



PENGARUH BENTUK PAKAN TERHADAP HISTOMORFOLOGI USUS HALUS AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh bentuk pakan *mash*, *crumble*, dan *pellet* terhadap histomorfologi usus halus pada ayam broiler umur 35 hari. Sebanyak 72 ekor ayam broiler strain New Lohman MB 202 *unsexed* dibagi secara acak menjadi tiga perlakuan. Perlakuan pakan diberikan dalam dua tahap yaitu 0 - 21 hari dan 22 - 35 hari. Kelompok perlakuan terdiri dari P1(0-21 hari: *mash*, 22-35 hari: *mash*), selanjutnya P2, dan P3 secara berturut-turut yaitu *crumble-crumble* dan *crumble-pellet*. Masing-masing kelompok percobaan diulang tiga kali, setiap ulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor ayam. Setiap replikasi ayam disembelih 1 ekor, kemudian ditimbang berat (g) dan diukur panjang (cm) usus halus serta histomorfologi usus halus pada segmen duodenum, jejunum, dan ileum. 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 menunjukkan bahwa panjang vili, kedalaman kriptas, dan perbandingan antara panjang vili dengan kedalaman kriptas duodenum dan jejunum P1 berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) dengan perlakuan P2 dan P3, sedangkan P2 sama dengan P3. Panjang dan berat duodenum serta jejunum P1 berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) dengan P2 dan P3. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ayam broiler yang diberi pakan berbentuk *crumble-crumble* dan *crumble-pellet* meningkatkan perkembangan histomorfologi usus halus segmen duodenum dan jejunum, begitu pula panjang dan berat usus halus pada duodenum dan jejunum perlakuan bentuk pakan *crumble-crumble* dan *crumble-pellet* mampu berkembang dibandingkan ayam yang diberi pakan berbentuk *mash-mash*.

Kata kunci: ayam broiler, bentuk pakan, histomorfologi, usus halus



THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FEED FORM ON SMALL INTESTINE HISTOMORPHOLOGY OF BROILER CHICKEN

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the effects of difference feed form *mash*, *crumble*, and *pellet* on small intestine histomorphology broiler chicken at 35 day of age. A total 72 unsexed New Lohman MB 202 broiler chickens were randomly placed into three treatment. Feed treatment was given in two fases: 0-21 days and 22-35 days. The treatment group consisted of P1 (0-21 days: *mash*, 22-35 days: *mash*), then P2 and P3 respectively are crumble-crumble and crumble-pellet. Each group consisted of three replications and each replication consisted of 8 chickens. Each replication of treatments were slaughtered 1 chicken, then weight (g) and length (cm) of the small intestine and small intestinal histomorphology in the duodenal, jejunal and ileal segments. Data were subjected to One way analysis of variance Randomized Complete Completely Randomized Design (Completely Randomize Design) if different significantly followed by Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that vili lenght, crypt depth, and ratio of vili length with crypt depth in the duodenum and jejunum P1 was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) with P2 and P3, while P2 same with P3. The length and weight of the duodenum and jejunum P1 were significantly different ($P < 0.05$) with P2 and P3. It can be concluded that broilers fed crumble-crumble and crumble-pellet form improve the development of histomorphology of the small intestine of the duodenum and jejunum segment, as well as the length and weight of the small intestine in the duodenum and jejunum treatment form crumble-crumble and crumble-pellet feed capable of developing compared chicken fed with mash-mash.

Keywords: broiler chicken, feed form, histomorphology , small intestine