

INTISARI

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN NATRIUM DIFORMAT (ACIDIFIER) DALAM PAKAN TERHADAP KUALITAS AYAM BROILER BERDASARKAN PERSENTASE BERAT ORGAN VISERAL

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Acidifier merupakan salah satu imbuhan pakan yang berpotensi sebagai pengganti antibiotik dimana pada penggunaan sebelumnya antibiotik dinilai meningkatkan jumlah bakteri patogenik dan menimbulkan residu antibiotik dalam produk ayam broiler. *Acidifier* berfungsi menurunkan pH saluran pencernaan, meningkatnya aktifitas enzim proteolitik, dan meningkatkan pencernaan protein. Natrium diformat bekerja mengurangi tekanan pada sistem imun tubuh hewan sehingga nutrisi akan tersedia lebih banyak untuk fungsi produktif seperti pertumbuhan sehingga berdampak pada peningkatan berat badan. Peningkatan berat badan ayam broiler berbanding terbalik dengan berat organ viseralnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian natrium diformat dalam ransum terhadap berat organ viseral meliputi hepar, lien, dan saluran cerna. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan 30 ekor ayam broiler strain Cobb yang dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok perlakuan. Kelompok perlakuan 1: P1 (pakan dengan tambahan 0,3% asam organik), kelompok perlakuan 2: P2 diberikan (pakan dengan tambahan 0,5% asam organik) dan kelompok kontrol: P0 (Pakan tanpa tambahan asam organik). Ayam dipelihara selama 35 hari, diberikan pakan dua kali sehari dan minum adlibitum, di akhir pemeliharaan ayam dinekropsi dan ditimbang bagian organ viseral meliputi hepar, lien, dan saluran pencernaan. Data hasil pengukuran berat dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik dengan metode analisis varian (ANOVA). Untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar perlakuan dilakukan Uji Jarak Berganda Duncan's. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata persentase berat hati tertinggi pada P2, P1, kemudian paling rendah pada P0. Rata-rata persentase berat lien paling rendah P0 kemudian P2, dan tertinggi P1, sedangkan pada saluran cerna rata-rata persentase dari yang tertinggi adalah P2, P0, dan P1. Hasil analisis dengan metode Duncan's menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan yang nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap bobot hepar, lien, dan saluran cerna. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan natrium diformat dalam ransum hingga konsentrasi 0,5% tidak berpengaruh terhadap bobot organ viseral ayam broiler.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, ayam broiler, acidifier, natrium diformat, organ viseral, ANOVA.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF DIETARY SODIUM DIFORMAT (ACIDIFIER) SUPPLEMENTATION IN THE QUALITY OF BROILER CHICKEN BY PERCENTAGE VISERAL ORGAN

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Acidifier is one of the feed additives which has a potential substitute for antibiotics which in the previous use of antibiotics are considered to increasing the number of pathogenic bacteria and lead to residues in broiler chicken products. Acidifier serves to lower the pH of the gastrointestinal tract, increased activity of proteolytic enzymes and improves digestion of proteins. Sodium diformat works to reduce stress on the immune system of animals so that the nutrients will be available to more productive functions like growth that have an impact on weight gain. Weight gain of broilers inversely proportional to the weight of their visceral organ. This study was aimed to determine the effect of sodium diformat in the ration to the weight of visceral organs include the liver, spleen, and gastrointestinal tract. The study was conducted using 30 strains Cobb broiler chickens and divided into three treatment groups. The treatment group 1: P1 (feed with 0.3% organic acids), group 2: P2 given (feed with 0.5% organic acids) and the control group: P0 (feed without organic acids). Chickens reared for 35 days, the feed was given twice daily and drinking ad libitum. Necropsy were performed at the end of the maintenance and were weighed portion visceral organs include the liver, spleen, and gastrointestinal tract. Weight measurement data were analyzed using statistical analysis by the method of analysis of variance (ANOVA). To determine differences among the treatments carried Duncan's Range Test. The results showed that the average percentage of the highest liver weight in P2, P1, and the lowest at P0. The average weight of the spleen lowest percentage P0 then P2, and P1 highest, while the average of the gastrointestinal tract from the highest percentage is P2, P0 and P1. The results of analysis by Duncan's method showed that it does not give a significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on the weights of the liver, spleen, and gastrointestinal tract. Based on the results of this study concluded that the addition of the sodium diformat in the diet to a concentration of 0.5% did not affect the weight of visceral organs of broiler chickens.

Keywords: Antibiotics, broiler chicken, acidifiers, sodium diformat, visceral organs, ANOVA