

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI PEMBERIAN PYRANTEL PAMOAT TERHADAP INFEKSI CACING KAIT PADA ANJING DI YOGYAKARTA

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Infeksi cacing kait merupakan masalah cukup serius yang sering dihadapi para pemilik anjing. Berbagai gejala klinis dapat timbul akibat infeksi cacing ini, contohnya adalah batuk, diare, lesu, iritasi kulit, masalah pernapasan, hingga kematian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas dari pirantel pamoat dalam mengobati infeksi cacing kait pada anjing. Penelitian ini menggunakan 24 sampel feses anjing di daerah Yogyakarta yang terinfeksi cacing kait secara alami. Sampel diidentifikasi secara kualitatif menggunakan pemeriksaan feses metode flotasi sentrifugasi dan secara kuantitatif menggunakan metode McMaster. Anjing yang positif terinfeksi cacing kait diberi pengobatan pirantel pamoat. Sampel feses diambil pada hari ke-0 (sebelum pengobatan), hari ke-7, dan hari ke-14 (setelah pengobatan). Evaluasi efektivitas obat menggunakan metode *Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test* (FECRT) dan data dianalisis menggunakan metode *Normality test* uji *Shapiro-Wilk* dan uji Friedman. Antelmintika pirantel pamoat terbukti sangat efektif mengobati infeksi cacing kait (Nilai FECRT 100%). Uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara rata-rata penurunan EPG cacing kait pada ketiga kelompok dalam interval waktu pengukuran (nilai signifikansi asimtotik 0,00, *asympt. sig.* <0,05). Kesimpulannya adalah pirantel pamoat sangat efektif untuk menurunkan jumlah telur cacing pada feses anjing.

Kata kunci: cacing kait, EPG, FECRT, McMaster, pirantel pamoat, uji Friedman.

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF PYRANTEL PAMOATE ADMINISTRATION ON HOOKWORM INFECTION IN DOGS IN YOGYAKARTA

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Hookworm infection is a serious problem that dog owners often face. Various clinical symptoms can arise due to this worm infection, for example coughing, diarrhea, lethargy, skin irritation, respiratory problems, and even death. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of pyrantel pamoate in treating hookworm infections in dogs. This study used 24 dog feces samples in the Yogyakarta area that were naturally infected with hookworms. Samples were identified qualitatively using fecal examination using the centrifugation flotation method and quantitatively using the McMaster method. Dogs that are positive for hookworm infection are given pyrantel pamoate treatment. Stool samples were taken on day 0 (before treatment), day 7, and day 14 (after treatment). Evaluation of drug effectiveness used the Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT) method and data were analyzed using the Normality test method, the Shapiro-Wilk test and the Friedman test. The anthelmintic pyrantel pamoate has been proven to be very effective in treating hookworm infections (FECRT value 100%). Statistical tests showed that there was a difference between the average decrease in EPG of hook worms in the three groups within the measurement time interval (asymptotic significance value 0.00, asymp. sig. <0.05). The conclusion is that pyrantel pamoate is very effective in reducing the number of worm eggs in dog feces.

Key words: EPG, FECRT, Friedman test, hookworm, McMaster, pyrantel pamoate.