

**THE EFFECT OF CAGE MANAGEMENT TO HELMINTHIASIS
INFECTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT ON SIMENTAL AND
LIMOUSIN CROSSBREED CALVES IN YOSOWILANGUN DISTRICT
LUMAJANG**

Virgi Alcita Raka Jhoni

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research was to know the effect of cage management and sex factors of helminthiasis infections, types of worms that infect the gastrointestinal tract on Simental and Limousin Crossbreed calves in Yosowilangun District Lumajang. Faecal samples of 60 samples was taken randomly and examined using native, sedimentation, and Fulleborn floating methods, then count the number of worm eggs per gram of feces (TCPGT). The result indicated that prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis on Limousin Crossbreed calves of cage type C (80%), type B (72.7%) and type A (30%), whereas the prevalence percentage in Simental Crossbreed calves of cage type B (71, 4%) and type C (57.1%). Worm eggs type that founded were Nematode and Cestoda class, they were *Toxocara vitulorum*, *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Trichuris* sp., *Bunostomum* spp., *Mecistocirrus digitatus* and *Moniezia benedini*. According to the calculation of TCPGT using Mc Master method, obtained the infection rate is relatively hard with a range of 30-82110EPG each of Limousin Crossbreed calf the cage was type A (60EPG), type C (30-82110EPG) and cage type B (90-31020EPG), on Simental Crossbreed calf the cage was type B (30-63900EPG) and cage type C (1320EPG). According to the regression tree analysis, it was found that the prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis on Simental and Limousin Crossbreed calves in Yosowilangun District Lumajang was influenced by anthelmintic factors, management of cage, age and sex.

Keywords: cage, helminthiasis, Simental crossbreed, Limousin crossbreed.