ABSTRAK

TINGKAT KEJADIAN DAN FAKTOR RISIKO NEMATODIASIS SERTA KOKSIDIASIS PADA BURUNG PERKUTUT (*Geopelia striata*)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kejadian, intensitas infeksi, serta hubungan faktor risiko terhadap infeksi nematoda dan koksidia pada burung perkutut (*Geopelia striata*) di Kabupaten Sleman dan Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan secara *cross-sectional* dengan pengambilan 34 sampel feses dari tiga peternakan. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan pemeriksaan laboratorium dengan metode Whitlock. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat kejadian nematodiasis sebesar 8,82%, seluruhnya disebabkan oleh *Ascaridia sp.*, dengan satu kasus koinfeksi *Strongyloides sp.* Intensitas infeksi seluruh kasus nematodiasis tergolong ringan. Tingkat kejadian koksidiasis sebesar 11,76%, dengan intensitas infeksi bervariasi dari ringan hingga sangat berat. Analisis statistik tidak menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara umur, jenis kelamin, maupun tipe kandang terhadap kejadian infeksi, baik pada nematodiasis maupun koksidiasis ($p>0,05$). Meskipun demikian, tingkat kejadian infeksi cenderung lebih tinggi pada burung muda, betina, yang dipelihara dalam kandang kelompok pada nematodiasis dan kandang individu pada koksidiasis. Upaya pencegahan melalui perbaikan manajemen pemeliharaan, sanitasi kandang, serta pemberian antiparasit secara teratur direkomendasikan untuk menekan risiko infeksi gastrointestinal pada burung perkutut.

Kata kunci: *Fisher Exact Test*, *Geopelia striata*, koksidiasis, nematodiasis, Whitlock.

ABSTRACT

OCCURRENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF NEMATODIASIS AND COCCIDIOSIS IN ZEBRA DOVES (*Geopelia striata*)

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This study aimed to determine the occurrence rate, infection intensity, and the relationship between risk factors and infections of nematodes and coccidia in zebra doves (*Geopelia striata*) in Sleman and Bantul Regencies, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research was conducted using a cross-sectional design by collecting 34 fecal samples from three farms. Data were gathered through interviews and laboratory examinations using the Whitlock method. The results showed a nematode infection occurrence rate of 8.82%, all caused by *Ascaridia* sp., with one case of co-infection with *Strongyloides* sp. The infection intensity in all nematode cases was classified as mild. The occurrence rate of coccidiosis was 11.76%, with infection intensity ranging from mild to very severe. Statistical analysis did not reveal any significant association between age, sex, or cage type and the occurrence of either nematode or coccidia infections ($p > 0.05$). Nevertheless, the infection tended to occur more frequently in younger birds, females, and those kept in group cages for nematodiasis and in individual cages for coccidiosis. Preventive measures through improved husbandry management, cage sanitation, and regular antiparasitic treatment are recommended to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal infections in zebra doves.

Keywords: coccidiasis, *Fisher Exact Test*, *Geopelia striata*, nematodiasis, Whitlock.