

## ABSTRAK

### PROFIL DARAH BROILER YANG DIINFEKSI *Escherichia coli* DAN DITERAPI DENGAN ANTIBIOTIK COLISTIN

Nurul Maziyya Nawangsuciningsih

16/398228/KH/08999

Kolibasilosis adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Escherichia coli*. Bakteri ini menyerang segala umur ayam. *Escherichia coli* termasuk bakteri Gram-negatif yang merugikan peternakan ayam broiler. Penyakit bakterial ini dapat diobati dengan menggunakan antibiotik. Status kesehatan ayam dapat diketahui melalui profil darah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui profil darah berupa nilai hematokrit, kadar hemoglobin, total eritrosit, total leukosit, total protein plasma, dan fibrinogen pada ayam broiler yang diinfeksi *Escherichia coli* dan diterapi colistin.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 40 ekor *Day Old Chick* (DOC) broiler yang terbagi dalam 4 kelompok perlakuan. Tiap kelompok perlakuan berisi 10 ekor ayam. Ayam diinfeksi dengan *E. coli* dosis  $10^8$  sel/ml sebanyak 2 ml secara intratrakhea pada hari pemeliharaan ke-17. Broiler terbagi dalam 4 kelompok perlakuan yaitu kelompok K (ayam diinfeksi dengan *E. coli* tanpa terapi antibiotik), kelompok CI, CII, dan CIII (ayam diinfeksi dengan *E. coli* dan diberikan colistin 0,3; 0,6 dan 1,2 gram/kg pakan). Terapi antibiotik colistin selama 5 hari mulai hari ke-18 sampai hari ke-22. Pengambilan sampel darah pada hari pemeliharaan ke-30 pada semua kelompok melalui vena brakialis. Sampel digunakan untuk mengukur nilai hematokrit dengan hematokrit *scale reader*, kadar hemoglobin dengan hemoglobinometer Sahli, jumlah eritrosit dengan pipet thoma eritrosit “101”, jumlah leukosit dengan pipet eritrosit “11”, total protein plasma dan fibrinogen dengan refraktometer. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif dan statistik menggunakan *Kruskal Wallis* dan *One Way ANOVA*.

Hasil penelitian pemberian terapi antibiotik colistin pada ayam yang diinfeksi *Escherichia coli* memiliki nilai hematokrit, kadar hemoglobin, jumlah eritrosit, dan total protein plasma berada pada nilai normal dan tidak ada perbedaan signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ). Ayam dengan infeksi *E. coli* dan terapi colistin 1,2 gram/kg pakan mengalami penurunan jumlah total leukosit ( $p<0,05$ ) dan peningkatan fibrinogen pada terapi colistin dosis 0,3 gram/kg pakan ( $p>0,05$ ). Berdasarkan penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian antibiotik colistin sebesar 1,2 gram/kg pakan pada ayam yang diinfeksi *E. coli* berpengaruh terhadap penurunan jumlah total leukosit.

Kata kunci: broiler, kolibasilosis, colistin, profil darah

## ABSTRACT

### PROFILE OF BLOOD BROILERS INFECTED BY *Escherichia coli* AND TREATED WITH ANTIBIOTIC COLISTIN

Nurul Maziyya Nawangsuciningsih

16/398228/KH/08999

Colibacillosis is a disease caused by *Escherichia coli* bacteria. This bacterium attacks all ages of chickens. *Escherichia coli* is one of the Gram-negative bacteria that harm broiler chicken farms. This bacterial disease can be treated using antibiotics. Chicken health status can be known through the blood profile. The purpose of this study was to determine blood profiles in the form of hematocrit values, hemoglobin levels, total erythrocytes, total leukocytes, total plasma protein, and fibrinogen in broiler chickens infected with *Escherichia coli* and colistin treated.

This study uses 40 Day Old Chick (DOC) broilers divided into 4 treatment groups. Each treatment group contained 10 chickens. Chickens were infected with *E. coli* dose  $10^8$  cells/ml as much as 2 ml intratrachea on the 17th breeding day. Broilers were divided into 4 treatment groups namely group K (chickens infected with *E. coli* without antibiotic therapy), group CI, CII, and CIII (chickens infected with *E. coli* and given colistin 0.3; 0.6 and 1.2 grams/kg of feed). Colistin antibiotic therapy for 5 days starting from the 18th day until the 22nd day. Blood sampling on the 30th breeding day in all groups through brachial veins. Samples were used to measure hematocrit with hematocrit scale reader, hemoglobin level with Sahli hemoglobinometer, number of erythrocytes with erythrocyte thoma pipette "101", number of leukocytes with erythrocyte pipette "11", total plasma protein and fibrinogen with refractometer. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively and statistically using *Kruskal Wallis* and *One Way ANOVA*.

The results of the study giving antibiotic therapy colistin in chickens infected with *Escherichia coli* had hematocrit values, hemoglobin levels, erythrocyte counts, and total plasma protein were at normal values and there were no significant differences ( $p > 0.05$ ). Chickens with *E. coli* infection and 1.2 gram/kg of colistin therapy experienced a decrease in the total number of leukocytes ( $p < 0.05$ ) and an increase in fibrinogen in colistin therapy with a dose of 0.3 gram/kg of feed ( $p > 0.05$ ). Based on this study it can be concluded that the administration of colistin antibiotics by 1.2 grams/kg of feed in chickens infected with *E. coli* affects the decrease in the total number of leukocytes.

Keywords: broiler, colibacillosis, colistin, blood profile