

Intisari

Prevalensi *Anisakis* sp. pada *Sardinella* spp. dan *Decapterus* spp. di Perairan Utara Rembang Jawa Tengah

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan prevalensi, intensitas rata-rata, organ target infeksi serta identifikasi larva *Anisakis* yang ditemukan pada ikan *Sardinella* spp. dan ikan *Decapterus* spp. di Perairan utara Rembang Jawa Tengah. Sebanyak 303 ekor ikan sardin dan 141 ekor ikan layang dikumpulkan dari PPP Tasikagung Rembang Jawa Tengah. Sampel ikan diukur panjang dan beratnya, kemudian dibedah untuk pengamatan larva *Anisakis*. Pemeriksaan infeksi larva *Anisakis* dilakukan pada rongga perut, saluran pencernaan, hati, gonad dan daging. *Anisakis* yang diperoleh diidentifikasi secara molekuler menggunakan metode PCR-RFLP dan *Direct sequencing*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ikan sardin dan layang rentan terinfeksi *Anisakis* dengan tingkat infeksi yang berbeda. *S. lemuru* terinfeksi dengan prevalensi yang sangat rendah (1,97%) dengan intensitas rata-rata infeksi sebanyak 1,5 larva/individu, sedangkan *Decapterus* spp. memiliki prevalensi yang sangat tinggi yaitu 100% untuk *D. russelli* dan 96% untuk *D. macrosoma* dengan intensitas rata-rata masing-masing 12,63 dan 14,33 larva/individu. Larva *Anisakis* sebagian besar ditemukan pada rongga perut yaitu 83,33% (*S. lemuru*), 99,03% (*D. russelli*), dan 94,26% (*D. macrosoma*), serta tidak ditemukan larva pada daging. Hasil identifikasi molekuler menunjukkan bahwa *Anisakis* yang menginfeksi *S. lemuru* dan *Decapterus* spp. merupakan *Anisakis* Tipe I, yaitu *Anisakis typica*.

Kata kunci: *Anisakis*, intensitas, layang, prevalensi, sardin

Abstract

Prevalence of *Anisakis* sp. on *Sardinella* spp. and *Decapterus* spp. at the Northern Waters of Rembang Central Java

This study aims to determine the prevalence, mean intensity, target organs of infection, and identification of *Anisakis* larvae infecting *Sardinella* spp. and the fish *Decapterus* spp. at the northern waters of Rembang Central Java. A total of 303 sardines and 141 scads were collected from Tasikagung Fishing Port Rembang. Each sample was measured its length and weight, then dissected for *Anisakis* larvae observation and collection. *Anisakis* larvae infection was examined in the abdominal cavity, digestive tract, liver, gonads, and muscle. The anisakis were identified molecularly using the PCR-RFLP method and direct sequencing. The results showed that sardines and scad were susceptible to *Anisakis* larvae infection with different prevalence and mean intensity levels. *Anisakis* prevalence on *Sardinella lemuru* was very low (1.97%) with the mean intensity of 1.5 larvae/individu. *Decapterus* spp. has a very high prevalence i.e., 100% for *D. russelli* and 96% for *D. macrosoma* with a mean intensity was 12.63 and 14.33 larvae/individu, respectively. *Anisakis* larvae were mostly found in the abdominal cavity, as much as 83.33% (*S. lemuru*), 99.03% (*D. russelli*), and 94.26% (*D. macrosoma*), and there was no larvae were found in the muscle. Molecular identification showed that *Anisakis* infecting *S. lemuru* and *Decapterus* spp. was *Anisakis* Type I, namely *Anisakis typica*.

Keywords: *Anisakis*, intensity, prevalence, sardines, scad