

ABSTRAK

Sapi merupakan hewan ternak yang memiliki banyak manfaat bagi manusia, selain dijadikan tenaga kerja, sapi juga bisa diambil daging dan susunya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan nutrisi manusia. Sapi menghasilkan sekitar 50% (45-55%) kebutuhan daging, 95% kebutuhan susu, dan 85% kebutuhan kulit di dunia. Namun, usaha perternakan di Indonesia hingga saat ini masih sering menjumpai banyak kendala, salah satunya yaitu sebagian besar banyak mengalami gangguan reproduksi menuju kemajiran pada ternak betina. Tugas Akhir ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana penanganan apabila ada yang terjadi retensio plasenta, bagaimana mendiagnosa sapi yang mengalami kasus retensio plasenta sehingga dapat menentukan penyebabnya, dan bagaimana mencegah terjadinya retensio plasenta. Kasus retensio plasenta di Desa Precet, Kecamatan Precet, Kabupaten Malang, Jawa Timur khususnya milik Pak Sanuri diberikan penanganan berupa manual removal, pemberian hormon PGF₂ α , dan vitamin. Diagnosa sapi mengalami retensio plasenta, berdasarkan hasil anamnesa dari pemilik dan ditunjang dengan gejala klinis yang dimana terdapat selaput plasenta yang masih menggantung pada bagian bibir vulva induk serta belum keluar selama 12 jam setelah partus. Perlakuan manual removal dilakukan dengan menarik sisa plasenta yang masih menggantung di bibir vulva, perlakuan ini harus dilakukan secara hati-hati, jika tidak, maka akan menyebabkan perlukaan pada saluran reproduksi. Namun, apabila masih sulit untuk dikeluarkan, suntikan hormon PGF₂ α dengan dosis 2 ml melalui intra muscular (IM) untuk merangsang induk merenjan mengeluarkan sisa plasenta. Lalu, injeksi vitamin A,D,E untuk memulihkan tenaga induk. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah perlakuan manual removal pada kasus retensio plasenta ini merupakan perlakuan yang sangat efisien. Namun, perlu diperhatikan juga bila terjadi kasus retensio plasenta agar diusahakan langsung ditangani. Jika tidak, maka akan memicu penyakit reproduksi lainnya.

Kata kunci : gangguan reproduksi, manual removal, PGF₂ α , retensio plasenta, sapi perah

ABSTRACT

Cows are livestock that have many benefits for humans, besides being used as labor, cows can also be taken for meat and milk to meet human nutritional needs. Cattle produce around 50% (45-55%) of the world's meat needs, 95% of the milk needs, and 85% of the skin needs in the world. However, the livestock business in Indonesia until now still often encounters many obstacles, one of which is that most of them experience reproductive disorders leading to infertility in female livestock. This Final Project to find out how to handle if there is a retained placenta, how to diagnose a cow that has a case of retained placenta so that it can determine the cause, and how to prevent the occurrence of retained placenta. The case of retained placenta in Precet Village, Precet District, Malang Regency, East Java, especially that of Mr. Sanuri, was treated in the form of manual removal, $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ hormone administration, and vitamins. The diagnosis of a cow with retained placenta is based on the results of anamnesis from the owner and is supported by clinical symptoms where there is a placental membrane that still hangs on the lips of the mother's vulva and has not come out for 12 hours after parturition. Manual removal treatment is done by pulling the remaining placenta which is still hanging on the lip of the vulva. This treatment must be done carefully, otherwise it will cause injury to the reproductive tract. However, if it is still difficult to expel, an injection of the hormone $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ at a dose of 2 ml via intramuscular (IM) to stimulate the mother to push out the remaining placenta. Then, injection of vitamins A, D, E to restore main power. The conclusion that can be drawn is that manual removal treatment in cases of retained placenta is a very efficient treatment. However, it should also be noted that if there is a case of retained placenta, it should be treated immediately. If not, it will trigger other reproductive diseases.

Keywords : reproductive disorders, manual removal, $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$, retained placenta, dairy cows