

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN AWAL PEMBERIAN PAKAN DAN MINUM  
PADA AYAM BROILER YANG BARU MENETAS TERHADAP  
PERKEMBANGAN USUS HALUS DAN *BURSA FABRICIUS***

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan awal pemberian pakan dan minum pada *day old chick* terhadap perkembangan usus halus dan organ *bursa fabricius*. *Day old chick* (DOC) ayam broiler sebanyak 144 ekor dibagi secara acak menjadi 6 perlakuan, yang terdiri dari kelompok ayam yang diberi pakan dan minum 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 dan 36 jam setelah menetas. Setiap kelompok terdiri dari tiga ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor ayam. Ayam dipelihara selama 35 hari, pengambilan data dilakukan pada umur 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5 minggu. Variabel yang diamati meliputi berat dan panjang usus halus, histomorfologi usus halus dan berat *bursa fabricius*. Data yang didapatkan dianalisis dengan analisis variansi dari rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah (*Completely Randomize Design*), apabila berbeda secara nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji beda menggunakan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian pemberian pakan dan minum awal setelah menetas pada ayam broiler menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata terhadap berat dan panjang usus halus, histomorfologi usus halus, serta berat *bursa fabricius* ( $P < 0,05$ ). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ayam broiler yang baru menetas memiliki berat dan panjang usus halus, histomorfologi usus halus, serta berat *bursa fabricius* lebih tinggi dibandingkan ayam yang terlambat mendapatkan pakan dan minum.

Kata kunci : Ayam broiler, Pemberian pakan dan minum, Usus halus, dan *bursa fabricius*

## THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENCE INITIAL FEEDING AND DRINKING ON SMALL INTESTINE AND *BURSA FABRICIUS* OF BROILER CHICKEN

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### ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the effects of difference initial feeding and drinking on small intestine weight, small intestine length, small intestine histomorphology, and *bursa fabricius* weight of broiler chicken. A total of 144 day old chick of broiler chickens were randomly placed into six treatment groups with three replication of 8 birds each. The experiment was arranged in complete random design (CRD) at 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 hours delay access to feed and drink immediately after hatching as treatments and data were subjected to One way analysis of variance and followed by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test. Variables which observed in current study were small intestine weight, small intestine length, and *bursa fabricius* weight, recorded in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 weeks of age. Small intestine histomorphology were measured at the end of the experiment. The results showed that difference initial feeding and drinking on small intestine weight, small intestine length, small intestine histomorphology and *bursa fabricius* of broiler chicken had significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ). It can be concluded that initial feeding and drinking immediately after hatching in broiler chicken improved on small intestine weight, small intestine length, small intestine histomorphology and *bursa fabricius* weight.

Keywords: Broiler chicken, Initial feeding and drinking, small intestine, and *Bursa Fabricius*