PREVALENSI, IDENTIFIKASI, DAN ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO HELMINTIASIS PADA KAMBING JAWARANDU DI BEBERAPA LOKASI DI KABUPATEN NGAWI

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INTISARI

Helmintiasis pada kambing merupakan penyakit akibat infestasi parasit gastrointestinal yang disebabkan oleh cacing (*helminth*). Kabupaten Ngawi berpotensi untuk mengembangkan kambing Jawarandu (*Capra aegagrus hircus*), akan tetapi kambing tersebut rentan mengalami helmintiasis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi helmintiasis, identifikasi morfologi telur cacing, mengetahui tipe infestasi, mengetahui derajat keparahan infestasi, dan menganalisis faktor risiko helmintiasis pada kambing Jawarandu di beberapa lokasi di Kabupaten Ngawi. Penelitian ini menggunakan 40 sampel feses kambing yang dikoleksi dengan metode defekasi dan palpasi rektal. Sampel feses diperiksa secara kualitatif menggunakan metode natif, apung, dan sedimentasi *Parfitt and Banks*, sedangkan pemeriksaan kuantitatif menggunakan metode *McMaster*. Data yang diperoleh lalu dianalisis deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi helmintiasis kambing Jawarandu di beberapa lokasi di Kabupaten Ngawi yaitu 67,5% (27/40 sampel). Identifikasi morfologi menunjukkan adanya telur cacing golongan Strongylida, *Strongyloides* spp., *Trichuris* spp., *Capillaria* spp., dan *Fasciola* spp. dalam sampel feses. Kejadian infestasi tunggal ditemukan sebesar 59,26% (16/27 sampel), sedangkan infestasi campuran ditemukan sebesar 40,74% (11/27 sampel). Derajat keparahan infestasi yang diketahui melalui metode *McMaster* menunjukkan bahwa 65% (26/40 sampel) individu kambing tergolong mengalami infestasi ringan (< 500 EPG). Analisis kuantitatif faktor risiko dengan uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan bahwa faktor jenis pakan hijauan berpengaruh signifikan ($P < 0,05$) terhadap kejadian helmintiasis. Perbaikan manajemen pakan, kandang, dan pemeliharaan perlu dilakukan oleh peternak untuk menangani helmintiasis.

Kata kunci: Faktor risiko, Helmintiasis, Infestasi, Kambing Jawarandu, Telur cacing

PREVALENCE, IDENTIFICATION, AND ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS OF HELMINTHIASIS IN JAWARANDU GOATS IN SEVERAL LOCATIONS AT NGAWI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Helminthiasis in goats is the disease caused by gastrointestinal parasites infestation caused by of worm (helminth). Ngawi Regency has the potential to growth Jawarandu goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*), but these goats are susceptible to helminthiasis. This study aims to determined the prevalence of helminthiasis, identified worm egg morphology, determined the type of infestation, determined the degree of infestation, and analyzed risk factors for helminthiasis in Jawarandu goats in several locations in Ngawi Regency. This study used 40 goat fecal samples collected by defecation and rectal palpation methods. The fecal samples were examined qualitatively using native, flotation, and *Parfitt and Banks* sedimentation methods, while quantitative examination using *McMaster* method. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. The results of this study showed that the prevalence of helminthiasis in Jawarandu goats in several locations at Ngawi Regency was 67.5% (27/40 samples). Morphological identification revealed the presence of Strongyle, *Strongyloides* spp., *Trichuris* spp., *Capillaria* spp., and *Fasciola* spp. eggs in the fecal samples. Single infestations were found in 59.26% (16/27 samples), while multiple infestations were found in 40.74% (11/27 samples). The degree of infestation determined using the *McMaster* method showed that 65% (26/40 samples) of the goats were classified in mild infestation (< 500 EPG). Quantitative analysis of risk factor using the *Chi-Square* test showed that the type of forage feed had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on the occurrence of helminthiasis. Improvements in feed management, housing, and husbandry are needed by farmers to handle helminthiasis.

Key words: Egg worm, Helminthiasis, Infestation, Jawarandu goat, Risk factor