

ABSTRAK

DETEKSI *Toxoplasma gondii* TERHADAP DAGING MENTAH AYAM KAMPUNG DIPEROLEH DARI WARUNG MAKAN DI KEMANTREN PAKUALAMAN, KOTA YOGYAKARTA DENGAN METODE *POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION*

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Infeksi *Toxoplasma gondii* menyebabkan toksoplasmosis. Hospes definitifnya adalah bangsa *Felidae* termasuk kucing, sedangkan hospes intermedierinya hewan berdarah panas, termasuk manusia. Ayam adalah hewan pemasok protein yang paling banyak dikonsumsi manusia, sehingga memungkinkan terjadinya infeksi *T. gondii*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi infeksi pada daging mentah ayam kampung dengan metode *Polymerase Chain Reaction* (PCR). Lima sampel *musculus pectoralis major* diperoleh dari warung makan yang berbeda di Kemantren Pakualaman, Kota Yogyakarta. Sampel diisolasi dan diamplifikasi DNA-nya menggunakan metode PCR terhadap gen B1 *T. gondii* sepanjang 409 bp. Hasil amplifikasi tersebut dielektroforesis, kemudian divisualisasikan menggunakan UV *transilluminator*. Hasil visualisasi elektroforesis DNA menunjukkan tidak adanya pendaran pita DNA berukuran 409 bp. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan semua sampel negatif terinfeksi *T. gondii*.

Kata Kunci: ayam kampung, Kota Yogyakarta, *Polymerase Chain Reaction*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, warung makan

ABSTRACT

Toxoplasma gondii* DETECTION IN RAW MEAT OF NATIVE CHICKEN OBTAINED FROM FOOD STALLS IN PAKUALAMAN DISTRICT, YOGYAKARTA CITY USING *POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

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Toxoplasma gondii infection causes toxoplasmosis. The definitive host is the Felidae family, including cats, while the intermediate host is warm-blooded animals, including humans. Chicken is human most commonly consumed animal protein, which may allow *T. gondii* transmission. This study aimed to detect infection *T. gondii* infection in raw meat of native chicken using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method. Five samples *musculus pectoralis major* were purchased from different food stalls in Pakualaman District , Yogyakarta City. The samples were isolated and then amplified their deoxyribonucleic acids (DNA) using PCR targeting the *T. gondii* B1 gene with 409 bp length. The amplicons were electrophoresed and then visualized using an ultra-violet transilluminator. The results showed no visible fluorescence 409 bp bands. This study concluded that all samples were negative for *T. gondii* infection.

Keywords: food stall, native chicken, *Polymerase Chain Reaction*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, Yogyakarta City