THE PREVALENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT HELMINTHIASIS FOR CALF BEEF CATTLE IN THE SUBDISTRICT KAPONGAN AND MANGARAN, DISTRICT SITUBONDO

Dhinda Fidyastuti

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study is to determine the prevalence of intestinal worms, to know the different species of gastrointestinal worm egg tract and the influence of sexes on gastrointestinal helminth infections in cattle in the Sub district Kapongan and Mangaran, District Situbondo. This research has been done on May - July, 2013 at Department of Parasitology Veterinary, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University. Forty Four Feces samples were taken from Sub district Kapongan and forty samples from Subdistrict Mangaran. Stool examination conducted by native, simple sedimentation and Fulleborn flotation methods. The results showed that twenty nine eggs samples in District Kapongan were positive infected with gastrointestinal worms which showed that the prevalence of worm infestation was 65.9% and fourteen eggs samples in District Mangaran infected with intestinal worm which showed that the prevalence of worm infestation was 32.5%. Most species of worm eggs are derived from the Nematoda class, namely Oesophagostomum sp., Trichostrongylus sp., Bunostomum sp., Mecistocirrus sp., Trichuris sp., Strongyloides sp and Toxocara sp. It is also derived from the Cestoda class, Moniezia sp and from the Trematodes class is Fasciola spp. According to statistical analysis, it can be concluded that the sexes do not significantly different the worm infection.

Key words: calf, helminth, survey, prevalence.