ABSTRAK

PENGARUH METODE PEMBERIAN TEPUNG KUNYIT *(Curcuma Domestica)* TERHADAP PROFIL KOLESTEROL (HDL DAN LDL) DAN GLUKOSA PADA KAMBING LOKAL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode pemberian tepung kunyit (*Curcuma domestica*) terhadap profil kolesterol (HDL dan LDL) serta glukosa pada kambing lokal, serta menentukan metode pemberian terbaik melalui ransum maupun air minum. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan November hingga Desember 2025 di Peternakan Raman Farm, Lampung Tengah, menggunakan 21 ekor kambing lokal dengan bobot badan 25–35 kg. Metode yang digunakan adalah eksperimen denganRancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri atas 3 perlakuan dan 7 ulangan, yaitu P0 (ransum basal/kontrol), P1 (ransum basal + 5% tepung kunyit), dan P2 (ransum basal + 5% tepung kunyit melalui ransum dan air minum). Parameter yang diamati meliputi kadar HDL, LDL, dan glukosa darah. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan dibandingkan dengan standar normal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian tepung kunyit dengan metode yang berbeda memberikan variasi terhadap profil darah kambing lokal. Rataan kadar HDL tertinggi terdapat pada perlakuan kontrol (P0) sebesar 54,14 mg/dL, sedangkan terendah pada P2 sebesar 49,00 mg/dL. Pemberian tepung kunyit baik melalui ransum maupun kombinasi ransum dan air minum cenderung tidak meningkatkan kadar HDL dibandingkan kontrol, namun masih berada dalam kisaran normal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa metode pemberian tepung kunyit belum menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan terhadap profil HDL, namun berpotensi mempertahankan keseimbangan metabolisme lipid dan glukosa dalam batas normal pada kambing lokal.

Kata kunci: kambing lokal, kunyit, HDL, LDL, glukosa.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF TURMERIC FLOUR (Curcuma Domestica) FEEDING METHODS ON CHOLESTEROL PROFILES (HDL AND LDL) AND GLUCOSE IN LOCAL GOATS

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This study aimed to determine the effect of turmeric flour (Curcuma domestica) feeding methods on cholesterol profiles (HDL and LDL) and glucose in local goats, and to determine the best administration method through rations and drinking water. The study was conducted from November to December 2025 at Raman Farm, Central Lampung, using 21 local goats weighing 25–35 kg. The method used was an experiment with a Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of three treatments and seven replications: P0 (basal ration/control), P1 (basal ration + 5% turmeric flour), and P2 (basal ration + 5% turmeric flour through the ration and drinking water). Observed parameters included HDL, LDL, and blood glucose levels. Data were analyzed descriptively and compared to normal standards. The results showed that administering turmeric flour using different methods varied the blood profile of local goats. The highest average HDL level was found in the control treatment (P0) at 54.14 mg/dL, while the lowest was in P2 at 49.00 mg/dL. The administration of turmeric flour, either through the ration or in combination with the ration and drinking water, did not tend to increase HDL levels compared to the control, but remained within the normal range. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the turmeric flour administration method has not shown a significant improvement in HDL profiles, but has the potential to maintain lipid and glucose metabolism within normal limits in local goats.

Keywords: local goats, turmeric, HDL, LDL, glucose.