



INTISARI

PREVALENSI DAN FAKTOR RISIKO STRONGYLOSIS PADA SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN GROBOGAN

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Strongylosis pada sapi potong disebabkan oleh cacing nematoda golongan strongyle dari superfamili Trichostrongyloidea dan Strongyloidea. Cacing ini menghambat pertumbuhan sapi dan memberikan dampak negatif terhadap kesehatan ternak. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan prevalensi dan mengidentifikasi faktor risiko strongylosis pada sapi potong di Kabupaten Grobogan. Sampel feses sejumlah 798 diambil dari 409 peternak di lima kecamatan pada Kabupaten Grobogan. Metode sampling menggunakan tahapan ganda dan kluster pada tingkat peternak yang terpilih. Data kuisioner digunakan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan peternak. Pemeriksaan sampel feses dilakukan dengan metode sentrifugasi (*Centrifugal Flotation Method*). Analisis data menggunakan deskriptif statistik, analisis faktor risiko dilakukan dengan uji asosiasi (χ^2) dan kekuatan asosiasinya dihitung dengan *Odds Ratio* (OR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi strongylosis di Kabupaten Grobogan sebesar 44,6%, dan faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian tersebut yaitu faktor lantai kandang dan jarak rumput dengan sungai, sumber air, waktu pencarian rumput, tidak adanya tempat pembuangan feses, umur dan bangsa sapi, serta musim dan cuaca.

Kata kunci : *odds ratio, strongylosis, prevalensi, sapi potong*



ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTOR OF BEEF CATTLE STRONGYLOSIS IN GROBOGAN DISTRICT

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Strongylosis on beef cattle caused by nematode from superfamily Trichostrongyloidea and Strongyloidea. This worm inhibited growth and give many negative impact for health on beef cattle. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and identify risk factor of strongylosis on beef cattle in Grobogan district. Faeces sample were taken from 798 cattle belong to 409 farmers in 5 sub district in Grobogan which were chosen by multistages and cluster random sampling from chosen farmers. Questionnaire list was used to collect the data about risk factor from the farmer that affected prevalence of strongylosis. Laboratory diagnose to determine strongylosis was done by centrifugal floatation method. Data were analyze by descriptive statistics and risk factor analyze conducted the association test (χ^2) and the strength of association were calculated by odds ratio (OR). The result of this study were found that the prevalence of strongylosis in beef cattle was 44,6% and risk factor that associated were Cage floor and distance grassing area to the river, water resources, grassing time, unavailability of spaces for fecal disposal, age and cows breed, also season and weather on site.

Keyword : *odds ratio, strongylosis, prevalence, beef cattle*