

## Intisari

### **Prevalensi dan Intensitas Infeksi Anisakis sp. pada *Scomber australasicus* (Cuvier, 1832) di Pantai Depok Kabupaten Bantul**

*Anisakis* sp. banyak dilaporkan menjadi parasit pada ikan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan tingkat infeksi nematoda anisakid pada makerel (*Scomber australasicus*) dari Pantai Depok, Kabupaten Bantul. Sebanyak 222 sampel *S.australasicus* diukur panjang dan beratnya, kemudian dibedah untuk identifikasi keberadaan nematoda anisakid. Pemeriksaan dilakukan pada rongga tubuh, organ internal, saluran pencernaan, dan otot. Nematoda anisakid yang ditemukan dikelompokkan berdasarkan karakteristik morfologi yaitu warna dan ukuran tubuh. *Anisakis* sp. terpilih dari setiap kelompok dan waktu pengambilan sampel diidentifikasi secara molekuler menggunakan metode *direct sequencing* pada target daerah ITS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa larva nematoda anisakid menginfeksi *S. australasicus* dengan prevalensi 8,10% dan intensitas rata-rata infeksi sebanyak 1,16 larva/individu. Larva *Anisakis* sp. sebagian besar ditemukan pada rongga perut dengan persentase 76,19% serta tidak ditemukan larva pada jaringan otot. Identifikasi molekuler mengonfirmasi satu spesies anisakid yang ditemukan, adalah *Anisakis typica*. Infeksi terjadi pada intensitas rendah dan larva tidak ditemukan pada bagian tubuh ikan yang dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat. Informasi spesies *Anisakis* beserta distribusinya dapat menjadi referensi dalam penanganan dan pengelolaan ikan, pengkajian risiko kesehatan manusia, serta pengembangan nematoda ini sebagai penanda biologis.

Kata kunci: inang, identifikasi molekuler, makerel, parasit, penanda biologis

## Abstract

### **Prevalence and Mean Intensity of *Anisakis* sp. in *Scomber australasicus* (Cuvier, 1832) at Depok Beach Bantul Regency**

*Anisakis* sp. frequently reported as parasite in fish. This study aims to determine the infection rate of anisakid nematodes in mackerel (*Scomber australasicus*) from Depok Beach, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. A total of 222 *S. australasicus* samples were measured for length and weight, and then dissected to identify the presence of anisakid nematodes. Examinations were conducted on the body cavity, internal organs, digestive tract, and muscles. The anisakid nematodes found were grouped based on morphological characteristics such as body color and size. Selected *Anisakis* sp. from each group and sampling time were identified molecularly using the direct sequencing method targeting the ITS region. The results showed that anisakid nematode larvae infected *S. australasicus* with a prevalence of 8.10% and an average infection intensity of 1.16 larvae per individual. *Anisakis* sp. larvae were mostly found in the body cavity, with a percentage of 76.19%, and none were found in the muscles. Molecular identification confirmed one species of anisakid, *Anisakis typica*. The infection occurred at a low intensity and larvae were not found in the parts of the fish consumed by the public. Information on *Anisakis* species and their distribution can serve as a reference for fish handling and management, human health risk assessment, and the development of these nematodes as biological tags.

**Keyword:** biological tags, host, mackerel, molecular identification, parasite.