

ABSTRAK

Penyakit *Johne's Disease* masuk ke Indonesia melalui media pembawa berupa hewan sapi, domba dan kambing dari luar negeri, sehingga adanya rantai penularan penyakit *Johne's Disease* dan menyebabkan kerugian di bidang peternakan. *Johne's Disease* merupakan penyakit *zoonosis* yang menyerang ruminansia besar dan kecil. Gejala klinis yang *Patognomonik* atau spesifik yang ditunjukkan meliputi diare berselang-seling (*intermitten*), penurunan berat badan (BB), kekurusan (*emaciation*) dan bulu kasar. Domba ras *suffolk* masuk ke Indonesia lewat jalur impor dari negara penghasil domba ras *suffolk*, salah satunya negara Australia untuk bidang industri peternakan komersial dengan kualitas dagingnya yang unggul. Pengamatan ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi penyakit *Johne's Disease* menggunakan *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay* (ELISA) pada domba ras *suffolk*. Metode yang dipakai untuk pengamatan ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengambilan dua data yaitu data primer dan data sekunder dengan pendeteksian penyakit *Johne's Disease* menggunakan pengujian serologis metode ELISA *indirect* yaitu ELISA *Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis* (MAP) pada hewan domba ras *suffolk*. Pengujian serologis ELISA *Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis* (MAP) pada domba ras *suffolk* ini menunjukkan 25% dinyatakan positif, 25% dinyatakan suspect dan 50% negatif. Hasil tersebut dapat dikatakan positif dikarenakan hasil perhitungan sampel serum domba tersebut sudah termasuk valid untuk $S/P \% \geq 55\%$. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengujian serologis metode *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay* (ELISA) ini mampu mendeteksi penyakit *Johne's Disease* pada domba ras *suffolk*. Pengujian serologis metode *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay* (ELISA) yang telah dilakukan dapat memutuskan rantai penularan penyakit *Johne's Disease* dengan deteksi penyakit tersebut dengan pemeriksaan klinis dan pemeriksaan laboratorium.

Kata kunci : *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay* (ELISA), Domba *Suffolk*, *Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis* (MAP)

ABSTRACT

Johne's Disease was transmitted to Indonesia via media such as cattle, sheep and goats from international countries, resulting in a chain of transmission of Johne's Disease and causing losses in the livestock sector. Johne's Disease is a zoonotic disease that affects large and small ruminants. Pathognomonic or specific clinical symptoms shown include intermittent diarrhea, weight loss, emaciation and coarse coat. Suffolk sheep comes to Indonesia via imports from suffolk sheep producing countries, one of which is Australia for the commercial livestock industry with its superior meat quality. This observation was conducted to detect Johne's Disease using Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) in suffolk breed sheep. This observation uses descriptive qualitative research with two data collection techniques, namely primary data and secondary data with the detection of Johne's Disease using indirect ELISA method serological testing, namely ELISA Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis (MAP) in suffolk sheep. ELISA serological testing of Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis (MAP) in these suffolk sheep showed 25% were positive, 25% were suspect and 50% were negative. These results can be said to be positive because the results of the calculation of sheep serum samples are already valid for $S / P \% \geq 55\%$. The serological testing of the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) method can detect Johne's Disease in suffolk breed sheep. Serological testing of the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) method that has been carried out can break the chain of transmission of Johne's Disease by detecting the disease by clinical examination and laboratory examination.

Keywords: *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Suffolk sheep, Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis (MAP)*