PENGARUH PERBAIKAN IMBANGAN PROTEIN DAN ENERGI RANSUM TERHADAP METABOLIT DARAH PADA SAPI PERAH PERIODE LAKTASI DI PETERNAKAN SAPI PERAH RAKYAT KARANGPLOSO MALANG JAWA TIMUR

Anisa Muslikhawati
2013/352506/PT/06616

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbaikan imbangan protein dan energi ransum terhadap metabolit darah pada peternak sapi perah laktasi yang ada di Karangploso, Malang, Jawa Timur. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Maret sampai Agustus 2017. Sapi perah periode laktasi dengan jumlah 8 ekor, dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu P0 dan P1. Kelompok P0 diberikan konsentrat dengan kadar nutrien ransum BK 75,35%, BO 95,60%, PK 14,55%, LK 7,68%, SK 14,19%, dan TDN 75,66%. Kelompok P0 diberi perlakuan konsentrat dengan kandungan nutrien BK 70,70%, BO 94,18%, PK 16,11%, LK 9,24%, SK 16,52%, dan TDN 70,65%. Air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Variabel yang diamati adalah kadar nutrisi pakan, konsumsi pakan, kadar urea, glukosa, kolesterol, dan albumin darah. Kadar nutrien pakan dianalisis menggunakan analisis proksimat. Pengambilan sampel darah yaitu pada awal, tengah, dan akhir penelitian. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis *independent sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukan rata-rata kadar urea darah P0 dan P1 adalah 28,28±1,75 mg/dL dan 26,84±1,72 mg/dL. Rata-rata kadar glukosa darah P0 dan P1 adalah 39,23±5,83 mg/dL dan 39,02±4,93 mg/dL. Rata-rata kadar kolesterol darah P0 dan P1 adalah 114,13±18,88 mg/dL dan 137,28±25,62 mg/dL. Rata-rata kadar albumin darah P0 dan P1 adalah 3,24±0,13 mg/dL dan 3,67±0,20 mg/dL. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa dengan menaikan kadar protein kasar dan menurun kadar TDN ransum belum dapat berpengaruh terhadap kadar glukosa, albumin dan kolesterol darah.

(Kata kunci: Protein Ransum, Sapi Perah, Urea darah, Glukosa Darah, Kolesterol Darah, Albumin Darah)

INFLUENCE OF BALANCE PROTEIN AND RANSUM ENERGY ON BLOOD METABOLITE IN DAIRY LACTATION COW PERIOD IN DAIRY FARMING KARANGPLOSO MALANG JAWA TIMUR

Anisa Muslikhawati
2013/352506/PT/06616

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of the improvement of protein and energy rations on the blood metabolite of lactating dairy farmers in Karangploso, Malang, East Java. The study was conducted from March to August 2017. The lactation dairy cattle with the total number of 8, given control ration (P0) and treatment ration (P1). Group P0 was given concentrate with BK 75,35%, BO 95,60%, PK 14,55%, LK 7,68%, SK 14,19%, and TDN 75,66%. Group P1 was treated with BK 70,70%, BO 94,18%, PK 16,11%, LK 9,24%, SK 16,52%, and TDN 70,65%. Drinking water is given in ad libitum. The variables observed were nutrient content of feed, feed consumption, urea, glucose, cholesterol, and blood albumin. Nutritional content of feed in the analysis using proximate analysis. Blood sampling is at the beginning, middle and end of the study. The data obtained were analyzed by using independent sample t test. The results showed the mean blood urea levels in sequence P0 and P1 were 28,28±0,94 mg/dL and 26,84±0,93 mg/dL. The mean blood glucose levels sequentially P0 and P1 were 39,23±3,15 mg/dL and 39,02±2,66 mg/dL. Mean blood cholesterol levels in sequence P0 and P1 were 114,13±10,19 mg/dL and 137,28±13,84 mg/dL. The mean blood sequence levels of P0 and P1 were 3,24±0,13 mg/dL and 3,67±0,20 mg/dL, respectively. Based on the results of the study can be concluded by raising the levels of crude protein and decreased levels of TDN rations have not been able to affect glucose levels, albumin and blood cholesterol.
(Keyword : Protein Rations, Dairy Cattle, Blood Urea, Blood Glucose, Blood Cholesterol, Blood Albumin)