



INTISARI

PREVALENSI INFESTASI CACING PADA PEDET DI KOPERASI WARGA MULYA PAKEM SLEMAN

Aprinta Dini Haryanti
11/315621/KH/7076

Cacing merupakan salah satu parasit pada sapi ataupun pedet yang sering menyerang sistem gastrointestinal dan sistem peredaran darah. Cacing dalam sistem gastrointestinal mampu menghambat pertumbuhan pedet, menurunkan produksi susu pada sapi dewasa yang akan berpengaruh pada kerugian ekonomi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui prevalensi terhadap infestasi cacing di wilayah Koperasi Warga Mulya, Pakem, Sleman.

Sebanyak 200 sampel feses pedet PFH digunakan dalam penelitian. Pengambilan sampel feses berdasarkan sistem acak terhadap sapi-sapi berumur dibawah 12 bulan di wilayah koperasi Warga Mulya, Pakem, Sleman. Pemeriksaan sampel dilakukan secara laboratoris dengan metode Whitlock dan Sedimentasi untuk menemukan adanya telur cacing.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi terhadap infestasi cacing pada 200 pedet PFH di wilayah Koperasi Warga Mulya adalah sebagai berikut: *Ostertagia sp* sebanyak 30%, *Cooperia sp* 12%, *Fasciola* 12%, *Strongyloides sp* 12%, *Trichostrongylus sp* 10%, *Bunostomum* 7%, *Toxocara sp* 4.5%, *Trichuris sp* 3%, *Capilaria sp* 2.5%, dan *Moniezia* 1.5%. Infeksi tertinggi dari kelas nematoda 51.5%, cestoda 1.5%, serta trematoda 12%. Tampak pedet yang positif terinfeksi cacing sebesar 51.5% (terinfeksi satu jenis cacing 26%, dan yang terinfeksi lebih dari satu cacing 25.5%), dengan presentase pedet negatif terinfeksi cacing 48.5%. Peningkatan sanitasi diperlukan di wilayah koperasi ini.

Kata Kunci : Prevalensi , cacing, pedet PFH, Koperasi Warga Mulya



ABSTRACT

HELMINTH INFESTATION PREVALENCE ON DAIRY CALVES OF WARGA MULYA FARM GROUP IN PAKEM SLEMAN

Aprinta Dini Haryanti
11/315621/KH/7076

Helminth was one parasites in cattle or calf which often attacks the gastrointestinal system and circulatory. Helminths in gastrointestinal system capable of inhibiting the growth of pedet, decrease milk production in cows adults who will have an influence on economic losses. The purpose of this research to know incidence disease due to gastrointestinal infection worms in the region of Warga Mulya Farm Group in Pakem, Sleman.

As many as 200 samples of feces calf PFH used in research .The sample collection of feces based on the system of cows random against them under 12 months at the region of Warga Mulya Farm Group in Pakem, Sleman . Sample examination conducted in laboratoris with the methods Whitlock and Sedimentation to find the existence of worm eggs.

The result showed that prevalence infestation of helminth gastrointestinal in 200 calf PFH in the farm group the meantime people are as follow: *Ostertagia sp* 30%, *Cooperia sp* 12% , *Fasciola* 12%, *Strongyloides sp* 12% , *Trichostrongylus sp* 10% , *Bunostomum* 7% , *Toxocara sp* 4.5% , *Trichuris sp* 3%, *Capilaria sp* 2.5% , and *Moniezia sp* 1.5 % . Highest infection of a class of nematoda 51.5% , of cestoda 1.5% , as well as 12% trematodes. Looked a positive pedet infected helminth of 51.5% (infected one a kind of worm 26 % , and who infected more than one helminth 25.5%), with the percentage calf not infected helminth at all 48.5 % . To improve sanitation in necessary in the region of this farm group.

Keyword : Prevalence, helminths, calf PFH, Warga Mulya Farm Group