

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN ANTARA JUMLAH PLASENTOM DENGAN BERAT PLASENTA PADA SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN SLEMAN, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Plasenta adalah organ khusus yang berkembang selama kebuntingan pada mamalia. Plasenta berfungsi sebagai tempat pertukaran nutrisi, sisa-sisa metabolisme, hormon, dan enzim antara fetus dan induk. Plasentom adalah bagian utama dari plasenta yang dibentuk pada awal kebuntingan dan jumlahnya tidak berubah selama kebuntingan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara jumlah plasentom dengan berat plasenta pada sapi potong di Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 16 buah plasenta, 15 diantaranya berasal dari ras Peranakan Ongole (PO), dan 1 diantaranya berasal dari ras Peranakan Limousin Ongole (LimPO). Berat plasenta ditimbang menggunakan timbangan gram dan jumlah plasentom dihitung dengan cara membentangkan plasenta. Data yang diperoleh dicatat dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Korelasi antara jumlah plasentom dengan berat plasenta dianalisis dengan uji korelasi *bivariate* menggunakan SPSS versi 23.

Hasil yang didapat dari penelitian ini adalah jumlah plasentom rata-rata 87,94 (SD = 22,49) dan berat plasenta rata-rata 4,44 kg (SD = 1,9 kg). Berdasarkan uji korelasi *bivariate*, angka korelasi yang didapat adalah 0,36 ($r < 0,5$) dengan angka probabilitas 0,171 ($p > 0,05$) yang menunjukkan bahwa jumlah plasentom tidak berkorelasi dengan berat plasenta. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada korelasi antara jumlah plasentom dengan berat plasenta pada sapi potong di Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: berat plasenta, jumlah plasentom, uji korelasi *bivariate*

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF PLACENTOME WITH THE PLACENTAL WEIGHT IN BEEF CATTLE IN SLEMAN REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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Placenta is a specific organ that developed during the pregnancy in mammals. Placenta acts as a place of nutrients, metabolic waste, hormones, and enzymes exchange between the fetus and the mother. Placentome is the main part of placenta that is formed at the beginning of pregnancy and the number does not change during pregnancy. This study aims to determine the correlation between the number of placentome and placental weight in beef cattle in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Sixteen placentas were used in this study, 15 of which came from the Ongole crossbred, and 1 of which came from Limousin Ongole crossbred. The placentas were weighed using gram scales and the number of placentome were calculated by stretching the placenta. The data obtained were recorded and analyzed descriptively. The correlation between the number of placentome and placental weight were analyzed by bivariate correlation test using SPSS version 23.

The results obtained from this study were an average number of placentome of 87.94 (SD = 22.49) and an average placental weight of 4.44 kg (SD = 1.9 kg). Based on the bivariate correlation test, the correlation number obtained was 0.36 ($r < 0.5$) with a probability number of 0.171 ($p > 0.05$) which showed that the number of placentome does not correlate with placental weight. It is concluded that there is no correlation between the number of placentomes and placental weight in beef cattle in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Keywords: bivariate correlation test, number of placentome, placental weight