

**IDENTIFICATION OF PARASITIC WORMS IN THE
GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT OF DOMESTIC
POULTRY IN TRADITIONAL CHICKEN
SLAUGHTER PASAR KEPUTRAN
SURABAYA**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the type of worms that infect the digestive tract of domestic poultry in traditional chicken slaughter Pasar Keputran Surabaya. In this study, using 50 local chicken digestive tract, the chicken came from Mojokerto, Jombang, Kediri and Blitar. Examination through the digestive tract surgery and fecal examination, fecal examination using native methods, sediment and floating. Types of worms that can be identified is a worm *Railletina tetragona*, *Ascaridia galli*, and *Subulura brumpti*, the prevalence rate in the can in this study is distinguished from the type of single infection and mixed in a single infection worm *Railletina tetragona*, *Subulura brumpti*, *Ascaridia galli*, is 28%, 12%, 4%, while in mixed infections *Railletina tetragona* with *Subulura brumpti*, *Railletina tetragona* with *Ascaridia galli*, *Ascaridia galli* with *Subulura brumpti*, and infections of the three types of worms in a row is 12%, 18%, 4% and 2%, total prevalence of intestinal worms in the domestic poultry in traditional chicken slaughter Pasar Keputran Surabaya 80%. Examination of faecal worm egg was found three types of worms, eggs can be isolated from the floating method, tetragona *Railletina* worm eggs can be isolated from native methods, sediment and floating due to severe infection. Worm eggs can not be found in positive samples not meant chickens were not infected so that the post-mortem examination of the gastrointestinal tract effectively done for preventive action.

Keyword : Identification, prevalence, worms, domestic chicken