

## INTISARI

### **PREVALENSI KEJADIAN *FASCIOLOSIS* PADA SAPI POTONG DI DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI PROGO, KECAMATAN GALUR, KABUPATEN KULON PROGO**

**Salsabila Nadia Raihana**

**15/377776/KH/08499**

Sapi potong memiliki nilai ekonomi sebagai sumber protein hewani dan hewan pekerja. Infeksi oleh parasit *Fasciola* sp. dapat mengganggu potensi ternak tersebut, diantaranya adalah penurunan berat badan, kualitas karkas, dan kematian ternak. Tujuan penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui prevalensi dan pengaruh umur, jenis kelamin, lantai, kondisi kandang, dan pakan terhadap kejadian *fasciolosis* pada kelompok ternak di daerah aliran Sungai Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Sebanyak 96 sampel feses sapi dikumpulkan.

Pemeriksaan feses dilakukan dengan metode *Parfitt and Banks* untuk mendeteksi adanya telur *Fasciola* sp. berdasarkan morfologinya. Prevalensi dihitung dengan membagi sampel positif dengan jumlah sampel yang diperiksa, hasil prevalensi diinterpretasikan dalam persentase. Hasil menunjukkan prevalensi kejadian *fasciolosis* dan selanjutnya dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji *Chi-Square* untuk mengetahui kekuatan asosiasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi kejadian infeksi cacing hati (*fasciolosis*) pada sapi di sejumlah peternak di daerah aliran Sungai Progo, Kecamatan Galur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo sebesar 46.91%, serta beberapa faktor seperti kondisi kandang ( $p < 0.05$ ) dan pakan ( $p < 0.05$ ) memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap infeksi *Fasciola* sp.

**Kata kunci:** faktor resiko, *Fasciola* sp., *Fasciolosis*, prevalensi, sapi

## ABSTRACT

### PREVALENCE OF *FASCIOLOSIS* ON BEEF CATTLE AT PROGO WATERSHED, GALUR DISTRICT, KULON PROGO REGENCY

Salsabila Nadia Raihana

15/377776/KH/08499

Beef cattle has economic value as a source of protein and draught power. Infections by *Fasciola* sp. may disrupt livestock productivity, such as reduction of weight, meat quality, or even death. The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of *Fasciola* sp. among beef cattle and also to determine the influence of age, sex, floor types, cage condition, and beef cattle feed toward *fasciolosis* at Progo Watershed in Yogyakarta.

A total of 96 faecal samples were collected. Stool examination conducted by *Parfitt and Banks* method to detect eggs of *Fasciola* sp. The prevalence of these forms of *fasciolosis* is calculated by measuring the presence of positive samples of *fasciolosis* then dividing the positive samples by all of the samples, prevalence is often expressed as a percentage. The result showed the prevalence of *fasciolosis* then data of the risk factors were analyzed by *Chi-Square* test.

The result showed that prevalence of liver fluke infection (*Fasciolosis*) on beef cattle on Progo Watershed in Yogyakarta was 46.91%, and several factors were significantly influence the development of *Fasciola* sp. infection on beef cattle such as cage condition ( $p < 0.05$ ) and beef cattle feed ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** beef cattle, *Fasciola* sp., *Fasciolosis*, prevalence, risk factors