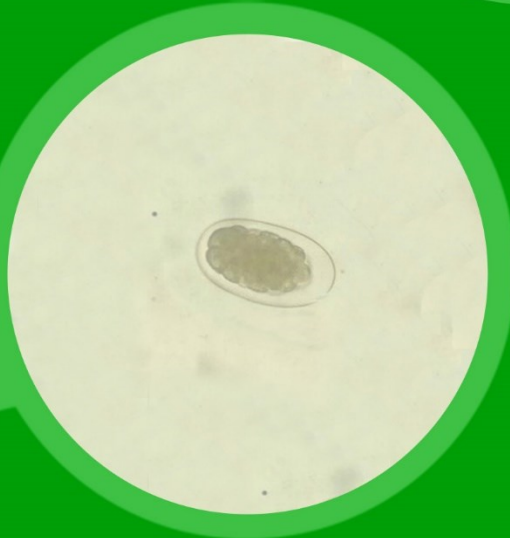


# JOURNAL

## *of Parasite Science*

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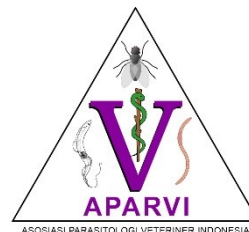
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**Journal of Parasite Science (JoPS)** presenting research articles, case reports, community development activities and literature studies of veterinary medicine. Published twice a year on March and September. Since 2002 the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine has had Veterinary Medicine Media, because considering that there is only one journal that must accommodate many articles written by lecturers and students, various journals have been developed according to the disciplines in each department, one of which is the JoPS. JoPS can publish articles from various faculties and institutions related to the parasitology. JoPS which has been published since 2017 is here for accommodate publication obligations for undergraduate and postgraduate students as well as other parties conducting research in the field of parasitology. Loading of articles in the JoPS through the Open Journal System (OJS). Complete information for article loading and article writing instructions are available on the website and every issue. Incoming articles will go through a selection process by editors and reviewers.

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1. Research articles;
2. Case reports;
3. Community development articles;
4. Literature study articles.

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## Identification and Prevalence of Digestive Tract Endoparasites of Goats in Ujungpangkah, Gresik District

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the prevalence and species of endoparasite that infect the digestive tract of goats in Ujungpangkah Sub-District, Gresik District. This study was conducted in February-March 2021 with 100 samples of goat's stool. Sample examination was conducted in the laboratory of the Division of Veterinary Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga. In fecal examination found four types of endoparasites, which were: *Eimeria* sp. 62%, *Blastocystis* sp. 5%, *Haemonchus* sp. 4%, *Strongyloides* sp. 2% and mixed infection prevalence was 3%. This study showed a prevalence of 76% digestive tract endoparasite. The Chi-Square test showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) between groups of goats aged under one year (57%) and over one year (43%).

**Keywords:** *Eimeria* sp, *Blastocystis* sp, *Haemonchus* sp, *Strongyloides* sp, Ujungpangkah, Goat.

### Introduction

Ujungpangkah District is one of the sub-districts in the Gresik Regency. Most of the population raise goats. The population of goats in Ujungpangkah District is 4,060 heads (Central Bureau of Statistics of Gresik Regency, 2019). Based on the results of observations on October 5, 2020, it was found that there were goats in Ujungpangkah District with conditions that looked thin and some had diarrhea. This is by the research that has been reported by Thalma *et al.* (2016) that the lean body condition of goats is one of the signs that livestock is infected by endoparasites. Herbowo and Firmansyah (2003) stated that the types of endoparasites that can cause diarrhea are protozoa (*Giardia* sp., *Cryptosporidium* sp., *Entamoeba* sp., *Balantidium coli*) and helminth infections, one of which is *Strongyloides* sp.

According to Rophi (2015), the tropical climate in Indonesia is very supportive of the survival of endoparasites and helps the occurrence of infection in goats. Geographical conditions in Indonesia which have a tropical climate and are supported by humid and hot air cause the spread of endoparasites to occur quite high (Yuliato, 2007). Geographically, the location of Ujungpangkah Subdistrict, Gresik Regency is located in an area near the coast with

high temperature and humidity conditions making it possible for the transmission of endoparasite infection in goats.

Endoparasite infection will cause worldwide economic losses and livestock health problems (Indraswari *et al.*, 2017). Losses due to endoparasite infection according to the Directorate General of Livestock (2010), reach 4 billion rupiah per year. The health losses of goats due to endoparasite infection include weight loss, dehydration, fatigue, while severe infections can cause diarrhea (Dauguschies and Najdrowski, 2005). This is due to damage to the intestinal epithelium so that it can reduce the ability to digest and absorb food substances in the intestines and reduce the production of enzymes that play a role in the digestive process, while large amounts of endoparasite infection can cause disruption of the digestive process and inhibit livestock growth (Zalizar, 2017).

### Materials and Methods

A sampling of goat feces as many as 100 samples was carried out in five villages in Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency, namely Pangkahwetan, Pangkahkulon, Banyuurip, Gosari, and Sekapuk villages then added 2.5% potassium bichromate ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) as a preservative. Each plastic ointment pot is labeled. The



samples were examined at the Veterinary Parasitology Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya with sedimentation and floating methods.

