

## **ABSTRAK**

### **GAMBARAN DARAH (Eritrosit, Hemoglobin, Hematokrit) KAMBING JAWARANDU YANG TERINFESTASI CACING SALURAN PENCERNAAN DI GABUNGAN KELOMPOK TERNAK KECAMATAN SUKOHARJO KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU PROVINSI LAMPUNG**

**Oleh**

**Dinda Yusri Alhuda**

## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh infestasi cacing saluran pencernaan terhadap gambaran darah (Eritrosit, Hemoglobin, Hematokrit) pada kambing Jawarandu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Juli 2021 di Kecamatan Sukoharjo, Kabupaten Pringsewu, Provinsi Lampung. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan tiap perlakuan. Perlakuan yang digunakan yaitu P0 : tidak terinfestasi cacing saluran pencernaan (kontrol), P1 : terinfestasi cacing saluran pencernaan (*Oesophagustomum sp*), P2 : terinfestasi cacing saluran pencernaan (*Strongyloides sp*). Analisis jumlah eritrosit, hemoglobin, dan hematokrit dilaksanakan di Balai Besar Laboratorium Kesehatan Palembang. Data hasil analisis menggunakan analisis ragam dengan taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa infestasi cacing saluran pencernaan tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) terhadap jumlah eritrosit, kadar hemoglobin, dan nilai hematokrit. Jumlah eritrosit berada di bawah kisaran normal dengan kadar terendah pada P1 ( $1,87 \times 10^6 \mu\text{L}$ ), kadar hemoglobin berada di kisaran normal dengan kadar terendah pada P1 (8,88 g/dL), dan nilai hematokrit juga berada di bawah kisaran normal dengan nilai terendah pada P1 (6,4 %).

Kata kunci : Cacing saluran pencernaan, Jumlah eritrosit, Kadar hemoglobin, Kambing Jawarandu, Nilai hematokrit.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **DESCRIPTION OF BLOOD (Erythrocytes, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit) JAWARANDU GOATS INFESTED BY DIGESTIVE TRACT WORMS IN COMBINED LIVESTOCK GROUP SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, REGENCY PRINGSEWU LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

**By**

**Dinda Yusri Alhuda**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the effect of intestinal worm infestation on the blood picture (erythrocytes, hemoglobin, hematocrit) in Jawarandu goats. This research was conducted in July 2021 in Sukoharjo sub-district, Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province. The experimental design used was a completely randomized design (CRD) with 3 treatments and 5 replications for each treatment. The treatments used were P0: not infested with intestinal worms (control), P1: infested with intestinal worms (*Oesophagustomum sp*), P2: infested with digestive tract worms (*Strongyloides sp*). Analysis of erythrocyte, hemoglobin, and hematocrit levels was carried out at the Palembang Health Laboratory Center. Data analysis results using analysis of variance with a level of 5%. The results showed that intestinal worm infestation had no significant effect ( $P > 0.05$ ) on erythrocyte levels, hemoglobin levels, and hematocrit values. The number of erythrocyte levels was below the normal range with the lowest level at P1 ( $1.87 \times 10^6 \mu\text{L}$ ), the hemoglobin level was in the normal range with the lowest level at P1 (8.88 g/dL), and the hematocrit value was also below the normal range with the lowest value at P1 (6.4 %).

**Keywords:** Digestive Tract Worms, Erythrocyte Level, Hemoglobin Level, Hematocrit Value, Jawarandu Goat.