

ABSTRAK

KADAR KOLESTEROL DARAH KAMBING KACANG BETINA YANG TERINFESTASI NEMATODA GASTROINTESTINAL SECARA ALAMI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh infestasi nematoda gastrointestinal secara alami terhadap kadar kolesterol darah kambing Kacang betina. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan kambing Kacang betina berumur sekitar satu tahun sebanyak lima ekor yang terinfeksi cacing nematoda gastrointestinal secara alami dan lima ekor yang bebas cacing sebagai kontrol. Hewan dipelihara dalam kandang individu selama satu bulan. Pengambilan sampel darah dilakukan melalui vena jugularis (5 ml). Serum dipisahkan dengan cara sentrifugasi dan disimpan pada temperatur -20°C sampai pemeriksaan kimia darah dilakukan. Kadar kolesterol diukur dengan metode spektrofotometrik. Perbedaan rerata kadar kolesterol darah antara kelompok kambing terinfestasi cacing dan kelompok bebas infestasi cacing dianalisis dengan *independent sample T-Test*. Rerata kadar kolesterol pada kelompok kambing yang terinfestasi cacing sebesar $47,60 \pm 9,40$ mg/dL. Nilai tersebut cenderung lebih rendah dibandingkan kadar pada kelompok kambing kontrol yaitu sebesar $59,40 \pm 16,24$ mg/dL ($P > 0,05$). Hasil penelitian ini dapat menggambarkan adanya kemungkinan infestasi nematoda gastrointestinal sebagai faktor yang dapat mengakibatkan penurunan kadar kolesterol darah pada kambing Kacang.

Kata Kunci: kambing Kacang, kolesterol, nematoda gastrointestinal

ABSTRACT

BLOOD CHOLESTEROL CONCENTRATION OF FEMALE KACANG GOATS SUFFERED FROM NATURAL INFESTATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL NEMATODES

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This study was aimed to evaluate the influence of natural gastrointestinal nematodes infestation on blood cholesterol concentration in female Kacang goats. Five one year old female Kacang goats naturally infected by gastrointestinal nematodes and five noninfected one year old female goats as control were used in this study. The goats were kept in individual cages for a month. Blood samples were collected from jugular vein for chemical analyses. The serum was separated by centrifugation and stored at -20°C until the chemical analysis were conducted. Serum cholesterol concentrations were measured spectrophotometrically. The mean difference of cholesterol concentration between infected and noninfected groups was analysed using independent sample T-Test. The cholesterol concentration of gastrointestinal nematode infected animals tended to be lower than that of the non infected ones, i.e. 47.60 ± 9.40 mg/dL vs 59.40 ± 16.24 mg/dL ($P > 0.05$). The result might indicate that gastrointestinal nematode infestation could be an influencing factor for blood cholesterol levels in the Kacang goats.

Key words: *cholesterol, gastrointestinal nematode, Kacang goat*