In this method, a stool suspension is made with a 1:10 ratio of feces and water which is put in a test tube. The suspension was stirred and filtered using a plastic tea filter that was accommodated in a plastic cup. The filtrate was put into a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 1500 rpm for five minutes. The supernatant was discarded, then the precipitate was added with water and centrifuged again. This process was repeated until a clear supernatant was obtained. After the last centrifugation process, the clear supernatant was removed and a little was left, the precipitate was stirred then took a small amount of precipitate using a Pasteur pipette, the precipitate was placed on a slide and covered with a coverslip, and then examined with a microscope with a magnification of 100x (Mumpuni et al, 2017).

The suspension of feces with a ratio of feces and water of 1:10 was then filtered. The filtrate obtained was put into a centrifuge tube and then centrifuged at 1500 rpm for 5 minutes. Furthermore, the supernatant was discarded, then added with aqua dest, and centrifuged again. This is done repeatedly until the supernatant appears clear. After the last centrifugation process, the clear supernatant was discarded and replaced with a saturated sugar solution up to 1 cm from the mouth of the tube and then centrifuged again in the same way. The centrifuge tube is placed on the tube rack and saturated sugar solution is added until it looks convex at the mouth of the centrifuge tube. Then, the coverslip was placed on top of the centrifuge tube and left for 15 minutes. After

that, the coverslip was taken and placed on a slide and examined under a microscope with a magnification of 100x (Mumpuni et al, 2017).

Samples were declared positive if one of the fecal examination methods (sedimentation and buoyancy methods) found endoparasites by looking at the morphology and measuring the endoparasites using the Soulsby (1986) identification key. Calculation of prevalence can be obtained from the number of samples that are positive for endoparasites divided by the total number of samples and then presented as a percentage.

The research data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Statistical analysis used the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) for Windows rel 22.0 program to determine the effect of goat age on the prevalence of digestive tract endoparasitic infections in goats.

## Results and Discussion

Based on laboratory examinations using the sedimentation method and the floating method on 100 samples of goat feces taken in Ujungpangkah Sub-District, Gresik District from February to March 2021, 76 samples were found to be positive for digestive tract endoparasites in the form of single or mixed infections.

On examination of feces found four types of endoparasites, namely: *Eimeria* sp. 62%, *Blastocystis* sp. 5%, *Haemonchus* sp. 4%, *Strongyloides* sp. 2% and the prevalence of mixed infections as much as 3%, are fully presented in Table 1. The results of the prevalence of gastrointestinal endoparasites by age and type of endoparasites can be seen at Table 2.

**Table 1.** Digestive Tract Endoparasite Infection in Goats Raised in Ujungpangkah Sub-District, Gresik District

Sample	Infection			Type of Endoparasites		
	Type of Infection	Total	Presentation (%)	Endoparasites	Total	Presentation (%)
Positive	Single	73/76	96	<i>Eimeria</i> sp.	62/73	85
				<i>Blastocystis</i> sp.	5/73	7
				<i>Haemonchus</i> sp.	4/73	5
				<i>Strongyloides</i> sp.	2/73	3
	Mixed	3/76	4	<i>Eimeria</i> sp. and <i>Blastocystis</i> sp.	2/3	67
				<i>Eimeria</i> sp. and <i>Haemonchus</i> sp.	1/3	33

**Table 2.** Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Endoparasite Infection in Goats in Ujungpangkah Sub-District, Gresik District based on Age and Type of Endoparasites.

Type of Endoparasites	Infected Sample	Prevalence	
		<1 year (positive/%)	>1 year (positive/%)
<i>Eimeria</i> sp.	62	36/62 (58%)	26/62 (42%)
<i>Blastocystis</i> sp.	5	1/5 (20%)	4/5 (80%)
<i>Haemonchus</i> sp.	4	3/4 (75%)	1/4 (25%)
<i>Strongyloides</i> sp.	2	1/2 (50%)	1/2 (50%)
<i>Eimeria</i> sp. and <i>Blastocystis</i> sp.	2	1/2 (50%)	1/2 (50%)
<i>Eimeria</i> sp. and <i>Haemonchus</i> sp.	1	1/1 (100%)	0/1 (0%)

The results showed that the prevalence rate of gastrointestinal endoparasite infection in goats kept in Ujungpangkah, Gresik District was 76% of the total 100 samples that had been examined. The data obtained were the prevalence of digestive tract endoparasites in goats aged less than 1 year of 91.5% with a total of 43 positive samples from a total of 47 samples. The prevalence of digestive tract endoparasites in goats with the age of more than 1 year was 62.3% with 33 positive samples from 53 samples. The Chi-Square analysis showed a significant value of 0.001. This shows that the highly difference ( $p < 0.01$ ) in age affects the prevalence of gastrointestinal endoparasite infection.

