

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PROBIOTIK BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT DAN ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL AYAM BROILER

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian probiotik bakteri asam laktat yang tersusun dari *Lactobacillus murinus*, *Streptococcus thermophilus*, dan *Pediococcus acidilactici* dan pemberian antibiotik *tetracycline* yang diberikan secara oral. Sebanyak 60 ekor broiler umur sehari strain New Lohmann MB 202 dikelompokkan secara acak menjadi 4 perlakuan yaitu Tanpa pemberian probiotik maupun antibiotik (T0), pemberian antibiotik $2,8 \times 10^2$ mg/ekor/hari (T2), suplementasi probiotik 10^9 CFU/ml/ekor/hari. Parameter yang diukur adalah bobot potong (g/ekor), bobot karkas (g/ekor), persentase karkas (%), bobot dada (g), bobot paha (g), bobot lemak abdominal (g) dan persentase lemak abdominal (%). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola searah apabila menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT (Duncan's New Multiple Ranges Test). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa probiotik bakteri asam laktat berpengaruh secara nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap bobot potong, bobot karkas, bobot dada, bobot paha, dan bobot lemak abdominal.

Kata kunci: Ayam broiler, Antibiotik, Probiotik, Karkas, Lemak abdominal.

THE EFFECT OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA PROBIOTICS AND ANTIBIOTIC ON CARCASS AND ABDOMINAL FAT OF BROILER CHICKEN

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) probiotic (mixed culture containing of three strains namely *Lactobacillus murinus*, *Streptococcus thermophilus*, and *Pediococcus accidilactici*) and antibiotic (tetracycline) on carcass yield and abdominal fat of broiler chicken. Probiotics and antibiotic were administered as orally supplementation. Sixty day old of broiler chickens were assigned randomly into three groups of treatments (T0) unsupplemented group, (T1) supplemented with antibiotic as much as $2,8 \times 10^2$ mg/bird/day, and (T2) supplemented with probiotic as much as 10^9 CFU/ml/bird/day. All of treatment groups were replicated into four, with five birds each. The antibiotic-free diet was formulated and provided ad libitum. At the end of experiment, twelve broiler were slaughtered and measured to obtain data of slaughtered weight, carcass weight, carcass parts (breast and thigh), and abdominal fat weight. The data were analyzed by analysis of variance followed by Duncan's Multiple Ranges Test (DMRT). The results showed that the slaughtered weight, carcass weight, carcass parts (breast and thigh) and abdominal fat weight were significantly affected by probiotics Lactic Acid Bacteria ($P < 0,05$).

Key word: Broiler chicken, Antibiotic, Probiotic, Carcass, Abdominal fat.