

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN OOSISTA (*Eimeria* spp.) TERADIASI SINAR GAMMA 15 kRad TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BERAT BADAN KELINCI PEDAGING (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

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Koksidiosis tipe intestinal pada kelinci disebabkan oleh *Eimeria* spp. yang mengakibatkan penurunan berat badan hingga kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian oosista bersporulasi yang diradiasi sinar γ 15 kRad bagi kelinci berumur 3 sampai 5 minggu jenis Rex terhadap pertumbuhan berat badan setelah ujiantang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 15 ekor kelinci yang dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok: K0 (kontrol), K1 (pemberian oosista sporulasi teradiasi sinar gamma P0 γ 15, dosis 200 oosista), K2 (pemberian oosista sporulasi teradiasi sinar gamma P0 γ 15, dosis 1000 oosista), K3 (pemberian oosista sporulasi teradiasi sinar gamma P1 γ 15, dosis 200 oosista) dan K4 (pemberian oosista sporulasi teradiasi sinar gamma P1 γ 15, dosis 1000 oosista). Pasca infeksi oosista sporulasi teradiasi selama 8 hari kemudian dilakukan ujiantang selama 15 hari, kelinci ditimbang dan diamati pertumbuhan berat badan setiap harinya. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan acak lengkap dengan lima perlakuan. Analisis data menggunakan uji *T-test* dan *One-Way Anova*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perubahan yang signifikan ($p \geq 0,05$) antara kelompok yang diinfeksi P0 γ 15 dan P1 γ 15 terhadap pertumbuhan berat badan kelinci sebelum dan setelah infeksiantang dengan isolat lapangan.

Kata Kunci : Koksidiosis, *Eimeria* spp., oosista bersporulasi

ABSTRACT

The Effect of Administratin of *Eimeria* spp. Oocyte Radiated with 15 kRad Gamma Rays towards the Body Growth Weight of Rabbit Broiler (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

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Intestinal form of coccidiosis on rabbits are caused by *Eimeria* spp. which leads to reduction in body weight or even death. The aim of this research is to identify the influence of administrating sporulated oocytes which were radiated with γ 15 kRad ray on Rex rabbits with the age of 3 weeks old till 5 weeks old towards the weight of the rabbits.

The research used 15 rabbits dived into 5 groups: K0 (control), K1(administration of sporulated oocytes radiated gamma (γ) rays P0 γ 15, dosage 200 oocyte), K2 (administration of sporulated oocytes radiated gamma (γ) rays P0 γ 15, dosage 1000 oocyte), K3 (administration of sporulated oocytes radiated gamma (γ) rays P1 γ 15, dosage 200 oocyte) and K4 (administration of sporulated oocytes radiated gamma (γ) rays P1 γ 15, dosage 1000 oocyte). Post infection oocyte sporulated irradiated for 8 days then conducted challenge test for 15 days, rabbits weighed and observed the body growth weight every day. The study design was completely randomized with five treatments. Data analysis used were T-test and One-Way Anova test.

The result showed no significant changes ($p \geq 0,05$) between the infected group P0 γ 15 and P1 γ 15 on the growth of the rabbit's weight before and after the infection challenged with field isolates.

Keywords : Coccidiosis, *Eimeria* spp., sporulated oocytes