The types of endoparasites found in goat feces samples using the floating method can be seen in Figure 1. This study found four species of endoparasites, namely *Eimeria* sp., *Blastocystis* sp., *Haemonchus* sp., and *Strongyloides* sp. in goat feces samples. General characteristics of *Eimeria* sp. which has sporulated that has 4 sporocysts that are visible have a two-layered wall, the outer layer is colorless while the inner layer is dark. Based on size and shape, this study found the oocyst stage of *Eimeria* sp. (62%). *Eimeria* sp. occurs more often in the rainy season and there is an increase in infection because the humidity in the environment is favorable for protozoa to sporulate (Kumar *et al.*, 2016). The *Eimeria* found in this study is thought to be close to the species *Eimeria caprovina* and *Eimeria christenseni*. The species *Eimeria christenseni* has an ovoid shape, has a microphil cup, and measures 30.60 x 22.37 m. while *E. caprovina* also has an ovoid shape but no microphil cup and has a size of 33.71 x 24.93 m. These characteristics and sizes are by the statement of Macedo *et al.*, (2019) that *Eimeria christenseni* has a size of 38.4 ± 2.69 m x 24.72 ± 2.21 m and *E. caprovina* has a size of 31.76 ± 3.11. m x 23.27 ± 2.25 m.

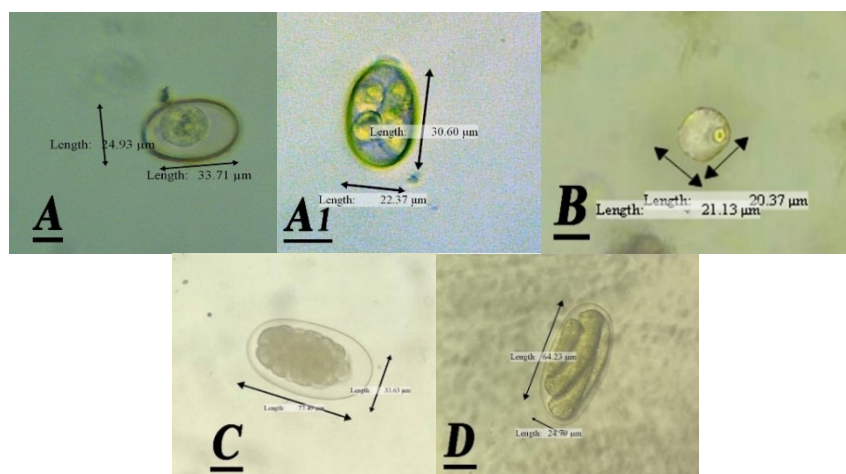
*Blastocystis* sp. (5%) was also found in this study. *Blastocystis* sp. vacuolar cyst stage measuring 24.66 x 22.64 m round, thick-walled. In

this study, eggs of worms were also found, namely *Haemonchus* sp. (4%) and *Strongyloides* sp. (2%). Eggs of *Haemonchus* sp. found in this study was in the form of a thin oval shell, equal in shape (equal) at both poles, the edges of the morula did not fill the egg cavity and had a length of 77.49 m with a width of 33.63 m. In *Strongyloides* sp. worm eggs. Obtained in this study and has a length of 64.23 m with a width of 24.79 m. The results of this examination are by previous research by Mulyadi *et al.*, (2017) which stated that worm species from the nematode class were more commonly found in livestock than worm species from the cestode and trematode classes. This could be since nematode worms are helminths of the digestive tract that do not require an intermediate host, so the life cycle of these worms takes place more quickly (Southwell, 2008).

The number of feces and feed residue that accumulate in the cage can be one of the factors for the high prevalence of the protozoan *Eimeria* sp. employing transmission through ingestion of oocysts with food contaminated by oocysts originating from accumulated feces (Indraswari *et al.*, 2017). Dirt that accumulates in the cage makes the cage more humid and has a warmer temperature. A humid environment is a suitable condition for the growth of various types of parasites, so it is possible to continue their life cycle (Purwanta *et al.*, 2006).

Goats less than one-year-old have a prevalence rate of 91.5% while those aged more than one year have a prevalence rate of 62.3%. This is by the statement of Om *et al.* (2010), namely the prevalence of endoparasites in young goats is higher than in adult goats. Heidari *et al.* (2014) stated that young goats have lower immunity and will be infected if the cage placement is mixed together with adult goats. Adult goats are more resistant to endoparasitic infections because their immune systems are fully developed.





**Figure 1.** Images of Endoparasites found. (A), *Eimeria caprovina*; (A1), *Eimeria christensenii*; (B), *Blastocystis* sp.; (C), *Haemonchus* sp.; (D), *Strongyloides* sp. (400x magnification).

## Conclusions

The conclusion of the results, that the types of endoparasites found in goats kept in Ujungpangkah Sub-District, Gresik District was *Eimeria* sp., *Blastocystis* sp., *Haemonchus* sp., and *Strongyloides* sp. The prevalence of gastrointestinal endoparasite infection in goats was 76%. The prevalence of gastrointestinal endoparasite infection in goats aged more than one year 43% and less than one year 57%.

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6.	Deteksi <i>Cryptosporidium canis</i> pada Anjing di Kota Surabaya	2020
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