

## SUMMARY

**Kartika Nur Ramadhani.** Thesis entitled Prevalence and Infection Degree of Gastrointestinal Helminthiasis on Kacang Goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*) in Labang Sub-District, Bangkalan Regency, under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Lucia Tri Suwanti drh, MP., as the supervisor and Dr. Nove Hidajati, drh, M.Kes as the co-supervisor.

Indonesia is a tropical country where there is not much difference in temperature during the dry and rainy season. High humidity is a suitable condition for parasite development that can increase cases of helminthiasis. Helminthiasis in goats is caused by parasites from Phylum Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes. Common species from Trematode Class that infect goat are *Fasciola* sp., *Paramphistomum* sp., and *Cotylophoron* sp. Another species from Cestode Class that infect goat is *Moniezia* sp., and the other species from Nematode Class that infect goat are *Strongyloides* sp., *Chabertia* sp., *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Bunostomum* sp., *Gaigeria* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., *Haemonchus* sp., and *Trichuris* sp. Worm infections can cause mild anemia, bloody diarrhea, death in domestic animals, and economic losses due to a decrease in direct and indirect productivity.

This study aims to determine the genus of worms, prevalence, infection degree, the relation of age and sex towards the prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis, and also the relation of age and sex towards infection degree of gastrointestinal helminthiasis on kacang goats.

This study was conducted in June to July, 2019 with 100 fecal samples obtained from Kacang Goat in Labang Sub-District, Bangkalan Regency. Fecal samples were examined using fülleborn floatation method. Prevalence was determined from all positive samples. Infection degree was calculated using EPG formulation. Analysis of age and sex towards the prevalence and infection degree was calculated using *Chi-Square* statistical analysis by SPSS 23 for Windows.

The result of this research showed prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis on Kacang Goat in Labang Sub-District was 62%. The worm eggs found in fecal samples were *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., *Haemonchus* sp., *Trichuris* sp., and *Strongyloides* sp. The infection degree was 371 and categorized as mild infection. The result of *Chi-Square* statistical analysis showed that there was no significant difference in both age and sex towards the prevalence ( $p>0.05$ ). Also, there was no significant difference in both age and sex towards the infection degree ( $p>0.05$ ).

It is suggested that deworming program is need to be done and sanitation should be improved in order to prevent helminthiasis. Also, fresh forages feeding need to be dried in room temperature first to reduce worm eggs and larvae contamination.

**PREVALENCE AND INFECTION DEGREE OF GASTROINTESTINAL  
HELMINTHIASIS ON KACANG GOAT (*Capra aegagrus hircus*)  
IN LABANG SUB-DISTRICT BANGKALAN REGENCY**

Kartika Nur Ramadhani

**ABSTRACT**

This study that conducted on June to July 2019 was aimed to determine the genus of worms, prevalence, infection degree, the relation of age and sex towards the prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis, and also the relation of age and sex towards infection degree of gastrointestinal helminthiasis on kacang goats. The sample used in this study was 100 fecal samples obtained from goats in Labang Sub-District, Bangkalan Regency. 100 fecal samples were examined using Fulleborn Floatation Method. The examination showed that the prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis was 62%. The worm eggs found were: *Oesophagostomum* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., *Haemonchus* sp., *Trichuris* sp., and *Strongyloides* sp. The helminthiasis consists of single infection and mixed infection. The infection degree that was determined from egg per gram feces calculation showed mild infection with the number of EPG was 371. The result of *Chi-Square* statistical analysis showed there was no significant difference in sex and age towards prevalence of gastrointestinal helminthiasis with the P number 0.955 and 0.216 ( $p>0.05$ ). The result of *Chi-Square* statistical analysis showed there was no significant difference in sex and age towards infection degree with the P number 0.575 and 0.723 ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Keyword** : helminthiasis, infection degree, kacang goat, Labang Sub-District, prevalence