The types of gastrointestinal nematodes found included *Haemonchus* sp. 43.3%, *Strongyloides* sp. 16.7%, *Trichostrongylus* sp. 10%, *Cooperia* sp. 10%, and *Trichuris* sp. 3.3%. Nematodiasis infection with a low degree of infection (EPG 126.67 ± 113) amounted to 83.3%, medium (EPG 868.33 ± 406.8) amounted to 16.7%. Body Condition Score values of infected animals with mild and moderate degrees of infection were 2.67 ± 0.49 and 2.00 ± 0 , respectively, while uninfected animals had a higher BCS value of 2.92 ± 0.29 ($P < 0.05$). FAMACHA© values of infected animals with mild and moderate degrees of infection were 4.1 ± 0.80 and 4.3 ± 0.58 , respectively, while uninfected animals were 3.17 ± 0.72 ($P < 0.05$). FECRT testing results of ivermectin and albendazole showed 100%. It was concluded that (1) the incidence of gastrointestinal nematode infection in sheep has an impact on the health status and body condition of animals (2) the use of ivermectin and albendazole is effective for eradicating gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep at Barokah Pleret Farm.

Key Words : Sheep, Gastrointestinal Nematoda, Albendazole, Ivermectin, FECRT