KANDUNGAN KROM HATI DAN GINJAL AYAM BROILER YANG DIBERI PAKAN DENGAN PENAMBAHAN KROMOSAL B DARI UMUR 10 SAMPAI 40 HARI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kandungan krom hati dan ginjal ayam broiler yang diberi pakan dengan penambahan kromosal B dari umur 10 sampai 40 hari. Penelitian dilakukan dalam skala laboratorium dengan memelihara 24 ekor ayam broiler yang dikelompokkan menjadi empat level perlakuan pakan berbeda, yaitu tanpa kromosal sebagai kontrol TO, 500 mg/kg Tl, 1000 mg/kg T2, dan 1500 mg/kg T3. Setiap perlakuan berjumlah enam ekor ayam broiler. Ayam broiler dipelihara dalam kandang baterai ukuran 1x1x0,6 m^3. Pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 50 hari, sepuluh hari pertama dan sepuluh hari terakhir setelah pemotongan pertama tidak menggunakan perlakuan. Perlakuan diberikan mulai dari umur sepuluh sampai 40 hari. Pemotongan dilakukan setelah umur 40 dan 50 hari. Data yang diamati adalah kandungan krom hati dan ginjal. Pengukuran kandungan krom dengan metode *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS)*. Data yang diperoleh diuji dengan analisis variansi *Completely Randomized Design* (CRD) pola faktorial 2x4. Hasil yang berbeda nyata, beda rerata perlakuan diuji dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa krom dapat diakumulasi dalam hati dan ginjal dan dengan penambahan kromosal B dapat meningkatkan kandungan krom hati dan ginjal ($P<0,05$). Penghentian perlakuan pakan dengan jarak umur pemotongan dapat menurunkan kandungan krom hati dan ginjal ($P<0,05$). Interaksi antara perlakuan pakan dan jarak pemotongan menunjukkan perbedaan tidak nyata ($P>0,05$).

(Kata Kunci : Kromosal B, Hati, Ginjal, Ayam broiler, Jarak pemotongan)

CHROMIC RECIDUES FOUND IN THE LIVER AND KIDNEY OF BROILERS RECEIVING DIETS ADDED WITH CHROMOSAL B FROM 10 TO 40 DAY OF AGE

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ABSTRACT

This research had the aim to see the level of chrome, found in the liver and kidney of broilers receiving diets with additional chromosal B from the age of 10 to 40 days. The laboratory scale study was conducted by keeping 24 broiler chicken which were devided into four dietary treatments of control (TO) without additional chromosal B, T1 dietary treatment with additional 500 mg/kg chromosal B/kg diet, T2 with 1000 mg/kg diet and T3 with 1500 mg/kg diet. Each treatment had six bird which were kept in 1X1X0,6 m^3 size battery. The bird were kept for 50 days, the first ten days and the last ten days all of them received diets without additional chromosal B. Half of the bird from each treatment group were slaughtered at 40 day of age to get liver and kidney sampling, and sampling from the other half were taken at 50 day of age. Data collected were those of chromic content in the liver and kidney, which were measured using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS). The data were analysed using analysis of variance, following a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) of 2x4 factorial. Different mean values were tested with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The result indicated that addition of chromosal B in the diet increased chrome content in the liver and kidney significantly ($P<0,05$). Termination of chromosal insertion in the diet resulted significan decreased of chromic level in the liver and kidney ($P<0,05$), while interaction between dietary treatment and slaughtering time was shown not significant ($P>0,05$).

(Key Words : Chromosal B, Liver, Kidney, Broiler, Slaughtering time)