

INTI SARI

KAJIAN TOKSOPLASMOSIS SECARA SEROLOGI PADA ULAR SANCA BATIK (*Malayopython reticulatus*) LOKAL JAWA

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Toxoplasma gondii merupakan parasit golongan protozoa intraseluler obligat yang dapat menyebabkan penyakit zoonosis pada berbagai hewan. Infeksi akibat protozoa ini disebut toksoplasmosis. Ular sanca batik (*Malayopython reticulatus*) banyak dimanfaatkan sebagai hewan peliharaan dan daging dikonsumsi, dikhawatirkan dapat menjadi sumber penular toksoplasmosis. Sampai saat ini, kejadian toksoplasmosis pada ular sanca batik belum pernah dilaporkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kejadian toksoplasmosis pada ular sanca batik secara serologis. Dua puluh lima (25) ekor ular sanca batik tangkapan liar dari wilayah hutan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta digunakan untuk penelitian ini. Sampel darah diambil sebanyak 1 ml melalui vena koksigea ventralis dan ditampung dalam tabung eppendorf tanpa antikoagulan. Uji serologis terhadap toksoplasmosis dilakukan dengan menggunakan PastorexTM Toxo Kit[®] di Balai Besar Veteriner Wates. Dari hasil pemeriksaan secara serologis, didapat data seluruh 25 sampel negatif toksoplasmosis (100% negatif). Hasil negatif diduga berhubungan dengan asal-usul ular yang jauh dari pemukiman dan rendahnya cemaran oosista *T. gondii* di wilayah habitat ular. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ular sanca batik penelitian negatif toksoplasmosis. Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan variasi asal-usul ular dan jumlah sampel yang lebih banyak, serta pengujian serologis lain sebagai pembandingan.

Kata kunci: Toksoplasmosis, *Malayopython reticulatus*, serologis

ABSTRACT

SEROLOGICAL STUDY OF TOXOPLASMOSIS ON LOCAL JAVA RETICULATED PHYTON (*Malayopython reticulatus*)

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Toxoplasma gondii is an obligate intracellular protozoan that causes a zoonotic disease in a wide range of animals called toxoplasmosis. Apart from being a pet animal, reticulated python (*Malayopython reticulatus*) is commonly consumed in a variety of dishes and is feared to play a role in the spread of toxoplasmosis. The incidence of toxoplasmosis in reticulated pythons is still uncertain until now. Thus, this study aimed to collect serological information about the incidence of toxoplasmosis in reticulated pythons. Twenty-five (25) wild caught reticulated python samples from Gunungkidul, Special Region of Yogyakarta were used for this study. As much as 1 ml blood sample was collected from the *ventral coccygeal vein* and stored in an eppendorf tube without anticoagulant. Serological test for toxoplasmosis was carried out using the PastorexTM Toxo Kit® at *Balai Besar Veteriner Wates*. The results showed that all 25 samples were negative for toxoplasmosis (100% negative). Negative results are assumed to be caused by the origin of the snakes that are far from villages and low contamination of *T. gondii* oocysts in the snakes habitat area. It can be concluded that reticulated pythons used in this research was negative for toxoplasmosis. Future studies will require a larger number of samples with various origins, as well as comparisons between several serological tests.

Keywords: Toxoplasmosis, *Malayopython reticulatus*, serological