

ABSTRAK

INFESTASI DAN PREVALENSI EKTOPARASIT BERPOTENSI ZONOSIS PADA KUCING DOMESTIK SEMI LIAR (*Felis catus*) DI LINGKUNGAN UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

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Kucing domestik semi liar (*Felis catus*) merupakan hewan yang hidup di sekitar aktivitas manusia dan rentan terhadap infestasi ektoparasit. Infestasi ini dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan seperti gatal, dermatitis, dan anemia, serta berpotensi menularkan penyakit zoonosis kepada manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis ektoparasit, menghitung prevalensi dan intensitas, serta menganalisis pengaruh lokasi pengambilan sampel dan jenis kelamin terhadap jumlah ektoparasit pada kucing domestik semi liar di lingkungan Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2025 - Januari 2026. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* di tujuh lokasi, identifikasi ektoparasit berdasarkan buku referensi. Analisis data meliputi perhitungan prevalensi, intensitas, serta uji *Two-Way ANOVA* dan uji lanjut Tukey pada taraf signifikansi ($\alpha = 0,05$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dua jenis ektoparasit berpotensi zoonosis, yaitu *Ctenocephalides felis* dan *Felicola subrostratus*. Prevalensi infestasi ektoparasit sebesar 36,8% (kategori infeksi biasa) dengan intensitas 8,2 ind/ekor (kategori sedang). Prevalensi dan intensitas infestasi pada kucing jantan (21,1%; 15,6 ind/ekor) lebih tinggi dibandingkan kucing betina (15,8%; 15,2 ind/ekor). Hasil uji *Independent Samples t-test* menunjukkan bahwa jenis kelamin tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap jumlah ektoparasit ($p = 0,070$), sedangkan hasil *One-Way ANOVA* menunjukkan bahwa lokasi pengambilan sampel berpengaruh nyata ($F = 3,221$; $p = 0,009$). Uji Tukey menunjukkan bahwa Embung B memiliki rata-rata jumlah ektoparasit tertinggi (8,17 ind/ekor) dan FKIP terendah (0,43 ind/ekor).

Kata kunci: *Felis catus*, ektoparasit, intensitas infestasi, prevalensi, zoonosis.

ABSTRAC

INFESTATION AND PREVALENCE OF ZOONOTIC POTENTIAL ECTOPARASITES IN FERAL DOMESTIC CATS (*Felis catus*) IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG ENVIRONMENT

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Semi-feral domestic cats (*Felis catus*) live in close association with human activities and are susceptible to ectoparasite infestations. These infestations may cause various health problems, including pruritus, dermatitis, and anemia, and may also facilitate the transmission of zoonotic diseases to humans. This study aimed to identify ectoparasite species, determine the prevalence and intensity of infestation, and analyze the effects of sampling location and sex on ectoparasite abundance in semi-feral domestic cats at the University of Lampung. The study was conducted from December 2025 to January 2026. Samples were collected using purposive sampling at seven locations, and ectoparasites were identified based on morphological characteristics using standard taxonomic references. Data analysis included calculations of prevalence and infestation intensity, followed by Two-Way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The results showed that two potentially zoonotic ectoparasite species were found, namely *Ctenocephalides felis* and *Felicola subrostratus*. The prevalence of ectoparasite infestation was 36.8% (common infection category) with an intensity of 8.2 individuals per host (moderate intensity category). The prevalence and intensity of infestation were higher in male cats (21.1%; 15.6 individuals/host) than in female cats (15.8%; 15.2 individuals/host). The results of the Independent Samples t-test indicated that sex had no significant effect on the number of ectoparasites ($p = 0.070$), whereas the One-Way ANOVA showed that sampling location had a significant effect ($F = 3.221$; $p = 0.009$). Tukey's post hoc test revealed that Embung B had the highest mean number of ectoparasites (8.17 individuals/host), while FKIP had the lowest mean number of ectoparasites (0.43 individuals/host).

Keywords: *Felis catus*, ectoparasites, infestation intensity, prevalence, zoonosis