

ABSTRAK

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

Fathinnisa Aslama Zahra

22/503764/KH/11350

Peranan kuda (*Equus caballus*) sangat penting dalam berbagai aktivitas manusia di Indonesia seperti kuda andong dan kuda pacu. Infeksi strongylosis merupakan salah satu penyakit yang disebabkan oleh parasit cacing golongan *strongyle* besar (*Strongylus* sp.) dan cacing golongan *strongyle* kecil (Cyathostomins) sering terjadi pada kuda. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kejadian dan faktor risiko yang berkaitan dengan strongylosis pada kuda di Malioboro, Yogyakarta dan Eclipse Stable, Surakarta. Sampel feses didapatkan sebanyak 55 sampel feses kuda di Malioboro, Yogyakarta dan 45 sampel feses kuda di Eclipse Stable, Surakarta. Sampel feses diperiksa dengan metode sentrifus. Hasil pemeriksaan didapatkan 21 dari 100 sampel yang didapatkan positif strongylosis. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan tingkat prevalensi strongylosis pada kuda di Malioboro, Yogyakarta sebesar 15,6% (7 sampel) dan pada kuda di Eclipse Stable, Surakarta sebesar 31,1%. (14 sampel) Analisis faktor risiko dengan metode analisis deskriptif dan uji *Chi-square* didapatkan bahwa pemberian obat cacing ($P > 0,05$) tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap infeksi strongylosis pada kuda sedangkan manajemen pemeliharaan, umur kuda, dan jenis kuda berpengaruh secara signifikan ($P < 0,05$) terhadap tingkat infeksi strongylosis pada kuda.

Kata kunci: Faktor risiko, Infeksi cacing, Kuda, Prevalensi, Strongylosis

ABSTRACT

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

Fathinnisa Aslama Zahra

22/503764/KH/11350

The role of horses (*Equus caballus*) is very important in various human activities in Indonesia, such as carriage horses and racehorses. Strongylosis infection is a disease caused by large *strongyle* (*Strongylus* sp.) and small *strongyle* (Cyathostomins) parasitic worms that frequently occurs in horses. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence and risk factors associated with strongylosis in horses in Malioboro, Yogyakarta and Eclipse Stable, Surakarta. A total of 55 horse fecal samples were obtained in Malioboro, Yogyakarta and 45 horse fecal samples in Eclipse Stable, Surakarta. The fecal samples were examined using the centrifuge method. The examination results found that 21 out of 100 samples were positive for strongylosis in the form of *strongyle* eggs. The data analysis results showed the prevalence rate of strongylosis in horses in Malioboro, Yogyakarta was 15.6% (7 samples) and in horses in Eclipse Stable, Surakarta was 31.1% (14 samples). The risk factor analysis using the descriptive method and *Chi-square* test revealed that the administration of deworming medication ($P > 0.05$) did not have a significant effect on strongylosis infection in horses, while management practices, horse age, and horse breed had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on the strongylosis infection rate in horses.

Keywords: Horse, Prevalence, Risk factors, Strongylosis, Worm infection