

**GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGI JARINGAN KULIT KELINCI
(*Oryctologus cuniculus*) AKIBAT PERBEDAAN DERAJAT INFESTASI
TUNGAU *Sarcoptes scabiei***

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to detect histopathological changes of rabbit ear skin tissue in terms of various severities caused by *S. scabiei* infestation. Animals used in this research twelve local rabbits, divided into three groups, four rabbits (P1) with severe scabies symptoms, four rabbits (P2) with moderate scabies symptoms, and four rabbits (P3) with mild scabies symptoms. Diagnoses of scabies used scraping method. Histopathological examinations of parasitic infestation were scored 0-4 (0, not seen; 4, very visible) in lesions such as parasitic infestation, parakeratosis, acanthosis, congestion, inflammation, and cell degeneration. The mean score of severe scabies was the highest than that of moderate scabies and mild scabies. The mean score of moderate scabies were higher than that of mild scabies, which indicated that severe scabies histopathology scores was the highest. The high level of *S. scabiei* infestation in severe scabies increased the degree of skin tissue damages in the form of parakeratosis thickening, acanthosis, high inflammation rate, cell degeneration, and abundant congestion in the blood vessels. The results showed that there were significant differences in histopathology between mild scabies, moderate scabies, and severe scabies ($p < 0,05$). Severe scabies had the highest degree of damage such as the thickening of parakeratosis and acanthosis, a lot of cell degeneration, congestion, and high level of inflammation.

Key word : *Sarcoptes scabiei*, rabbit, ear skin, histopathology, severity rates.