



## **IDENTIFIKASI ENDOPARASIT GASTROINTESTINAL PADA KALKUN DI BANTUL DAN KUDUS**

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### **INTISARI**

Sektor peternakan unggas memiliki peranan penting sebagai penyedia bahan pangan asal hewan yang menjadi sumber protein utama masyarakat Indonesia. Salah satu permasalahan yang terjadi pada peternakan kalkun adalah meningkatnya infestasi endoparasit terutama nematoda yang berdampak pada kesehatan serta produktivitas kalkun. Tujuan penelitian proyek akhir ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan morfologi cacing serta telur cacing pada sampel kalkun yang dikoleksi dari Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Kudus, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengambil 44 sampel feses pada kalkun jenis *Bronze*, *Black Spanish*, *Blue Slate*, *Bourbon Red*, *Royal Palm*, *Golden Palm* dan *White Holland* serta 3 sampel cacing pada kalkun jenis *Bronze*. Sampel yang ditemukan diuji di Laboratorium Preklinis Sekolah Vokasi Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta untuk identifikasi telur cacing, Laboratorium Dasar Sekolah Vokasi Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta untuk mencari cacing pada usus kalkun, Laboratorium Penelitian dan Pengujian Terpadu (LPPT) Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta untuk foto cacing dengan *scanning electron microscope*, serta di Laboratorium Parasitologi Balai Besar Veteriner Wates (BBVet) Yogyakarta untuk identifikasi telur cacing dan cacing. Hasil pengujian yang telah dilakukan ditemukan telur cacing pada beberapa sampel feses, serta teridentifikasi cacing *Ascaridia galli*. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya kejadian cacingan pada kalkun yang dipelihara oleh peternak, sehingga peternak perlu menerapkan pemberian obat cacing secara rutin, serta memperhatikan kebersihan pakan, air minum, kandang dan area sekitar kandang.

**Kata kunci:** *Ascaridia galli*, *Capillaria sp.*, kalkun, *scanning electron microscope*

## IDENTIFICATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOPARASITES ON TURKEYS IN BANTUL AND KUDUS

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### *ABSTRACT*

The poultry farming sector has an important role as a provider of food of animal origin which is the main source of protein for the Indonesian people. One of the problems that occur in turkey farming is the increase in endoparasite infestations, especially nematodes, which have an impact on the health and productivity of turkeys. The purpose of this final project research was to determine the type and morphology of worms and worm eggs in turkey samples collected from Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta and Kudus Regency, Central Java. The study was conducted by taking 44 samples of faecal from *Bronze*, *Black Spanish*, *Blue Slate*, *Bourbon Red*, *Royal Palm*, *Golden Palm* dan *White Holland* turkeys as well as 3 samples of worms from *Bronze* turkeys. The samples found were tested at the Preclinical Laboratory of the Vocational School, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta for the identification of worm eggs, the Basic Laboratory of the Vocational School, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, to look for worms in the turkey intestine, The Integrated Research and Testing Laboratory (LPPT) Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta for photos of worms using a scanning electron microscope, and at the Parasitology Laboratory of the Wates Veterinary Center (BBVet) Yogyakarta for the identification of worm eggs and worms. The result of the tests that have been carried out, worm eggs were found in several faecal samples, and the worms found were *Ascaridia galli* worms. This shows the occurrence of intestinal worms in turkeys kept by farmers, so farmers need to apply regular deworming, and pay attention to the cleanliness of feed, water, cages and the area around the cage.

**Keywords:** *Ascaridia galli*, *Capillaria sp.*, scanning electron microscope, turkeys