

ABSTRAK

KEJADIAN INFEKSI PARASIT GASTROINTESTINAL PADA REPTIL SAURIA DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Infeksi parasit gastrointestinal merupakan masalah kesehatan yang dapat terjadi pada reptil sauria. Informasi infeksi parasit gastrointestinal reptil sauria masih cukup terbatas sehingga dibutuhkan penelitian pendukung untuk meningkatkan kemampuan diagnosis dan penanganan penyakit parasitik. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi jenis, prevalensi kejadian, faktor risiko manajemen pemeliharaan, dan tingkat infeksi parasit gastrointestinal yang menginfeksi reptil sauria. Sampel feses dikoleksi dari 45 individu sauria meliputi iguana, *bearded dragon*, *leopard gecko*, kadal tegu, kadal lidah biru, dan biawak air di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pemeriksaan sampel menggunakan metode natif, sentrifus, dan *McMaster* untuk mengetahui tingkat infeksi parasit. Hasil pemeriksaan serta anamnesa selanjutnya di analisis secara deskriptif dan statistika. Hasil pemeriksaan sampel menunjukkan persentase infeksi parasit cukup tinggi yaitu 86%. Jenis stadium parasit yang teridentifikasi berasal dari nematoda oxyurid (75,5%), nematoda ascarid (2,2%%), nematoda strongylid (4,4%%), nematoda rhabditid (6,6%), protozoa ciliata (15,5%), dan *Isospora amphiboluri* (11,10%). Prevalensi dan tingkat infeksi tertinggi disebabkan oleh nematoda oxyurid yang ditemukan di 34 sampel dengan rata-rata telur terhitung sebesar 1567 EPG feses. Analisis statistik dengan uji *Chi-Square* diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan antara status infeksi parasit gastrointestinal dengan jenis pakan sauria, tetapi tidak ada hubungan dengan tipe kandang. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat keragaman parasit gastrointestinal pada sauria dengan tingkat infeksi yang cukup tinggi serta adanya keterkaitan antara jenis pakan dengan status infeksi parasit.

Kata kunci: sauria, parasit gastrointestinal, prevalensi, tingkat infeksi, faktor risiko

ABSTRACT

INCIDENT INFECTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITE FROM SAURIAN REPTILE IN SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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Information gastrointestinal parasitic infections in sauria reptiles is still limited, so supporting research is needed to improve the ability diagnose and treat parasitic disease. This study aims to determine the types, prevalence, care management risk factor, and level of gastrointestinal parasitic infections that infect sauria reptiles. Fecal samples were collected from 45 sauria individuals including iguanas, bearded dragons, leopard geckos, tegu lizards, blue-tongued lizards, and water monitors in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Samples were examined using native, centrifuge, and McMaster methods to see the level of parasitic infection. The results of the examination and anamnesis were then analyzed descriptively and statistically. The sample examination results showed that parasitic infections were widespread, with 86% of samples confirmed positive. The types of parasitic stages identified came from oxyurid nematodes (75.5%), ascarid nematodes (2.2%), strongylid nematodes (6.6%), rhabditid nematodes (6.6%), ciliate protozoa (15.5%), and *Isospora amphiboluri* (11.10%). The highest infection prevalence dan level of infection caused by oxyurid nematodes which found in 34 samples with an average egg count of 1567 EPG of feces. Statistical analysis with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a relationship between gastrointestinal parasitic infection status and the type of sauria feed, but there was no relationship with the type of cage. This study concludes that there is a diversity of sauria gastrointestinal parasites with a relatively high infection rate, and a significant relationship between feed management and parasite infection status.

Keywords: saurian, gastrointestinal parasites, level of infection, prevalence, risk factor