

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SANGROVIT[®], FORMI NDF[®], DAN KOMBINASINYA DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP GAMBARAN HISTOLOGIS VILI INTESTINUM TENUE AYAM BROILER

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Peningkatan konsumsi terhadap daging ayam semakin tinggi khususnya pada komoditas daging ayam pedaging yang menjadi pilihan. Pengembangan usaha peternakan ayam ras pedaging sering mengalami berbagai kendala seperti rendahnya produktifitas dikarenakan lambatnya pertumbuhan. Formi NDF[®] memiliki teknologi garam ganda unik yang cukup efektif dalam meningkatkan kinerja saluran pencernaan serta Sangrovit[®] yang merupakan fitobiotik generasi terbaru terbuat dari ekstrak tanaman *Macleaya cordata*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh fitobiotik tanaman (Sangrovit[®]), Formi NDF[®] serta kombinasinya terhadap gambaran histologis vili intestinum tenue broiler.

Ayam Broiler sejumlah 24 ekor dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok. Kelompok pertama diberi Sangrovit[®] 62,5 mg/500 g pakan (P1), kelompok kedua diberi Formi NDF[®] 0,5 g/500g pakan (P2), kelompok ketiga diberi Sangrovit[®] 37,5 mg/500g pakan + Formi NDF[®] 0,5 g/500g pakan (P3), dan kelompok kontrol negatif (P0) tidak diberi tambahan pakan. Perlakuan pada pakan diberikan selama 3 minggu setelah adaptasi. Ayam dipelihara selama 30 hari dan selanjutnya ayam dinekropsi, diambil intestinum tenue (duodenum, jejunum, dan ileum) untuk diamati perubahan histologis dengan pewarnaan *Hematoxylin-Eosin*. Pengamatan dilakukan dengan pengukuran panjang dan lebar vili intestinum dengan menggunakan *software ImageJ*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif (uji statistik) menggunakan uji *One Way Anova*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian Sangrovit[®], Formi NDF[®] dan kombinasinya yang dibandingkan dengan kontrol negatif tidak memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan ($P > 0,05$) terhadap perubahan panjang dan lebar vili intestinum tenue pada ayam broiler.

Kata kunci: Fitobiotik, Sangrovit[®], Formi NDF[®], *One Way ANOVA*

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SANGROVIT[®], FORMI NDF[®], AND BOTH COMBINATION IN FEED ON THE HISTOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF BROILER INTESTINUM TENUE VILLI

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The increase in consumption of chicken meat is getting higher, especially in the broiler meat commodity which is the choice. The development of broiler chicken farms often experiences various obstacles such as low productivity due to slow growth. Formi NDF[®] has a unique double salt technology which is quite effective in improving the performance of the digestive tract and Sangrovit[®] which is the latest generation of probiotics made from the extract of the *Macleaya cordata* plant.. This study aims to determine the effect of plant probiotics (Sangrovit[®]), Formi NDF[®] and their combination on the histological picture of broiler tenue intestinal villi.

There are 24 broilers were divided into 4 groups. The first group is given Sangrovit[®] 62.5 mg/500 g chicken feed (P1), the second group was given Formi NDF[®] 0.5 g/500 g chicken feed (P2), the third group was given Sangrovit[®] 37.5mg/500g chicken feed + Formi NDF[®] 0.5 g/500 g chicken feed (P3), and negative control group (P0) not given any additional feed. The feed was given for 3 weeks after adaptation. Maintained for 30 days and then the chickens were necropsed, taken the intestine tenue (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) to observe histological changes with Hematoxylin-Eosin staining. Observations were made by measuring the length and width of the intestinal villi using ImageJ software. The data obtained were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively (statistical test) using the One Way Anova test.

The results showed that the administration of Sangrovit[®], Formi NDF[®] and their combination compared to negative controls did not have a significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on changes in length and width of tenue intestinal villi in broiler chickens.

Keywords: Probiotic, Sangrovit[®], Formi NDF[®], One Way ANOVA