

## INTISARI

### Kajian Klinis dan Laboratoris Babesiosis pada Sapi di Kecamatan Sleman, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

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Babesiosis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh parasit darah *Babesia sp.* dan dapat ditularkan melalui vektor caplak famili Ixodidae. Laporan kejadian babesiosis pada sapi di Kecamatan Sleman, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta yang berkaitan dengan kajian klinis dan laboratoris belum pernah dilaporkan, sehingga tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui manifestasi klinis dan pemeriksaan laboratoris babesiosis pada sapi di wilayah tersebut. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria sapi terinfestasi caplak, tidak bunting/pasca IB, sudah diberi obat cacing, dan sudah vaksin PMK dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 45 ekor sapi. Metode penelitian diawali dengan anamnesis dan pemeriksaan fisik pada sapi, dilanjutkan pemeriksaan laboratoris berupa ulas darah dengan pewarnaan Giemsa 10%, pemeriksaan hematologi, urinalisis serta *nested Polymerase Chain Reaction* (PCR) berdasarkan sekuens *Internal Transcribed Spacer* (ITS1-5.8s). Sekuens yang didapat dianalisis menggunakan *software* MEGA XI. Hasil uji mikroskopis ulas darah menunjukkan sebanyak 2,2% positif terhadap *Babesia sp.* dan hasil uji PCR menunjukkan sebanyak 13,3% sampel positif terhadap *Babesia naoakii*. Temuan klinis sapi yang mengalami babesiosis pada penelitian ini menunjukkan 33% sapi mengalami demam, 30% laju jantung meningkat, dan 16,5% laju respirasi meningkat. Seluruh sampel mengalami keputihan dan tidak ditemukan adanya hemoglobinuria. Hasil hematologi sapi yang mengalami babesiosis menunjukkan 33,3% anemia normositik hipokromik, 16,6% anemia makrositik normokromik, 50% trombositopenia, 50% monositosis, dan 16,6% leukopenia. Sanitasi kandang, pemberian anti-ektoparasit, dan infestasi caplak berhubungan erat dengan kejadian babesiosis. Seluruh sampel pada penelitian ini identik terhadap sekuens *Babesia naoakii* yang berasal dari Sri Lanka dengan panjang sekuens 509 nt dan jarak genetik 0,2%.

**Kata Kunci:** Babesia, babesiosis, sapi, ITS

## ABSTRACT

### Clinical and Laboratory Findings of Cattle Babesiosis in Sleman Subdistrict, Sleman Distric, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Babesiosis is the disease caused by *Babesia sp.* and transmitted by tick vector from Ixodidae family. The report of cattle babesiosis occurrence in Sleman Subdistrict, Sleman District, Special Region of Yogyakarta related with clinical findings and laboratory examination had not been published, thus the purpose of this study was to obtain the data of clinical findings and laboratory examination of cattle babesiosis in these area. The sampling method used purposive sampling with some criterias, such as tick infestation of the cattle, not pregnant/post AI, dewormed, and FMD vaccinated with 45 samples of beef cattles. The method was initiated by taking the history and physical examination of the cattles, laboratory examination used blood smear with Giemsa 10% staining, hematology, urinalysis, and nested Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) based on Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS1-5.8s) sequences. The obtained sequences were analyzed with MEGA XI software. The microscopic result showed 2,2% samples were positive with *Babesia sp.* and 13,3% positive with *Babesia naoakii* by nested PCR method. The clinical findings of cattle babesiosis in this research showed 33% cattles got fever, 30% heart rate increased, 16,5% respiration rate increased. All the samples were pale in membrane mucous and hemoglobinuria were absent. The hematology result showed 33,3% hypochromic normocytic anaemia, 16,6% normochromic macrocytic anaemia, 50% thrombocytopenia, 50% monocytosis, and 16,6% leucopenia. All the samples in this research were similar with *Babesia naoakii* sequences from Sri Lanka with the sequences length 509 nt and genetic distance was 0,2%.

**Keywords:** Babesia, babesiosis, cattle, ITS