

**PREVALENSI DAN FAKTOR RISIKO HELMINTIASIS PADA SAPI
POTONG KELOMPOK TERNAK KULWARU SEMPULUR
KABUPATEN KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Helminthiasis merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan parasit cacing dan dapat menyebabkan kerugian ekonomi karena mampu menurunkan produktivitas ternak. Penyebab utama kejadian helminthiasis di Kelompok Ternak Kulwaru Sempulur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo belum diketahui secara pasti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan menganalisis faktor risiko helminthiasis pada sapi potong di Kelompok Ternak Kulwaru Sempulur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Desain penelitian ini adalah studi pilot lintas sektoral dengan teknik sampling *simple random*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus hingga Desember 2025 yang meliputi penentuan lokasi koleksi sampel, penyusunan kuesioner, persiapan alat dan bahan, pengambilan sampel feses sebanyak 110 sampel dan wawancara, pemeriksaan feses di laboratorium dengan metode apung dan metode sedimentasi, identifikasi telur cacing, pendataan hasil pemeriksaan, pengolahan data dengan uji *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik, serta pelaporan hasil. Hasil pemeriksaan sampel feses didapatkan prevalensi helminthiasis 59% (65/110 sampel) dengan telur cacing yang ditemukan meliputi golongan *Strongyle* 49,1% (54/110 sampel), *Fasciola* sp. 16,4% (18/110 sampel), dan *Moniezia* spp. 4,5% (5/110 sampel). Analisis kuantitatif faktor risiko melalui uji *Chi-square* didapatkan delapan variabel yang memiliki nilai $p < 0,25$ dan regresi logistik didapatkan pemodelan akhir dengan nilai AIC 147,11 dan R^2_N 0,18. Variabel sebagai faktor risiko yaitu hewan muda rentan terkena cacingan dibandingkan hewan dewasa memiliki nilai OR = 0,35; 95% CI = 0,14–0,90; $p = 0,03$. Beberapa probabilitas yang mendukung kejadian helminthiasis di antaranya paham penyakit parasit cacingan, penyakit cacingan pada ternak adalah masalah serius yang dapat menyebabkan kerugian ekonomi, pencegahan cacingan lebih baik daripada mengobati, ternak diberikan obat cacing secara rutin setiap tiga bulan sekali, serta peternak melakukan pembersihan dan sanitasi setiap hari. Analisis faktor risiko menjadi salah satu langkah awal untuk menentukan tindakan preventif kasus helminthiasis pada sapi potong.

Kata kunci: faktor risiko, helminthiasis, prevalensi, sapi potong, telur cacing

**PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF HELMINTHIASIS IN BEEF
CATTLE IN THE KULWARU SEMPULUR LIVESTOCK GROUP OF
KULON PROGO REGENCY YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Helminthiasis is a disease caused by parasitic worms and can cause economic losses by reducing livestock productivity. The main cause of helminthiasis in the Kulwaru Sempulur Livestock Group of Kulon Progo Regency has not yet been clearly identified. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and analyze the risk factors of helminthiasis in beef cattle in the Kulwaru Sempulur Livestock Group, Kulon Progo Regency. The research design was a cross-sectional pilot study using a simple random sampling technique. The study was conducted from August to December 2025 and included determining the sample collection location, preparing questionnaires, preparing tools and materials, collecting 110 fecal samples and conducting interviews, examining fecal samples in the laboratory using flotation and sedimentation methods, identifying worm eggs, recording the examination results, processing the data using the Chi-square test and logistic regression, and reporting the results. The results of the fecal examination showed a helminthiasis prevalence of 59% (65/110 samples). Worm eggs were identified as Strongyle group 49.1% (54/110 samples), *Fasciola* sp. 16.4% (18/110 samples), and *Moniezia* spp. 4.5% (5/110 samples). Quantitative analysis of risk factors using the Chi-square test identified eight variables with a $p < 0.25$, and logistic regression yielded a final model with an AIC value of 147.11 and an R^2_N value of 0.18. Young animals were identified as a risk factor for helminthiasis compared to adult animals, with an OR of 0.35; 95% CI = 0.14–0.90; $p = 0.03$. Several factors associated with the occurrence of helminthiasis included knowledge of parasitic worm infections, awareness that helminthiasis in livestock is a serious problem causing economic losses, the belief that prevention is better than treatment, routine deworming every three months, and daily cleaning and sanitation practices performed by farmers. Risk factor analysis is an important initial step in determining preventive measures for helminthiasis cases in beef cattle.

Keywords: risk factors, helminthiasis, prevalence, beef cattle, worm eggs