

ABSTRAK

DETEKSI *JOHNE'S DISEASE* SECARA SEROLOGI DENGAN METODE ELISA PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DI KECAMATAN AMBAL, KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

Anastasia Diva Putri Koesdarjanto

Johne's disease merupakan penyakit hewan menular strategis yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis*. Kecamatan Ambal, Kabupaten Kebumen sebagai sentra bibit sapi PO harus bebas dari penyakit hewan menular strategis. Penelitian ini mendeteksi *Johne's disease* secara serologi dengan metode ELISA dan mengidentifikasi faktor risiko penyebab kejadiannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan serum 36 ekor sapi betina PO berumur minimal dua tahun dengan tanda-tanda *Johne's disease* berupa diare. Darah sapi diambil melalui vena jugularis menggunakan *venoject*. Serum darah diuji menggunakan ELISA kit *ID Screen® Paratuberculosis Indirect (IDvet Genetics)*. Kuisisioner terhadap peternak dilakukan untuk mendapat faktor risiko penyebab *Johne's disease* pada tingkat ternak dan peternak. Faktor risiko tingkat ternak dianalisis menggunakan *software* SPSS versi 23 (SPSS inc.) dan *Microsoft Excel*. Hasil ELISA menunjukkan enam dari 36 sampel terdiagnosis positif *Johne's disease*. Pakan liar serta jenis pakan campuran hijauan dan damen memiliki potensi risiko terhadap penyebaran *Johne's disease* di Kecamatan Ambal, Kabupaten Kebumen.

Kata Kunci : *Johne's disease*, sapi Peranakan Ongole, Ambal, sentra bibit sapi, ELISA

ABSTRACT

DETECTION OF *JOHNE'S DISEASE* SEROLOGICALLY WITH ELISA METHOD IN PERANAKAN ONGOLE CATTLE AT SUBDISTRICT AMBAL, DISTRICT KEBUMEN

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Johne's disease is included as strategic animal infectious diseases in Indonesia and caused by *Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis*. Ambal sub-district, Kebumen district as PO cattle center thus should free from any strategic infectious animal diseases. The aim of this study were to detect *Johne's disease* serologically with ELISA method and identified it's risk factors in Ambal sub-district, Kebumen district. Thirty six serum were taken from 36 PO cows which had *Johne's disease* signs i.e. more than two years old and diarrhea. Cow's blood collected from the jugular vein using venoject. Blood serum tested using ELISA kit ID Screen® Paratuberculosis Indirect (IDvet Genetics). Farmer interviewed based on questionnaires. The questionnaire contains the risk factors associated to *Johne's disease* at the level of cattle and farmer. Risk factors were analyzed using software of SPSS version 23 (SPSS *inc.*) and Microsoft Excel. ELISA result showed six of 36 samples were positively diagnosed by *Johne's disease*. Weeds and mixed feeding between grass and straw were identified as potential risk to spread the *Johne's disease* in Ambal sub-district, Kebumen district.

Keywords : *Johne's disease*, Ongole Crossbreed cow, Ambal, Ongole Crossbreed cattle center, ELISA



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KECAMATAN AMBAL, KABUPATEN KEBUMEN**
ANASTASIA DIVA P K, Dr. drh. Widagdo Sri Nugroho, M.P.
Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2018 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>