

PREVALENSI DAN FAKTOR RISIKO PARASIT PROTOZOA GASTROINTESTINAL PADA SAPI DI PETERNAKAN KS, KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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INTISARI

Protozoa gastrointestinal merupakan salah satu parasit yang sering menginfestasi ternak sapi dan berisiko menyebabkan kerugian ekonomi bagi peternak. Peternakan KS, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, D. I. Yogyakarta memiliki potensi dalam mengembangkan komoditas ternak sapi, akan tetapi belum terdapat penelitian yang melaporkan kejadian infestasi protozoa di daerah tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan faktor risiko kejadian yang berhubungan dengan infestasi protozoa pada sapi di Peternakan KS menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional pilot study*. Sampel feses sapi dikoleksi sebanyak 110 sampel melalui metode defekasi. Sampel diperiksa di laboratorium menggunakan metode apung dan sedimentasi untuk mengidentifikasi protozoa sehingga dapat diketahui tingkat prevalensinya. Hasil identifikasi dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan metode bivariat *Chi Square* dan multivariat Regresi Logistik untuk mengetahui variabel faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian infestasi protozoa gastrointestinal pada sapi. Hasil identifikasi didapatkan protozoa *Eimeria* sp. 71,8% (79/110 sampel) dan *B. sulcata* 28,2% (31/110 sampel) dengan angka prevalensi total yang tinggi yakni sebesar 78,2% (86/110 sampel). Variabel faktor pengetahuan peternak tentang parasit ($p\text{-value} = 0,19$; OR = 0,53; CI = [0,314 – 3,28]), pelayuan rumput sebelum diberikan ke ternak ($p\text{-value} = 0,26$; OR = 0,47; CI = [0,121 – 1,78]), dan bantuan tenaga kesehatan hewan ($p\text{-value} = 0,26$; OR = 0,47; CI = [0,121 – 1,78]) memiliki pemodelan terbaik terhadap probabilitas kejadian infestasi protozoa meskipun tidak berhubungan signifikan secara statistik. Edukasi kepada peternak tentang parasit gastrointestinal dan perbaikan manajemen pemeliharaan perlu dilakukan untuk meminimalisir kejadian infestasi serta meningkatkan kesehatan ternak.

Kata kunci : *Buxtonella sulcata*, *Eimeria* sp., Faktor risiko, Prevalensi, Regresi Logistik

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF GASTROINTESTINAL PROTOZOAN PARASITES IN CATTLE AT KS FARM, KULON PROGO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal protozoa are one of the parasites that often infest cattle and pose a risk of economic loss to farmers. The KS Farm in Kulon Progo Regency, D. I. Yogyakarta has the potential to develop cattle commodities, but there has been no research reporting protozoan infestation in the area. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and risk factors associated with protozoan infestation in cattle at KS Farm using a cross-sectional pilot study approach. A total of 110 cattle fecal samples were collected through defecation. The samples were examined in the laboratory using flotation and sedimentation methods to identify protozoa and determine their prevalence. The identification results were analyzed statistically using the bivariate Chi Square and multivariate Logistic Regression methods to determine the variables that influence the occurrence of gastrointestinal protozoan infestation in cattle. The identification results showed *Eimeria* sp. protozoa in 71.8% (79/110 samples) and *B. sulcata* in 28.2% (31/110 samples) with a high total prevalence rate of 78.2% (86/110 samples). The factors of farmers' knowledge about parasites (p -value = 0,19; OR = 0,53; CI = [0,314 – 3,28]), grass wilting before feeding to livestock (p -value = 0,26; OR = 0,47; CI = [0,121 – 1,78]), and animal health assistance (p -value = 0,26; OR = 0,47; CI = [0,121 – 1,78]) had the best modeling of the probability of protozoan infestation, although they were not statistically significant. Educating farmers about gastrointestinal parasites and improving husbandry management is necessary to minimize infestation and improve livestock health.

Keywords : *Buxtonella sulcata*, *Eimeria* sp., Risk factors, Prevalence, Logistic Regression