

## INTISARI

### IDENTIFIKASI PARASIT CACING GASTROINTESTINAL PADA AYAM KAMPUNG DAN AYAM PETELUR DI RUMAH POTONG AYAM YOGYAKARTA

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Ayam kampung dan ayam petelur merupakan sumber protein hewani bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Infestasi parasit cacing merupakan salah satu masalah yang sering dialami peternak ayam. Penelitian ini berguna untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis cacing pada saluran gastrointestinal ayam kampung dan ayam petelur di Kota Yogyakarta.

Sebanyak sampel 20 usus ayam kampung dan 20 usus ayam petelur pada bagian duodenum, usus halus, sekum, dan rektum yang diambil dari Rumah Potong Ayam (RPA) Mangkuyudan, Terban, dan Babarsari, Yogyakarta. Usus yang didapatkan kemudian dibawa ke laboratorium Parasitologi Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Pemeriksaan cacing dilakukan dengan membuka usus dan diamati dengan mikroskop binokuler. Cacing nematoda yang ditemukan dimasukkan dalam *lactophenol*. Cacing cestoda yang ditemukan dimasukkan dalam larutan AFA (*Alcohol Formal Acetic Acid*), kemudian dilakukan pengecatan menggunakan *Semichon's Carmine* dan dilakukan identifikasi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pada usus ayam kampung ditemukan parasit cacing *Raillietina echinobothrida*, *Heterakis gallinarum*, dan *Ascaridia galli*. Persentase ayam kampung yang terinfeksi cacing dengan tipe infeksi tunggal (hanya terdapat satu spesies cacing) adalah 35 %. Persentase ayam kampung yang terinfeksi cacing dengan tipe infeksi campuran (terdapat dua spesies cacing) adalah 5%. Persentase total ayam kampung yang terinfeksi cacing adalah 40 %. Pada usus ayam petelur ditemukan parasit cacing *Heterakis gallinarum*, *Ascaridia galli*, *Capillaria obsignata*, dan *Raillietina echinobothrida*. Persentase ayam petelur yang terinfeksi cacing dengan tipe infeksi tunggal (hanya terdapat satu spesies cacing) adalah 10%. Persentase ayam petelur yang terinfeksi cacing dengan tipe infeksi campuran (terdapat dua spesies cacing) adalah 25%. Persentase total ayam petelur yang terinfeksi cacing adalah 35%.

**Kata kunci :** Ayam kampung, Ayam petelur, Saluran gastrointestinal, Cacing

## ABSTRACT

### IDENTIFICATION HELMINTHS PARASITES IN DOMESTIC CHICKENS' INTESTINES AND LAYING HENS AT CHICKEN SLAUGHTERHOUSE IN YOGYAKARTA.

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Domestic chickens and chicken hens belong to one of biological protein sources for the people of Indonesia. Parasitic helminth infestation is one of some factors which is often experienced by chicken farmer. The study of parasitic helminths in the digestive tract of organic chicken and laying hens are still slightly in Indonesia. This study was done to find out types of helminths in the gastrointestinal tract of domestic chickens and laying hens in Yogyakarta.

The study was done by using 20 samples of domestic chickens' intestines and 20 samples of laying hens' intestines in the duodenum, small intestine, cecum, and rectum are taken from the slaughterhouse Mangkuyudan, Terban, dan Babarsari, Yogyakarta. The intestines taken were carried to the Parasitology Laboratory of Veterinary Faculty in University of Gajah Mada. The helminth examination was done by opening the intestines and using binocular microscope. Nematode helminths were found, and placed in *lactophenol*. Cestode helminths found were put in AFA (Alcohol Formal Acetic Acid) solution. Then, they were colored by Semichon's Carmine and being identified.

The result of the study showed that in the domestic chickens' intestines it was found parasitic helminths such as: *Raillietina echinobothrida*, *Heterakis gallinarum*, and *Ascaridia galli*. The percentage of domestic chickens infected with helminths in single-infection-type (there is only one species of helminth) is 35 %. The percentage of domestic chickens infected with helminths in double-infection-type (there are two species of helminth) is 5 %. The total percentage of the organic chickens infected with helminths is 40 %. In the laying hens' intestines were found parasitic helminths: *Hererakis gallinarum*, *Ascaridia galli*, *Capillaria obsignata*, and *Raillietina echinobothrida*. The percentage of laying hens infected with helminths in single-infection-type (there is only one species of helminth) is 10 %. The percentage of laying hens infected with helminths in double-infection-type (there are two species of helminth) is 25 %. The total percentage of laying hens infected with helminths is 35 %.

**Key Words:** Domestic Chickens, Laying Hens, Gastrointestinal tract, Helminth.