ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the prevalence and degree of infection and also the influence of age and management system on digestive tract helminthiasis worm infection of Bali cattle in Lenangguar. One hundred of faeces sample were taken simple randomly and examined using native, sedimentation and floatation methods. The type of helminth found nematode class were found single infection *Toxocara* sp. (17%), *Cooperia* sp. (13%), *Oesophagostomum* sp. (9%), and *Bunostomum* sp. (5%). Mix infection found *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Cooperia* sp. (6%), *Bunostomum* sp., *Cooperia* sp. (2%), *Bunostomum* sp., *Oesophagostomum* sp. and *Cooperia* sp. (1%), *Toxocara* sp., *Cooperia* sp. and *Oesophagostomum* sp. (1%), *Toxocara* sp., *Oesophagostomum* sp. (1%). The prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodosis is 55%. Prevalence of two type management system i.e.; extensive is 70% and semi intensive is 50%. From the calculating of worm eggs per gram faeces it was found that those cattle have mild, moderate and severe degree of infection (0-500; 501-1000 and >1000 egg per gram) were percentage 85.45%, 7.27% and 7.27% respectively. Analyze of statistic was using SPSS for windows rel. 20. *Continuity correction test* result showed that the prevalence of helminthiasis was significantly (p < 0.05) between two management system. *Chi-square test* result showed prevalence to age group was significantly (p < 0.05). *Kruskal wallis test* result showed that degree of infection intensity was not significantly different (p > 0.05) between age group.

**Key words:** prevalence, degree of infection, nematode, Bali cattle, management system.