

ABSTRAK

JUMLAH ERITROSIT DAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN SEBAGAI INDIKATOR KESEHATAN SAPI KURBAN TAHUN 2024

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Salah satu syarat sapi yang dipakai sebagai hewan kurban adalah sehat. Anemia yang disebabkan penurunan jumlah eritrosit dan/atau kadar hemoglobin (Hb) merupakan salah satu gejala ikutan apabila sapi tidak sehat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghitung jumlah eritrosit dan kadar Hb sebagai salah satu indikator kesehatan sapi kurban pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan 6 sampel darah sapi kurban di Masjid Baiturrahim Bulusan, Kelurahan Sardonoarjo, Kapanewon Ngaglik, Kabupaten Sleman dan 9 sampel darah sapi di Masjid Al-Azhar Jongke Tengah, Kelurahan Sendangadi, Kapanewon Mlati, Kabupaten Sleman. Sampel darah diambil sebanyak 5 cc sebelum pematangan, kemudian diperiksa dan dianalisis menggunakan *Hematology Analyzer*. Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jumlah eritrosit $6,71 - 11,04 \times 10^{12}$ sel/L dengan rata-rata $8,70 \pm 1,07 \times 10^{12}$ sel/L dan kadar Hb $8,8 - 12,9$ g/dL dengan rata-rata $11,05 \pm 1,12$ g/dL. Sebanyak 86,7% sapi mengalami polisitemia relatif yang kemungkinan disebabkan oleh stres akibat peningkatan aktivitas dan dehidrasi ringan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan rata-rata jumlah eritrosit sapi kurban tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Sleman adalah $8,70 \pm 1,07 \times 10^{12}$ sel/L, rata-rata kadar hemoglobin sapi kurban tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Sleman adalah $11,05 \pm 1,12$ g/dL, dan semua sapi kurban tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Sleman sehat berdasarkan jumlah eritrosit dan kadar Hb sehingga parameter tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai indikator untuk skrining kesehatan sapi kurban sebelum pematangan.

Kata kunci: Bulusan, eritrosit, hemoglobin, Jongke, sapi

ABSTRACT

ERYTHROCYTE COUNT AND HEMOGLOBIN CONCENTRATION AS HEALTH INDICATORS IN SACRIFICIAL CATTLE IN 2024

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One requirement for cattle used as sacrificial animals is that they must be healthy. Anemia, which manifests through a decrease in erythrocyte count or hemoglobin concentration, is a common sign of poor health in cattle. This study aimed to measure erythrocyte counts and hemoglobin levels as health indicators in sacrificial cattle in 2024. 5 cc of blood sample were taken before slaughter from 6 cattle at Baiturrahim Mosque in Bulusan, Sardonoharjo Village, Ngaglik District, Sleman Regency and from 9 cattle at Al Azhar Mosque in Jongke Tengah, Sendangadi Village, Mlati District, Sleman Regency. The samples were analyzed using a hematology analyzer. Erythrocyte counts ranged from $6.71 - 11.04 \times 10^{12}$ cells/L with a mean of $8.70 \pm 1.07 \times 10^{12}$ cells/L, and hemoglobin concentration ranged from 8.8 – 12.9 g/dL with a mean of 11.05 ± 1.12 g/dL. A total of 86.7% of the cattle experienced relative polycythemia, which was likely caused by stress due to increased activity and mild dehydration. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the average erythrocyte count of sacrificial cattle in Sleman Regency in 2024 was $8.70 \pm 1.07 \times 10^{12}$ cells/L and the average hemoglobin concentration was 11.05 ± 1.12 g/dL. All sacrificial cattle in Sleman Regency in 2024 were found to be healthy based on erythrocyte count and hemoglobin concentration, indicating that these parameters can be used as indicators for pre-slaughter health screening of sacrificial cattle.

Keywords: Bulusan, erythrocyte, hemoglobin, Jongke, cattle