GASTROINTESTINAL NEMATODOSIS IN BEEF CATTLE IN GLAGAHAGUNG PURWOHARJO BANYUWANGI

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the prevalence and degree of infection and also the influence of age, sex, and cage sanitation on digestive tract nematode worms infection. One hundred of faeces samples were taken randomly and examined using native, sedimentation, and flotation methods. The types of nematodes found were *Oesophagostomum* spp., *Trichuris* spp., and *Toxocara* spp. The prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodosis was 52%. From the calculation of worm eggs per gram faeces it was found that those cattle have relative mild degree of infection (1-499 egg per gram). *Chi-square test* using SPSS for Widows rel.21. showed that the prevalence of nematodosis was significantly different ($p < 0.05$) between the age groups and the sanitation groups but not the sex groups. *T independent test (t-test)* showed that degree of infection intensity was significantly different ($p < 0.05$) between age groups but not those of the the cage sanitation and sex ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: prevalence, degree of infection, nematodosis, beef cattle