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Seroprevalensi Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis pada Peternakan Intensif Sapi Potong
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ABSTRAK

SEROPREVALENSI *INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS* PADA PETERNAKAN INTENSIF SAPI POTONG

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Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) disebabkan oleh *Bovine Herpsevirus-1* (BHV-1) dapat mengakibatkan gangguan reproduksi pada berbagai ras sapi potong. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tingkat kejadian IBR pada sapi potong ras PO (Peranakan Ongole), Madura, dan Bali yang berdasarkan pada uji ELISA. Diharapkan penelitian ini dapat menjadi acuan untuk memperbaiki strategi pengembangan peternakan dengan meningkatan produktivitas sapi potong.

Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 252 sampel serum darah sapi dari berbagai jenis ras berasal dari peternakan sapi potong di Jawa Timur. Sampel tersebut dikirim ke laboratorium virologi Balai Besar Penelitian Veteriner Bogor. Serum darah tersebut diuji ELISA menggunakan *Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus (*BHV-1*) gB Antibody Test Kit* dari IDEXX. *Antigen coated plate* diisi dengan *washing solution* lalu ditambah kontrol negatif, positif, dan sampel. Setelah diinkubasi, *plate* tersebut dicuci dengan *washing solution* lalu diberikan konjugat dan diinkubasi lagi. *Plate* dicuci, diberikan *TMB substrate*, diinkubasi, diberikan *stop solution*, dan dibaca hasilnya. Hasil yang didapatkan dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil pengujian didapatkan bahwa tingkat kejadian IBR dari 252 ekor sapi pada peternakan intensif sapi potong di Jawa Timur, sebanyak 142 sapi positif IBR (56,35±9,5%), diantaranya terdapat 44 sapi Madura (71±8%), 14 sapi Bali (45,2±9,6%) dan 84 sapi PO (52,8±9,7%). Persentase sapi positif terdapat antibodi IBR dari tertinggi hingga terendah adalah bangsa sapi Madura, PO, dan Bali.

Kata kunci : *infectious bovine rhinotracheitis*, *enzyme linked immunosorbent*, sapi potong.

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ABSTRACT

SEROPREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS IN INTENSIVE CATTLE FARM

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Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) is a disease that caused by *Bovine herpesvirus-1 (*BHV-1) causes reproductive disorder in both female and male cattle. The purpose of this to know the prevalence of IBR in beef cattle of PO, Madura, and Bali breeds based on the Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent (ELISA) test, it is expected to be utilized as a reference to improve the livestock development strategies through increased productivity of beef cattle.

The material used in this study was 252 samples of cattle blood serum from various types of breeds from a beef cattle farm in Jawa Timur. Those samples were taken to the virology laboratory of Balai Besar Penelitian Veteriner Bogor. The blood serum was tested with ELISA test using the Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus (BHV-1) gB Antibody Test Kit from IDEXX. Antigen coated plate filled with washing solution (1X) then added negative control, positive control, and samples. After incubation, the plates were washed with wash solution then add the conjugate and incubated again. The plates were washed again, add TMB substrate N.12, incubated, add stop solution N.3 , and then read using a computer and Multiskan™ FC Microplate Photometer. The results obtained were analyzed descriptively.

The test results showed that the incidence rate of IBR from 252 cows on beef cattle intensive farms in East Java, as many as 142 positive IBR cattle (56.35±9.5%), including 44 Madura cattle (71±8%), 14 cattle Bali (45.2±9.6%) and 84 PO cattle (52.8±9.7%). The percentage of positive cows with IBR antibodies from highest to lowest was Madura, PO, and Bali cattle.

Keywords : infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, enzyme linked immunosorbent, beef cattle.