

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SKOR KONDISI TUBUH INDUK SAPI POTONG TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN INVOLUSI UTERUS PADA MASA *POST PARTUM* PADA SAPI KELOMPOK TERNAK DI YOGYAKARTA

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Involusi uteri adalah kembalinya ukuran dan fungsi uterus dalam kondisi normal seperti sebelum mengalami kebuntingan. Involusi umumnya mengalami tiga proses kontraksi, pelepasan jaringan, dan regenerasi jaringan. Kecepatan proses involusi uterus bergantung dari beberapa faktor seperti paritas, musim, menyusui dan frekuensi pemerah susu, kondisi iklim, dan kualitas nutrisi. Proses involusi uterus berlangsung kira-kira 35-56 hari, dan dianggap sempurna sekitar 60 hari, kemudian diikuti dengan birahi pertama yang muncul setelah kelahiran disebut juga dengan estrus post partum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Skor Kondisi Tubuh terhadap perkembangan involusi uterus pada masa *post partum*. Materi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah 15 ekor induk sapi potong yang pasca beranak dengan variasi Skor Kondisi Tubuh. Tujuh ekor induk sapi potong dengan SKT 2 dan delapan ekor induk sapi potong dengan SKT 3. Sampel diambil dari berbagai kelompok ternak yang ada di Yogyakarta. Pemeriksaan ukuran diameter kornu uterus menggunakan metode palpasi rektal dari satu bulan sampai lebih dari tiga bulan. Hasil yang didapatkan kemudian dicocokkan dengan hasil dari *Ultrasonografi* (USG) yang berfungsi sebagai standar. Hasil pengukuran diameter kornu uterus dianalisis menggunakan uji *Independent T test* pada *Statistical Product and Service Solution* (SPSS). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Skor Kondisi Tubuh tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap perkembangan involusi uterus ($P > 0.05$).

Kata Kunci: Involusi uterus, Skor Kondisi Tubuh, diameter kornu uterus, estrus post partum

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SKOR KONDISI TUBUH OF BEEF CATTLE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF UTERINE INVOLUTION IN THE POST PARTUM PERIOD OF LIVESTOCK CATTLE IN YOGYAKARTA

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Uterine involution is the return of the size and function of the uterus to normal conditions such as before pregnancy. Involution generally undergoes three processes of contraction, tissue release, and tissue regeneration. The speed of the process of uterine involution depends on several factors such as parity, season, breastfeeding and frequency of milking, climatic conditions, and nutritional quality. The process of uterine involution lasts approximately 35-56 days, and is considered to be perfect about 60 days, then followed by the first lust that appears after birth is also called estrus post partum. This study aims to determine the effect of Body Condition Score on the development of uterine involution in the post partum period. The material used in this study was 15 post-calf beef cattle with variations in Body Condition Score. Seven beef cattle with SKT 2 and eight beef cattle with SKT 3. Samples were taken from various livestock groups in Yogyakarta. Examination of the diameter of the uterine horn using the rectal palpation method from one month to more than three months. The results obtained are then matched with the results of Ultrasonography (USG) which functions as a standard. The results of the measurement of the diameter of the uterine horn are analyzed using the Independent T test on Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS). The results of this study indicate that the Body Condition Score does not have a significant effect on the development of uterine involution ($P > 0.05$).

Keyword : uterine involution, Body Condition Score, diameter of the uterine horn, estrus post partum