

SUMMARY

ROSYIDA DWI RAHMAWATI. Livestock populations such as cattle, buffaloes, goats, horses and pigs in Berau Regency have increased since 2013, with the largest cattle population from other livestock. The high consumer demand for livestock products, especially meat, causes the beef cattle business are increase every year. However, the issue of disease and health of livestock can be an obstacle in livestock development because it has a direct effect on livestock life.

One of the adverse diseases in cattle farms is gastrointestinal parasitic infections including diseases caused by protozoa and helminthiasis. The livestock mortality rate due to gastrointestinal parasites is indeed not high, but the indirect effects on livestock productivity and the zoonotic impact of the disease on public health are very large. The management of livestock maintenance, especially sanitation cages, hygiene of cages and the provision of young forages are one of the factors that can cause a high percentage distribution of egg worm and protozoa.

Most residents in the village of Gunung Tabur Subdistrict, Berau Regency are mostly maintain cattle in a traditional way, cattle cages are behind the house which the floor are having direct contact with the soil and there is no faeces and urine drainage, so the sanitation is not maintained, therefore, effort control of gastrointestinal parasitic diseases is needed to avoid greater losses. Observing these conditions, this study was conducted to determine the distribution of egg

worm and protozoa gastrointestinal tract of beef cattle in Gunung Tabur Subdistrict, Berau Regency in Bali cattle, Ongole Breed cattle, Limousin cattle and Donggala cattle.

This research was conducted in February - May 2019 with 80 samples of beef cattle faeces in Gunung Tabur Subdistrict, Berau Regency. Samples were examined using the native method, sedimentation method and fülleborn floatating method and the positive samples that infected with worm and protozoa, will be identificate the type of parasite that are found.

The results of this study showed that there are 53.75% positive samples contained egg worms, and also 73.75% positive samples contained protozoa. The species of egg worms that were found was *Fasciola gigantica*, *Paramphistomum* sp., *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Toxocara vitulorum*, *Haemonchus* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., *Strongyloides* sp., *Capillaria* sp., and *Trichuris* sp., and the protozoan species that were found was *Eimeria* sp., *Blastocystis* sp., and *Cryptosporidium* sp. The distribution of worm eggs and protozoa species found that Gunung Tabur village had higher worm eggs and protozoa infection rates of 50 positive samples, compared to Samburakat village, there were only 26 positive samples, of the total 76 positive gastrointestinal parasites ie eggs worms and protozoa.

**DISTRIBUTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL
PARASITE IN BEEF CATTLE THROUGH
FECES EXAMINATION AT GUNUNG
TABUR SUBDISTRICT,
BERAU REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

This study was done at Gunung Tabur Sub-district, Berau Regency, East Kalimantan, during Februari – May 2019. The samples were taken from 80 different cattle using random sampling method. The feces samples were examined using native method, sedimentation method, and fülleborn floatating method in Departmenet of Parasitology Laboratory at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga The results showed that 53.75% samples were positive infected by gastrointestinal worm, and 73.75% samples were positive infected by gastrointestinal protozoa. On examination it was found some kind of worm eggs, which are: *Fasciola gigantica*, *Paramphistomum* sp., *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Toxocara vitulorum*, *Haemonchus* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., *Strongyloides* sp., *Trichuris* sp., and *Capillaria* sp. and also some kind of protozoa, which are : *Eimeria* sp., *Balstocystis* sp., and *Cryptosporidium* sp. The distribution of worm eggs and protozoa species found that Gunung Tabur village had higher worm eggs and protozoa infection rates of 50 positive samples, compared to Samburakat village, there were only 26 positive samples, of the total 76 positive gastrointestinal parasites ie eggs worms and protozoa.

Key words : Distribution, Gastrointestinal Tract, Helminthiasis, Protozoa, Beef Cattle.