

ABSTRAK

PREVALENSI DAN FAKTOR RISIKO ASCARIASIS PADA KUDA DI MALIOBORO, YOGYAKARTA DAN ECLIPSE STABLE, SURAKARTA

Aulia Zahrani

22/503190/KH/11336

Infeksi *Parascaris equorum* merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan pada kuda yang dapat menurunkan performa dan produktivitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi infeksi *Parascaris equorum* serta menganalisis faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian infeksi pada kuda di kawasan Malioboro, Yogyakarta dan Eclipse Stable, Solo. Sebanyak 100 sampel feses kuda diperiksa menggunakan metode sentrifus/apung untuk identifikasi telur cacing. Data faktor risiko meliputi umur, jenis kuda, frekuensi pemberian obat cacing, waktu terakhir pemberian obat cacing, dan sistem pemeliharaan dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-square dengan program SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi infeksi *Parascaris equorum* sebesar 7%, dengan prevalensi 0% di kawasan Malioboro dan 15,56% di Eclipse Stable. Hasil uji Chi-square menunjukkan bahwa faktor jenis kuda dan sistem pemeliharaan memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian infeksi ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan faktor umur, frekuensi pemberian obat cacing, dan waktu terakhir pemberian obat cacing tidak menunjukkan hubungan signifikan ($p > 0,05$). Meskipun demikian, secara deskriptif infeksi lebih banyak ditemukan pada kuda berumur muda. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis kuda dan sistem pemeliharaan merupakan faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian infeksi *Parascaris equorum*. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan manajemen pemeliharaan dan sanitasi lingkungan yang baik untuk mengurangi risiko infeksi pada kuda.

Kata kunci: Faktor risiko, kuda, parasit gastrointestinal, *parascaris equorum*, prevalensi

ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTOR OF ASCARIASIS IN HORSES IN MALIOBORO, YOGYAKARTA AND ECLIPSE STABLE, SURAKARTA

Aulia Zahrani

22/503190/KH/11336

Parascaris equorum infection is a common gastrointestinal parasitic problem in horses, particularly in young animals, and may affect health and performance. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of *Parascaris equorum* infection and evaluate associated risk factors in horses from the Malioboro area, Yogyakarta, and Eclipse Stable, Solo. A total of 100 horse fecal samples were collected and examined using flotation centrifugation method for qualitative detection of parasite eggs. Observed risk factors included age, horse type, deworming frequency, last deworming time, and management system. The association between risk factors and infection was analyzed using Chi-square test with SPSS software. The results showed an overall prevalence of *Parascaris equorum* infection of 7%. No positive cases were found in Malioboro, whereas Eclipse Stable showed a prevalence of 15.56%. Statistical analysis indicated that horse type and management system were significantly associated with infection ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, age, deworming frequency, and last deworming time were not significantly associated ($p > 0.05$), although descriptively infection was more frequently observed in younger horses. In conclusion, horse type and management system were identified as important factors influencing *Parascaris equorum* infection. Therefore, improved management practices and environmental sanitation are necessary to reduce infection risk in horses.

Key words: Gastrointestinal parasites, horse, *parascaris equorum*, prevalence, risk factors