

ABSTRAK

PREVALENSI CACING SALURAN PENCERNAAN PADA SAPI BALI BETINA DEWASA DI DESA PANCA TUNGGAL JAYA, KECAMATAN PENAWAR AJI, KABUPATEN TULANG BAWANG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi cacing saluran pencernaan sapi Bali betina dewasa. Pengambilan sampel feses dilaksanakan pada 27 September–6 November 2025 di Desa Panca Tunggal Jaya, Kecamatan Penawar Aji, Kabupaten Tulang Bawang, Provinsi Lampung. Pemeriksaan cacing saluran pencernaan menggunakan dua uji yaitu uji sedimentasi dan uji *Mc Master* yang dilakukan di Laboratorium Parasitologi, Balai Veteriner Lampung. Data hasil pemeriksaan feses disajikan dalam bentuk tabulasi dan histogram kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi cacing saluran pencernaan Sapi Bali di Desa Panca Tunggal Jaya, Kecamatan Penawar Aji, Kabupaten Tulang Bawang sebesar 72,3%. Infestasi tertinggi terdapat pada Rukun Kampung 4 sebesar 81,0%, sedangkan prevalensi cacing saluran pencernaan yang paling rendah terdapat pada RK 7 yaitu sebesar 52,6%. Jenis cacing saluran pencernaan yang menginfestasi yaitu *Paramphistomum sp.* sebanyak 109 (77,86%), *Fasciola sp.* sebanyak 17 (12,14%), *Ascaris sp.* ditemukan sebanyak 3 (2,14%), *Oesophagostomum sp.* sebanyak 3 (2,14%), dan *Moniezia sp.* sebanyak 8 (7,71%).

Kata Kunci: Prevalansi Cacing, Saluran Pencernaan, Sapi Bali.

ABSTRACT

PREVALENCE OF DIGESTIVE TRACT WORMS IN ADULT FEMALE BALI CATTLE IN PANCA TUNGGAL JAYA VILLAGE, PENAWAR AJI DISTRICT, TULANG BAWANG REGENCY

By

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This study aimed to determine the prevalence of intestinal worms in adult female Bali cattle. Samples were collected from September 27—November 6, 2025, in Panca Tunggal Jaya Village, Penawar Aji District, Tulang Bawang Regency, Lampung Province. Examination for intestinal worms used two tests: the sedimentation test and the McMaster test, conducted at the Parasitology Laboratory, Lampung Veterinary Center. Fecal examination data were presented in tabulation and histogram form, then analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the prevalence of intestinal worms in Bali cattle in Panca Tunggal Jaya Village, Penawar Aji District, Tulang Bawang Regency was 72,3%. The highest infestation was found in Neighborhood Association 4 (Rukun Kampung 4) at 81,0%, while the lowest prevalence was found in Neighborhood Association 7 (RK 7) at 52,6%. The types of digestive tract worms that infested were 109 *Paramphistomum* sp. (77,86%), 17 *Fasciola* sp. (12,14%), 3 *Ascaris* sp. (2,14%), 3 *Oesophagostomum* sp. (2,14%), and 8 *Moniezia* sp. (7,71%).

Keywords: Worm Prevalence, Digestive Tract, Bali Cattle.