

## ABSTRAK

### **PREVALENSI DAN ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO FASCIOSIS PADA SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN BLORA BERDASARKAN PEMERIKSAAN METODE *PARFITT AND BANKS***

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Fasciolosis merupakan penyakit parasitik yang disebabkan oleh cacing dari kelas trematoda (*fluke*) yang menginfeksi berbagai organ pada hewan maupun manusia. Penyakit ini termasuk ke dalam kelompok helminthiasis yang memiliki dampak signifikan terhadap kesehatan dan produktivitas ternak terutama pada ruminansia seperti sapi, kambing, dan domba. Beberapa jenis cacing yang seringkali ditemukan yaitu cacing *Fasciola* sp. dan *Paramphistomum* sp. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan faktor risiko kejadian fasciolosis di Kabupaten Blora, Jawa Tengah. 323 sampel yang dikoleksi dari empat kecamatan di Kabupaten Blora yaitu Kecamatan Blora, Kecamatan Banjarejo, Kecamatan Jepon, dan Kecamatan Bogorejo kemudian diperiksa di Laboratorium Parasitologi Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Gadjah Mada menggunakan metode pemeriksaan *Parfitt and Banks*. Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan didapatkan prevalensi fasciolosis di Kecamatan Blora sebesar 5,5%, di Kecamatan Banjarejo sebesar 1,05%, di Kecamatan Jepon sebesar 4,81%, di Kecamatan Bogorejo sebesar 4% dan total prevalensi di Kabupaten Blora sebesar 3,71% dengan jenis telur cacing yang ditemukan adalah telur *Fasciola* sp. Hasil analisis faktor risiko dari jenis kelamin, umur, kebuntingan, pakan, *breed*, pengobatan, kebersihan kandang, dan sumber air tidak ada asosiasi ( $P\text{-value} > 0,05$ ) antara faktor risiko dengan tingkat infeksi fasciolosis di Kabupaten Blora.

**Kata kunci:** Blora, *Fasciola* sp., fasciolosis, *Paramphistomum* sp., prevalensi, risiko

## ABSTRACT

### PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTOR ANALYSIS OF FASCIOSIS IN BEEF CATTLE IN BLORA REGENCY BASED ON PARFITT AND BANKS METHOD EXAMINATION

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Fasciolosis is parasitic disease caused by worms from the trematode (flukes) class that infect various organs in animals and humans. This disease belongs to the helminthiasis group that has a significant impact on the health and productivity of livestock, especially in ruminants such as cattle, goats, and sheep. Some types of worms that are often found are *Fasciola* sp. and *Paramphistomum* sp. This study aims to determine the prevalence and risk factors of fasciolosis in Blora Regency, Central Java. Three hundred twenty-three samples collected from four sub-districts in Blora Regency, namely Blora, Banjarejo, Jepon, and Bogorejo, were examined at the Parasitology Laboratory of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, using the Parfitt and Banks examination method. The results of the research conducted showed the prevalence of fasciolosis in Blora District at 5.5%, in Banjarejo District at 1.05%, in Jepon District at 4.81%, in Bogorejo District at 4%, and the total prevalence in Blora Regency at 3.71%, with the type of worm eggs found being *Fasciola* sp. The analysis of risk factors such as sex, age, pregnancy, feed, breed, treatment, cage cleanliness, and water sources showed no association ( $P\text{-value} > 0.05$ ) between these risk factors and the level of fasciolosis infection in Blora Regency.

**Keywords:** Blora, *Fasciola* sp., fasciolosis, *Paramphistomum* sp., prevalence, risk