ABSTRAK

FREKUENSI NAPAS DAN PULSUS PADA SAPI SEBAGAI HEWAN KURBAN TAHUN 2024

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Frekuensi napas dan pulsus merupakan parameter fisiologis penting dalam menilai kondisi kesehatan sapi, terutama yang akan dijadikan hewan kurban. Parameter ini dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai respon tubuh terhadap stres, lingkungan, serta kondisi kesehatan secara umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui frekuensi napas dan pulsus serta perbandingan frekuensi napas dan pulsus (N/P) pada sapi kurban. Penelitian ini menggunakan 13 ekor sapi yang akan disembelih di Masjid Baiturrahim dan Masjid Al-Azhar. Seluruh sapi diperiksa frekuensi napas dan pulsusnya. Pengukuran frekuensi napas dilakukan dengan metode telapak tangan yang diletakkan di area lubang hidung sapi, sedangkan pengukuran pulsus dilakukan dengan metode palpasi di arteri *coccygeal*. Data yang diperoleh diolah menggunakan Microsoft Excel, divisualisasikan dalam bentuk diagram pie (*pie chart*), dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa frekuensi napas sapi berkisar antara 28–72 kali per menit, sedangkan frekuensi pulsus berkisar antara 32–112 kali per menit. Perbandingan N/P bervariasi antara 0,42–2,00. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah sebesar 76,92% sapi mengalami napas tachypnea, 23,08% sapi mengalami pulsus bradycardia, dan 53,85% sapi mengalami tachycardia. Sebanyak 76,90% ekor sapi menunjukkan perbandingan N/P lebih tinggi dari normal.

Kata kunci: frekuensi napas, pulsus, sapi kurban

ABSTRACT

BREATHING AND PULSUS FREQUENCY IN CATTLE AS SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS IN 2024

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Respiratory rate and pulse rate are important physiological parameters in assessing the health condition of cattle, especially those intended for sacrifice. These parameters can provide insight into the body's response to stress, the environment, and overall health. This study aims to determine the respiratory rate and pulse rate, as well as the respiratory rate to pulse rate ratio (N/P), in sacrificial cattle. This study used 13 cattle that were to be slaughtered at Baiturrahim Mosque and Al-Azhar Mosque. All cattle had their respiratory rate and pulse rate measured. Respiratory rate measurements were taken using the palm method, placing the hand over the cattle's nostrils, while pulse rate measurements were taken using the palpation method on the coccygeal artery. The data obtained were processed using Microsoft Excel, visualized in the form of a pie chart, and analyzed descriptively. The results of the study showed that the respiratory rate of the cattle ranged from 28 to 72 breaths per minute, while the pulse rate ranged from 32 to 112 beats per minute. The N/P ratio varied between 0.42–2.00. The conclusion of this study is that 76.92% of cows experienced tachypnea, 23.08% of cows experienced bradycardia, and 53.85% of cows experienced tachycardia. A total of 76.90% of cows showed an N/P ratio higher than normal.

Keywords: respiratory rate, pulse, sacrificial cattle.