

**PREVALENCE OF BLOOD PROTOZOA DISEASE ON CATTLE AND
BUFFALO IN MOYO HILIR SUB-DISTRICT, SUMBAWA DISTRICT
WEST NUSA TENGGARA**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the type and prevalence of blood protozoa disease on cattle and buffalo in Moyo Hilir sub-district, Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara. This research was taken on July until December 2018. This research used a non-experimental method through an observation study. The samples of this research were made in thin blood smear using 20% Giemsa's stain and all samples were from 200 blood of cattle and buffalo in Moyo Hilir sub-district, Sumbawa District, West Nusa Tenggara. The results showed that the prevalence of blood protozoa disease was 11.5%. Based on the type of blood protozoa, the highest prevalence was *Anaplasma* sp. (11%), followed by *Theileria* sp. (0.5%), while *Babesia* sp. and *Trypanosoma* sp. were not found. Based on the livestock types, the prevalence in buffalo was higher (17%) than cattle (6%). Based on sex, the prevalence in female was higher (12.6%) than male (10.11%). Based on age of livestock, the prevalence of livestock with age > 2 years old was higher (13.33%) than livestock with age ≤ 2 years old (10.4%). Based on the location of the village, blood protozoa disease were only found in Olatrawa village (17.85%) and Serading village (17.82%), while in Kakiang and Moyo village were not found. The conclusion of this research indicate that prevalence of blood protozoa disease was 11.5% and only *Anaplasma* sp. and *Theileria* sp. were found.

Key Words : anaplasmosis, babesiosis, theileriosis, trypanosomiasis, Sumbawa District