

PENGARUH LAMA SINKRONISASI BIRAHİ DENGAN *CONTROLLED INTERNAL DRUG RELEASE* TERHADAP KEBUNTINGAN DAN JUMLAH ANAK PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN ETTAWA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh lama sinkronisasi birahi dengan implantasi *controlled internal drug release* (CIDR) terhadap kebuntingan dan jumlah anak pada kambing peranakan Ettawa (PE). Materi yang digunakan yaitu 8 ekor kambing peranakan Ettawa betina dewasa dengan BCS 2-2,5 dalam keadaan tidak bunting, 1 ekor pejantan kambing PE, dan CIDR yang mengandung 0,3 gram progesteron. Kambing PE dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yang dipilih secara acak. Kelompok A adalah kambing yang diimplantasi CIDR selama 10 hari dan kelompok B adalah kambing yang diimplantasi CIDR selama 15 hari. Pengamatan *estrus* dilakukan setelah pencabutan CIDR selama 3 hari dengan jarak pengamatan setiap 3 jam. Perkawinan dilakukan pada puncak birahi. Setelah 2 bulan dilakukan deteksi kebuntingan dengan ultrasonografi. Data respon birahi dan jumlah anak dianalisis secara deskriptif, sedangkan kebuntingan dianalisis dengan metode *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan respon birahi semua kelompok yaitu 100%. Angka kebuntingan menunjukkan tidak signifikan, dengan persentase yang berbeda untuk grup A dan B masing-masing 25% dan 75%. Jumlah anak yang dilahirkan yaitu untuk grup A dan B masing-masing 0% dan 75%. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa implantasi CIDR selama 15 hari efektif untuk jumlah anak pada sinkronisasi birahi kambing PE.

Kata kunci : Kambing PE, Sinkronisasi birahi, CIDR, Kebuntingan, jumlah anak

EFFECT OF ESTRUS SYNCHRONIZATION PERIODE WITH CONTROLLED INTERNAL DRUG RELEASE ON PREGNANCY AND NUMBER OF KID IN ETTAWA CROSSBRED DOES

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to determine the effect of estrus synchronization periode with Controlled Internal Drug Release (CIDR) on pregnancy and number of kid in Ettawa Crossbred does (PE). Eight Ettawa Crossbred does with BCS 2-2.5 and not pregnant, a male goat, and CIDR contained 0.3 grams progesterone were used in this research. Ten Ettawa Crossbreed were allocated in two equal groups; does were implantated CIDR for 10 days (Group A), and does were implanted with CIDR for 15 days (Group B). Estrus detection was carried out in 3 hours starting from CIDR removal until 3 days later. The mating was carried out in peak of estrus and pregnancy detection was carried out using Ultrasonography after 2 months. Response of estrus and number of kid were analyzed descriptively and the rate of pregnancy was analyzed using Chi-Square. Estrus response for all groups was 100%. Rate of pregnancy was not significantly different, the rate of pregnancy for the group A and B were 25% and 75% respectively. The number of kid in the group A and B was 0% and 75%, respectively. It can be concluded that implant of CIDR was effective for number of kid in estrus synchronization of Ettawa Crossbreed does.

Key Word: Ettawa Crossbred, Synchronization estrus, CIDR, Pregnancy, Number of kid