PREVALENCE OF HELMINTHIASIS OF PRIMATE’S DIGESTION TRACT AT PETUNGSEWU WILD ANIMAL RESCUE CENTER, MALANG-JAWA TIMUR

YULIANA

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of helminthiasis of primate’s digestion tract through fecal examination.

Fifty eight samples feces of primates had been collected and examined for one month on May to June 2006. Those were stored in plastic with formalin 10% inside. Forty samples were collected from family Cercopithecidae, 13 samples were collected from family Hylobatidae, two samples were collected from Pongidae and the last samples were collected from Lorisidae. Feces were examined with simple native, sedimentation, and flotation methods. The samples were positive if it was found helminth egg with one of these methods. The prevalence was calculated in percent and analyzed by chi square test.

The result showed that the prevalence of helminthiasis at Petungsewu Wild Animal Rescue Center was 65.52%. The prevalence in single infection of Trichuris spp, Strongyloides spp, Capillaria spp, Ascaris spp were 5.17%, 18.97%, 12.07% and 1.72%. The prevalence in mix infection of Trichuris spp and Strongyloides spp, Trichuris spp and Ancylostoma spp; Trichuris spp and Capillaria spp; Strongyloides spp and Ascaris spp; Strongyloides spp and Ancylostoma spp; Strongyloides spp and Capillaria spp; Strongyloides spp. Ancylostoma spp and Capillaria spp; Trichuris spp., Strongyloides spp and Ancylostoma spp; and Strongyloides spp, Ancylostoma spp, Capillaria spp and Trichostrongylus spp were 13.79%, 1.72%, 1.72%, 1.72%, 5.17%, 6.90%, 1.72%, 1.72% and 1.72%. Prevalence of helminthiasis in family Cercopithecidae was 75%, Hylobatidae was 30.77%, Pongidae was 100% and Lorisidae was 66.66%.

The results showed that the prevalences of helminthiasis based on gender and age in primate were not significantly difference (p>0.05). The result average of eggs counting using Lucient Brumpt method indicate that the primate at Petungsewu Wild Animal Rescue Center was categorized in normal infection.

Keywords: Prevalence, helminthiasis, primates.