

**IDENTIFICATION AND PREVALENCE PARASITES OF
GASTROINTESTINAL TOADS
(*Fejervarya cancrivora*) IN SURABAYA AND SURROUNDING AREAS**

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ABSTRACT

Toads as an increasingly popular food, especially in countries in Europe and America, resulted in increasing world demand toads. Frog meat is a source of animal protein high in nutritional content and toads skin was believed to cure diseases in open wounds by placing fresh toads skin on the surface of open wounds. In East Java only crab-eating frogs (*Fejervarya cancrivora*), grass frog (*Fejervaya limnocharis*), and sometimes *Limnonectes macrodon*. Toads can be the main hosts for a number of parasitic worms such as from nematode classes, cestodes, trematoda or acanthocephala. This study aims to determine what parasites are seen in the digestive tract of toads (*Fejervarya cancrivora*) in Surabaya and surrounding areas. Number of toads samples used 50 toads. The research method used was explorative method and presented descriptively and processed by Chi - Square method. Based on the results of the study, 36 toads were infected with parasites from 50 toads. Infected by *Acanthocephala* sp. and nematodes. The total prevalence value of 72% and the value of significance in the type of worm infected was 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and the variable of the incidence of worm infection was 0.002 ($p < 0.05$ was significantly different in the worm infected rate (prevalence) and the type of worm infecting the toads on The results of this study show that the number of infected nematodes and *Acanthocephala* sp

Keywords : *Acanthocephala* sp., nematoda, kodok, *Fejervarya cancrivora*.