

The Worms Infestation of The Thin Tail Sheep

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The Worms Infestation of The Thin Tail Sheep from The Sheep's Abattoir House in Bogor

Abstrak:

Domba di pulau Jawa dibedakan menjadi Domba Ekor Gemuk dan Domba Ekor Tipis. Domba yang dipelihara oleh masyarakat Bogor dan sekitarnya, termasuk jenis domba ekor tipis. Salah satu kendala dalam pemeliharaan domba ialah adanya parasit, salah satunya ialah cacing pada saluran pencernaan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menghitung dan mengidentifikasi telur cacing dari feses domba ekor tipis yang dipotong di rumah pemotongan domba rakyat di Bogor. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 18 sampel dari total 35 sampel yang diperiksa, terinfestasi telur cacing. Berdasarkan jenis kelaminnya, domba betina yang terinfestasi telur cacing sebesar 50% dan domba jantan sebesar 100%. Identifikasi telur cacing menghasilkan 3,45% famili Schistosomatidae, 6,90% famili Anoplocephalidae, 3,45% famili Ascarididae, 41,38% famili Trichostrongylidae, 37,93% famili Capillariidae dan 6,90% famili Trichuriidae. Tingkat infestasi telur cacing yang didapatkan dari penelitian ini sebesar 892 buah/g feses sehingga termasuk ke dalam kategori tingkat infestasi sedang. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa curah hujan tidak mempengaruhi pola dan jumlah telur cacing.

Abstract:

There are two kinds of sheep in Java, the thin tail sheep (which is the common livestock in Bogor) and the fat tail sheep. Both type of sheep could be infected by worm parasites in digestive tract, which reduce the health of the sheep. Therefore, the objections of this research were counting and identifying the worm eggs from faecal samples of thin tail sheep which slaughtered in the sheep's abattoir house in Bogor. From the total 35 samples collection, I found 18 samples were infected by the worm parasites. The worm parasites were found in all sample of males, meanwhile they were also found in half of faecal sample of females. The egg worms that found in this research belonged to six families, they were Schistosomatidae (3,45%), Anoplocephalidae (6,90%), Ascarididae (3,45%), Trichostrongylidae (41,38%), Capillaridae (37,93%) and Trichuriidae (6,90%). The average of worm eggs infestation from all samples were 892 egg/g faeces, which included to the average category of infection degree. This research also showed that the rain had no influence to the eggs number.

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