THESIS

IDENTIFICATION *ACANTHOCEPHALA*ON WATER MONITOR LIZARD (*Varanus salvator*) HUMAN CONSUMED IN SIDOARJO

By

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Thesis

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Approval of

Supervisor Committee,

Dr. E. Djoko Poetranto, M.S., drh.	**Dr. Tatik Hernawati, M.Si., drh.**
Supervisor	Co-Supervisor

DECLARATION

Hereby, I declare that in this thesis entitled:

IDENTIFICATION ACANTHOCEPHALA ON WATER MONITOR LIZARD (Varanus salvator) HUMAN CONSUMED IN SIDOARJO

There is no other work ever published to obtain college degree in a certain college and to my knowledge there is also no work or opinion ever written or published by others, except those in writing reffered to this paper and mentioned in the references.

Surabaya, December 10th

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Has been assessed at the seminar of research result:

Date : November 19th 2019

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SUMMARY

Ahmad HerdiantoWicaksono, Identification of Acanthocephala on Water Monitor Lizard (Varanus salvator) Human Consumed in Sidoarjo was guided by Dr. E Djoko Poetrantro, MS., drh as the first advisor also the research advisor who concern about wildlife animal and Dr. Tatik Hernawati, M.Si., drh as the second advisor during this research.

Water monitor lizard is an animal that has commercial potential. Beautiful, strong skin and meat that has the properties of medicine for skin diseases are mostly targeted by hunters. The demand for reptiles for consumption is influenced by the tastes and beliefs of the people in healing diseases. Based on habitat and food, monitor lizards have a high possibility of being infested by parasites. Several factors that can support the life and development of parasites include unhealthy food, polluted environment, and individual life behavior. They have potential to transmit zoonosis because meat and bile are consumed by humans. Cases of human infected by acanthocephalan have been reported. An 18-month-old child from Florida had acanthocephaliasis caused by *Macracanthorhynchusingens* because the patient was reported to have had possible contact with millipedes.

Acanthocephalans also known as thorny-headed worms. Their head has a proboscis armed with numerous sclerotized hooks, by means of this proboscis the worm pierces the gut mucosa and attaches itself to the gut wall. *Acanthocephala* is found in snakes, frogs, and lizards in both *cystacanth* and adult stages. Stadium *cystacanths* are found in the abdominal cavity and adult stages are found in the

digestive tract. Adult acanthocephalans attach to the digestive tract of a vertebrate host with their proboscis, exchanging nutrients, gases and wastes through the body wall of the host. They have no mouth or digestive tract.

In this research 40 samples were used and there are 2 positive samples with Acanthocephala and no adults worms were found that infected *Varanus salvator*. Predilection from Acanthocephala is in the body cavity.

Based on this research, it's suggested to do further study on water monitor lizard's food chain as one of the hosts of Acanthocephala in order to find out the definitive host. Determination of research time also needs to be calculated in order to get a higher positive number by choosing to conduct research in the rainy season.