

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONDISI KANDANG TERHADAP KASUS SAPI MASTITIS YANG DIUJI DENGAN *Californian Mastitist Test* (CMT) PADA PETERNAKAN RAKYAT DI TUNGGULARUM, TURI, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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Penyakit mastitis pada sapi perah mempengaruhi kualitas dan kuantitas susu dan hasil olahannya. Hal ini tentu berdampak pada penurunan pendapatan peternak sapi perah. Produksi susu hasil peternakan masyarakat harus memiliki kualitas yang baik agar aman untuk di konsumsi, sehingga memiliki nilai jual di pasaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kondisi kandang terhadap penyakit mastitis, dan upaya meningkatkan kualitas susu.

Sampel susu diambil dari dua jenis kandang, yaitu 5 sampel dari kandang “baik” dan 5 sampel dari kandang “kurang baik”. Sampel susu diambil langsung dari peternak sebanyak 2 ml dan diletakkan di *paddle*, kemudian ditambahkan reagen CMT sebanyak 2 ml (perbandingan 1:1). *Paddle* digoyangkan membentuk lingkaran selama 15 detik hingga tercampur rata, lalu didiamkan selama 15 detik untuk pengamatan ada atau tidaknya gumpalan yang terbentuk. Sampel susu yang dinyatakan positif di lapangan dimasukkan ke dalam plastik steril dan dibawa dengan menggunakan *cooling box* ke laboratorium untuk mendapatkan gambaran hasil uji CMT yang lebih baik. Penilaian jenis kandang dilakukan terhadap 4 aspek pendukung kandang, yaitu: kondisi bangunan kandang, kondisi sanitasi kandang, kondisi peralatan kandang, dan kondisi peralatan pemerahan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan positif mastitis pada 3 sampel dari kandang “kurang baik” dan 2 sampel dari kandang “baik”. Pada kandang “kurang baik”, mastitis terutama dipengaruhi oleh kondisi bangunan kandang dan kondisi peralatan pemerahan yang kurang baik. Pada kandang “baik” mastitis kemungkinan dipengaruhi oleh kondisi peralatan pemerahan, kondisi peralatan kandang, dan sanitasi kandang yang kurang baik.

Kata kunci: CMT, mastitis, susu, kandang sapi perah

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF COWSHED CONDITION ON MASTITIS CASE DETECTED BY A *Californian Mastitist Test* (CMT) IN COMMUNITY FARMING IN TUNGGULARUM, TURI, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

by

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Mastitis in dairy cows affects the quality and quantity of milk and its processed product. This certainly has an impact on reducing the income of dairy farmers. Milk production from community farms must be of good quality to be safe for consumption, so that it has a market value. This study aims to determine the effect of cage conditions on mastitis, and efforts to improve milk quality.

Milk samples were taken from two types of cowsheds, namely 5 samples from "good" cowshed and 5 samples from "poor" cowshed. Milk samples were taken directly from farmers as much as 2 ml and placed on the paddle, then added as much as 2 ml CMT reagent (1: 1 ratio). The paddle is shaken in a circle for 15 seconds until it is evenly mixed, then allowed to stand for 15 seconds to observe whether or not a lump is formed. Milk samples that were tested positive in the field were put in sterile plastic and brought by using a cooling box to the laboratory to get a better picture of CMT test results. Assessments of the type of cowshed were carried out on 4 aspects supporting the cowshed, such as the building condition of the cowshed, the sanitary of the cowshed, the equipment condition of the cowshed, and the condition of the milking equipment.

The results showed positive mastitis in 3 samples of "bad" cowshed and 2 samples of "good" cowshed. The mastitis in "bad" cowshed might be influenced by the building condition of the cowshed, and the condition of milking equipment. While the mastitis in a "good" cowshed was likely to be affected by the equipment condition of the cowshed, the condition of the milking equipment and the sanitation condition of the cowshed.

Keywords: CMT, mastitis, milk, cowshed