

ABSTRAK

PERSENTASE PROTOZOA GASTROINTESTINAL PADA SATWA PRIMATA DI SUMATRA WILDLIFE CENTER DAN ELLIS PARK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persentase protozoa gastrointestinal pada tujuh spesies satwa primata di Sumatra Wildlife Center (SWC) dan Ellis Park, Lampung. Pemeriksaan mikroskopis terhadap 19 sampel feses menunjukkan prevalensi infeksi sebesar 21,05% (4 sampel), yang spesifik ditemukan pada *Macaca fascicularis* dan *Macaca nemestrina*. Teridentifikasi 40 temuan dari lima takson, didominasi stadium sista *Entamoeba* sp. (80,0%) dan *Iodamoeba bütschlii* (10,0%), diikuti oleh bentuk vakuolar *Blastocystis* sp. (5,0%), oosista *Cyclospora* sp. (2,5%), serta sporosista *Sarcocystis* sp. (2,5%). Persistensi infeksi ini disebabkan oleh tingginya resistensi stadium dorman di lingkungan dan pengobatan anthelmintik rutin yang tidak menargetkan parasit bersel tunggal. Kendati demikian, seluruh primata yang positif hanya bertindak sebagai pembawa asimtomatik. Hal ini didukung oleh kokohnya imunitas dan stabilitas mikroflora usus satwa berkat intervensi nutrisi, probiotik, dan pengayaan lingkungan (*enrichment*). Rendahnya prevalensi ini juga membuktikan efektivitas manajemen rehabilitasi melalui desain kandang gantung dan penyediaan air suling. Mengingat sebagian besar parasit tersebut berpotensi zoonosis, penerapan biosekuriti dan penggunaan Alat Pelindung Diri (APD) bagi pekerja sangat krusial untuk mencegah penularan silang.

Kata kunci: *Primata, Rehabilitasi, Zoonosis, Entamoeba, Blastocystis.*

ABSTRACT

**PERCENTAGE OF GASTROINTESTINAL PROTOZOA IN PRIMATE
AT SUMATRA WILDLIFE CENTER AND ELLIS PARK
LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

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This study aimed to determine the percentage of gastrointestinal protozoa in seven primate species at the Sumatra Wildlife Center (SWC) and Ellis Park, Lampung. Microscopic examination of 19 fecal samples revealed an infection prevalence of 21.05% (4 samples), specifically found in *Macaca fascicularis* and *Macaca nemestrina*. Forty findings from five taxa were identified, dominated by the cyst stages of *Entamoeba* sp. (80.0%) and *Iodamoeba bütschlii* (10.0%), followed by the vacuolar form of *Blastocystis* sp. (5.0%), *Cyclospora* sp. oocysts (2.5%), and *Sarcocystis* sp. sporocysts (2.5%). The persistence of this infection is attributed to the high environmental resistance of the dormant stages and routine anthelmintic treatments that do not target single-celled parasites. Nevertheless, all positive primates acted purely as asymptomatic carriers. This condition is supported by robust immunity and gut microflora stability driven by nutritional interventions, probiotics, and environmental enrichment. The low prevalence also demonstrates the effectiveness of rehabilitation management through hanging cage designs and the provision of distilled water. Given the zoonotic potential of these parasites, implementing biosecurity and the mandatory use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers is crucial to prevent cross-transmission.

Keywords: *Non-human primates, Captive wildlife, Zoonosis, Entamoeba, Blastocystis.*