

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SUPLEMEN TEPUNG TULANG IKAN BANDENG (*Chanos chanos*) TERHADAP KADAR TIROKSIN (T4) PADA AYAM BANGKOK (*Gallus gallus*)

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Ayam Bangkok dikenal sebagai ayam petarung yang memiliki postur tubuh tinggi, besar, dan gagah dibandingkan ayam kampung yang umum dipelihara masyarakat namun secara genetik pertumbuhan ayam Bangkok relatif lambat. Hormon tiroksin (T4) merupakan hormon yang dapat memacu laju pertumbuhan. Ikan bandeng (*Chanos chanos*) kaya akan protein yang dapat membantu proses pertumbuhan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian suplemen tepung tulang ikan bandeng (*Chanos chanos*) terhadap hormon tiroksin (T4) ayam Bangkok (*Gallus gallus*).

Penelitian ini menggunakan 9 ekor ayam Bangkok jantan umur ± 3 bulan yang terbagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol (P0) yang diberi pakan basal dan kelompok perlakuan (P1) yang diberi suplemen pakan tepung tulang ikan bandeng sebanyak 3,3 g/ekor. Pemberian suplemen dilakukan selama 5 minggu. Sampel darah diambil pada hari ke-7 disetiap minggunya kemudian dianalisis menggunakan ELISA.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadi fluktuasi kadar hormon tiroksin pada kelompok kontrol maupun kelompok perlakuan. Penurunan kadar T4 tertinggi pada kelompok kontrol hari ke-14 mencapai $0,92 \pm 0,64 \mu\text{g/dL}$ sedangkan pada kelompok perlakuan hanya $0,08 \pm 0,02 \mu\text{g/dL}$. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perubahan yang signifikan antara kelompok kontrol dan perlakuan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian suplemen tepung tulang ikan bandeng berpengaruh pada kadar tiroksin ayam Bangkok meskipun tidak signifikan.

Kata kunci : ayam Bangkok, hormon tiroksin, ikan bandeng, protein.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF BONE MEAL SUPPLEMENTATION OF MILK FISH (*Chanos chanos*) ON THYROXINE (T4) LEVELS IN BANGKOK CHICKEN (*Gallus gallus*)

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Bangkok chicken is known as a fighting chicken that has a tall, big, and stout body compared to native chickens that are commonly kept by the community, but genetically the growth of Bangkok chickens is relatively slow. Thyroxine hormone (T4) is a hormone that can stimulate growth rate. Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) is rich in protein which can help the growth process. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of giving milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) bone meal supplements to the thyroxine hormone (T4) of Bangkok chicken (*Gallus gallus*).

This study used 9 male Bangkok chickens aged ± 3 months which were divided into 2 groups, namely the control group (P0) which was given basal feed and the treatment group (P1) which was given a feed supplement of milkfish bone meal as much as 3.3 g/head. Supplements were given for 5 weeks. Blood samples were taken on the 7th day each week and then analyzed using ELISA.

The results showed that there were fluctuations in the levels of the hormone thyroxine in the control and treatment groups. The highest decrease in T4 levels in the control group on day 14 reached 0.92 ± 0.64 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ while in the treatment group it was only 0.08 ± 0.02 $\mu\text{g/dL}$. The results of the static analysis showed that there was no significant change between the control and treatment groups. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the administration of milkfish bone meal supplementation had an effect on the thyroxine levels of Bangkok chickens, although it was not significant.

Keywords: bangkok chicken, thyroxine hormone, milkfish, protein.