ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF PROBIOTIC BACTERIA ACID LACTIC (BAL) IN THE BROILER WHOSE INFECTION WITH ESCHERICHIA COLI ON WEIGHT OF ABDOMINAL FAT AND CARCASS WEIGHT

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ABSTRACT

Colibacillosis is a high prevalence poultry disease that caused financial loss. In recent year many cases of colibacillosis is being treated by antibiotics. This study aimed to evaluate economic effect of lactic acid bacteria probiotics (Lactobacillus casei, Lactobacillus acidophilus, Lactobacillus fermentum, Lactobacillus plantarum, Pediococcus sp., Bifidobacterium sp.) for broiler which is infected by Escherichia coli. This work was conducted at PT. Tekad Mandiri Citra, Bandung, during one period from March to April 2019. A total number of 30 birds (Cobb breed) devided to three group (control, 10^6 CFU/ml, 10^8 CFU/ml) each group were used 10 birds. The productive and economic measures are applied. Carcass weight and abdominal fat percentage were being analyzed with One Way ANOVA (α=0,05) with Post Hoc Test (Duncan). The results showed significant effect (p<0.05) on the abdominal fat percentage from the groups that given 1 ml/L (10^8 CFU/ml) of probiotic is the lowest. The results indicated that addition of probiotic to broiler diet caused higher improvement in broilers contribution margin value than group control which given diet without probiotic. Finally we concluded that probiotic play important role in improving the economic and fat percentage (reduce up to 40% compare with control group) of poultry farm although it constutes small cost portion from the total or variable costs of poultry production.

Keywords: Broiler, carcass weight, lactic acid bacteria, percentage of abdominal fat, probiotic