

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN EFEK 3, 4, 5 TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID (THB) DOSIS 120 gr/ton, DICLAZURIL, NICARBAZIN-NARASIN, DAN SALINOMYCIN BERDASARKAN *LESION SCORE*, *FEED CONVERSION RATIO*, DAN BERAT BADAN AYAM BROILER YANG DIINFEKSI *Eimeria tenella*

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Eimeria tenella merupakan salah satu penyebab penyakit koksidiosis pada ayam. Terapi yang umumnya digunakan saat ini adalah antikoksidia kimiawi yang dapat meninggalkan residu pada daging ayam broiler. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan efek terapi antikoksidia 3, 4, 5 trihydroxybenzoic acid (THB) atau asam galat dosis 120 gr/ton, dengan salinomycin, nicarbazin, dan diclazuril berdasarkan *lesion score*, *feed conversion ratio*, dan berat badan ayam broiler yang diinfeksi *Eimeria tenella*. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 300 ekor ayam broiler strain Ross yang dibagi menjadi delapan kelompok dengan jumlah ayam 50 ekor per kelompok. Kelompok K1 tidak diinfeksi *Eimeria tenella* sedangkan kelompok K2, C2, S, N, dan D masing masing diinfeksi dengan *Eimeria tenella* secara peroral pada minggu ke 2 pemeliharaan dengan 10 kali dosis vaksin. Kelompok K1 dan K2 tidak diberi perlakuan terapi antikoksidia. Kelompok C2, S, N, dan D secara berurutan diberi terapi antikoksidia Cozante™ 120 gr/ ton, salinomycin 70 gram/ton, narasin-nicarbazin 80 gram/ton, diclazuril 1 – 2 gram/ ton. Ayam broiler dipelihara selama 5 minggu dan dilakukan penimbangan berat badan disetiap akhir minggu serta penimbangan pakan. *Feed conversion ratio* (FCR) dan berat badan dianalisis dengan metode ANOVA pada program *Statistical Product and Service Solution* (SPSS). Hari ke 5 *post* infeksi setiap kelompok ayam broiler diambil 10 ekor untuk dilakukan pemeriksaan post mortem pada bagian sekum ayam broiler. Setiap lesi pada sekum diberi nilai +1 sampai dengan +4 berdasarkan Johnson dan Reid (1970) dan dianalisis menggunakan statistika SPSS Willcoxon. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian antikoksidia Cozante™ 120 gr/ton, salinomycin 70 gr/ton, narasin-nicarbazin 80 gr/ton, dan diclazuril 1–2 gr/ton berpengaruh signifikan ($P < 0,05$) terhadap *lesion score* namun tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan ($P > 0,05$) terhadap berat badan dan FCR ayam broiler.

Kata kunci : antikoksidia, berat badan, *feed conversion ratio*, koksidiosis, *lesion score*

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON EFFECT OF 3, 4, 5 TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID (THB) DOSE 120GR/TON, DICLAZURIL, NICARBAZIN-NARASIN, DAN SALINOMYCIN AS ANTICOCEDIA DRUG BASED ON LESION SCORE, FEED CONVERSION RATIO AND CHICKENS WEIGHT INFECTED *Eimeria tenella*

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Eimeria tenella is one of the causes of coccidiosis in chickens. The common therapy of this disease is chemical anticoccidial which can leave residue in broiler's meat. The purpose of this study is to understand the comparison of therapy effect between gallic acid, salinomycin, nicarbazin, diclazuril as anticoccidials based on lesion score, feed conversion ratio, and chickens weight infected with *Eimeria tenella*. The materials used in this study are 400 broiler chickens strain Ross which divided into eight groups each with 50 chickens. Chickens in group K1 were not infected with *Eimeria tenella* whereas chickens in group K2, C2, N, and D were infected with *Eimeria tenella* orally at week 2 with 10 times vaccine dose. Group K1 and K2 were not given anticoccidial. Group C2, S, and D sequentially were given anticoccidial therapy Cozante™ 120 gr/ ton, salinomycin 70 gr/ton, narasin-nicarbazin 80 gram/ton, diclazuril 1 – 2 gram/ ton. Broilers were reared for 5 weeks, chickens were weighed at the end of every week and feed consumption was calculated regularly everyday. FCR and weight were analyzed with ANOVA in Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) program. Day 5 post infection 10 chickens were taken from every group to be examined, caeca were examined from every chickens. Lesions were given a score +1 up to +4 according to Johnson dan Reid (1970) and analyzed with Willcoxon statistics. The result of this study shows that anticoccidial therapy of Cozante™ 120 gr/ ton, Salinomycin 70 gram/ton, Narasin-nicarbazin 80 gram/ton, Diclazuril 1–2 gram/ ton have a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on lesion score but do not have a significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on FCR and chicken weight

Key words: anticoccidial, chickens weight, coccidiosis, *feed conversion ratio*, *lesion score*