

THE STUDY OF COCCIDIOSIS PREVALENCE ON BEEF CATTLE IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to know the influence of age, breed and cage management of *Coccidia* infection in beef cattle of Bojonegoro Regency. A number of 96 faecal samples were taken at random and examined using sedimentation, floating and acid-fast stain Zielh Neelsen methods. The results showed that the examination of faecal samples of beef cattle in Bojonegoro showed a prevalence of coccidiosis 85.4%. The cattle of *Bos taurus* had a prevalence rate 93.9%, The cattle of *Bos indicus* showed the prevalence rate 76.6%. Prevalence of coccidiosis in *Bos indicus* are maintained using plaster floored cages (50%), dirt floored cages (83.8%). The Cattle under the age of 7 months has a higher susceptibility (100%) compared to cows over the age of 7 months (81.2%). The prevalence rate in *Bos taurus* are maintained with plaster floored cage type 100%, 91.9% ground floored cages. The cattle under the age of 7 months has a higher susceptibility (93.3%) compared to cows over the age of 7 months (90.9%). Oocysts have been found *Eimeria sp* (13.4 x 15.1 μm) with the highest number 32 (33.3%) positive samples, *Eimeria sp* (33.2 x 47.0 μm) 6 (6.4%) positive samples, *Eimeria sp* (21.6 x 24.1 μm) 3(3.1%) positive samples, *Eimeria sp* (26.2 x 36.1 μm) 6 (6.4%) positive samples, *Eimeria sp* (29.5 x 41.2 μm) 11 (11.5%) positive samples, *Eimeria sp* (27.4 x 33.2 μm) 11 (11.5%) positive samples. Based on the regression tree analysis showed that the prevalence of coccidiosis on beef cattle in Bojonegoro Regency were influenced by the breed of cattle, cage management and the age of cattle.

Keywords : Coccidiosis, beef cattle, *Bos indicus*, *Bos taurus*