

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon kadar glukosa darah dan profil hematologi pada lele dumbo (*Clarias sp.*) yang diberi perlakuan pengangkutan yang berbeda. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan pengangkutan (kontrol, sistem basah, dan sistem kering) dengan 3 kali ulangan. Berat rata-rata lele dumbo 100 g diperoleh dari pedagang ikan di Pasar Bantul, Yogyakarta. Pengangkutan lele dumbo dilakukan dengan kepadatan 4 ekor/l selama 3 jam. Pengaruh kadar glukosa darah dan profil hematologi diamati sebelum pengangkutan (ST), setelah pengangkutan (T0), serta jam ke-6 (T6), 24 (T24), dan 48 (T48) pasca pengangkutan. Pengaruh perbedaan waktu pengamatan terhadap kadar glukosa darah dan profil hematologi dianalisis menggunakan uji sidik ragam (ANOVA), jika hasil beda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hal yang sama juga dilakukan pada data pengaruh perbedaan perlakuan terhadap kadar glukosa darah dan profil hematologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengangkutan selama 3 jam menyebabkan kenaikan signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ) pada kadar glukosa darah dan jumlah sel darah putih, sedangkan konsentrasi hemoglobin, konsentrasi hematokrit, dan jumlah sel darah merah mengalami penurunan yang signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ). Pengamatan pasca pengangkutan (masa pemulihan) menunjukkan setelah 48 jam pasca pengangkutan (T48) kadar glukosa darah pada ketiga perlakuan sudah kembali normal, sementara jumlah sel darah merah, konsentrasi hemoglobin, konsentrasi hematokrit, dan jumlah sel darah putih belum kembali normal.

Kata kunci: *Clarias sp.*, kadar glukosa darah, lele dumbo, pengangkutan, profil hematologi

### *Abstract*

This study aims to determine the response of blood glucose level and haematological profiles of African catfish (*Clarias sp.*) treated with different treatment. Experimental method in this study used Completely Randomized Design (CRD) which consist of 3 transportation treatments (control, transportation with water, and transportation without water) with 3 replications. The average weight of African catfish was 100 g obtained from Bantul traditional market, Yogyakarta. African catfish was transported with density 4 fishes/l for 3 hours. The response of blood glucose level and haematological profiles were observed at before transportation (ST), after transportation (T0), and 6 (T6), 24 (T24), and 48 (T48) hours post transportation. The same treatment along time and the difference treatments at each time interval were analyzed using ANOVA. Least Significant Difference test was used when significant differences were detected. The results showed a significant ( $P < 0,05$ ) increase in blood glucose level and white blood cell count were found in transportation treatment with and without water, while hemoglobin concentration, hematocrit (packed cell volume), and red blood cell count decreased. Post transportation observation (recovery period) showed blood glucose level in all treatments had returned to normal value (before transportation) after 48 hours post transportation (T48) while red blood cell count, hemoglobin concentration, hematocrit (packed cell volume), and white blood cell count had not returned to normal value (before transportation).

Keywords: African catfish, blood glucose level, *Clarias sp.*, hematological profiles, transportation