DETECTION OF CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS ON DOG IN SURABAYA CITY
BY ACID-FAST STAINING (ZIEHL NEELSEN) AND
POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR) METHOD

Romy Muhammad Dary Mufa

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to detect cryptosporidiosis that infected dogs in Surabaya by acid-fast staining (Ziehl Neelsen) method and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method.

A total of 50 dog stool samples with diarrhea were used for the study. Results of examination of positive samples of Cryptosporidium sp. oocysts by acid-fast staining followed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). The primers used were AB210854 specific to Cryptosporidium canis and S139-S141 primer specific to Cryptosporidium parvum.

The results of this study showed that 40 samples (80%) contained oocyst Cryptosporidium sp. Fifteen positive samples of Cryptosporidium sp., by PCR examination, there were 4 positive samples of Cryptosporidium canis and 3 samples of Cryptosporidium parvum.

Key words : Cryptosporidium sp., dogs, acid-fast staining (Ziehl Neelsen), Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)