

INTISARI

PREVALENSI DAN FAKTOR CEMARAN *Staphylococcus aureus* PADA SUSU KAMBING PERANAKAN ETTAWA DI KABUPATEN SLEMAN DAN BANTUL

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Susu kambing Peranakan Ettawa (PE) semakin diminati masyarakat sebagai alternatif sumber protein hewani. Bakteri patogen seperti *Staphylococcus aureus* perlu dikendalikan untuk menjamin keamanan konsumen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kontaminasi *Staphylococcus aureus* dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh dalam pencemaran tersebut di peternakan kambing PE di Kabupaten Sleman dan Kabupaten Bantul.

Sebanyak 92 sampel susu diambil secara random yang berasal dari 46 peternak di Kabupaten Sleman dan Kabupaten Bantul. Faktor – faktor resiko pencemaran di kumpulkan berdasarkan wawancara kepada peternak dan observasi di peternakan. Isolasi bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* dilakukan dengan media selektif *Vogel-Johnson Agar* (VJA). Profil peternakan dan ternak di analisis secara deskriptif dan asosisasi faktor resiko dengan cemaran *Staphylococcus aureus* di analisis menggunakan *chi-square* (X^2) dan *odd ratio*.

Seluruh peternak di Kabupaten Sleman dan Bantul memelihara kambing PE menggunakan kandang panggung dan 50% (46/92) ternak mereka belum pernah dilaporkan mengalami sakit (mastitis, diare, scabies, dan bloat). Tingkat cemaran *Staphylococcus aureus* pada susu kambing PE sebesar 95,7% (88/92) yang tersebar pada seluruh kelompok ternak. Cemaran *Staphylococcus aureus* tidak berasosiasi dengan faktor umur, periode laktasi, produksi susu, penyakit ambing dan pH susu.

Kata kunci : Susu kambing PE, *Staphylococcus aureus*, faktor resiko.

ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF *Staphylococcus aureus* CONTAMINATION IN ETTAWA CROSSBREED GOAT'S MILK IN THE DISTRICT OF SLEMAN AND BANTUL

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People had been interesting to consume Ettawa Crossbreed goat's milk. The pathogenic bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus* should be controlled to ensure consumer safety. This study aims were done determine the prevalence of contamination of *Staphylococcus aureus* and analyzed the risk factors that contaminated in Ettawa Crossbreed goat's milk from the district of Sleman and Bantul.

A total of 92 samples of milk taken at random from the 46 Ettawa Crossbreed goat farmers in the district of Sleman and Bantul. Risk factors were collected by interview to the farmers and observed direct on the farm. Isolation of *Staphylococcus aureus* were done using selective media *Vogel-Johnson Agar* (VJA). The profile of farm management presented by statistic descriptive and association between risk factors and *Staphylococcus aureus* contamination were analyzed using the *Chi-square* (X^2) and *odds ratio*.

Entire Ettawa Crossbreed goat farmers used slatter house to keep the cattle. Fourty six from 92 (50%) Ettawa Crossbreed goat were reported never get the diseases (mastitis, diarrhea, scabies, and Bloat). The prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* contamination of Ettawa Crossbred goat's milk was 95,7% in all farms. *Staphylococcus aureus* contamination was had not association to the age, lactation period, milk production, udder diseases and pH of milk.

Key words: Ettawa Crossbred goat's milk, *Staphylococcus aureus*, risk factor.