

INTISARI

MANAJEMEN VAKSINASI PADA AYAM PEDAGING DI PT. CIOMAS ADISATWA FARM PIAT KALITIRTO BERBAH SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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Manajemen vaksinasi merupakan faktor pendukung keberhasilan pemeliharaan ayam pedaging. Tujuan penulisan tugas akhir ini adalah untuk mengetahui manajemen vaksinasi pada ayam pedaging di PT. Ciomas Adisatwa Farm PIAT Kalitirto Berbah Sleman Yogyakarta. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan *interview* kepada kepala farm dan mengikuti kegiatan PKL selama 2 minggu (6-18 Maret 2017). Vaksinasi pada ayam pedaging di PT. Ciomas Adisatwa Farm PIAT Kalitirto dilakukan satu kali menggunakan vaksin *ND-live* (Vaksimune ND Clone®) saat ayam berumur 12 hari dengan metode pemberian melalui air minum. Prosedur vaksinasi dilakukan dengan ayam dipuasakan selama 2 jam sebelum vaksinasi dilakukan. Setiap kandang ayam dengan populasi 5.200 ayam diberi 5,5 vial vaksin (1 vial = 1000 dosis) dilarutkan dalam 52 liter air minum yang ditambah 520 gram susu skim. Pemberian campuran vaksin dilakukan dengan cara menuang langsung ke dalam tempat minum otomatis (TMO) menggunakan gayung dan dimonitor sampai campuran vaksin habis terminum ayam. Antibiotik diberikan pada pagi hari 1-4 hari setelah vaksinasi dan vitamin pada sore hari melalui air minum. Monitoring keberhasilan vaksinasi ditandai tidak munculnya penyakit *Newcastle Disease*.

Kata kunci: ayam pedaging, vaksin, vaksinasi, PIAT

ABSTRACT

BROILER CHICKENS VACCINATION MANAGEMENT IN PT. CIOMAS ADISATWA PIAT FARM KALITIRTO BERBAH SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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Vaccination management was a factor the success of broiler husbandry. The purpose of this thesis was to study determine the management of broiler chickens vaccination in broiler in PT. Ciomas Adisatwa Farm PIAT Kalitirto Berbah Sleman Yogyakarta. The data was collected by interview to the head of farm and followed the street vendors activity for 2 weeks (6-18 March 2017). Vaccination at broiler chickens in PT. Ciomas Adisatwa Farm PIAT Kalitirto was performed once using the ND-live vaccine (Vaksimune ND Clone®) a 12-day-old by drinking water delivery method. Vaccination procedure done with the chicken was fasted for about 2 hours prior vaccination. Each flock with a population of 5,200 chickens was given 5.5 vials of vaccine (1 vial = 1000 doses) dissolved in 52 liters of drinking water plus 520 grams of skim milk. Administration of vaccine solution was done by pouring directly at automatic drinking place (TMO) using a scoop and monitored until the vaccination solution is finished. Antibiotic are given on the morning of 1-4 days after vaccination and vitamin in the afternoon through drinking water. Monitoring the success for vaccination was marked by the absence of Newcastle Disease disease.

Keywords: broiler chickens, vaccine, vaccination, PIAT

