

THE RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS OF MICROBIOLOGICAL
CONTAMINATION AND SCREENING OF CHICKEN CARCASSES
ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUES AGAINST THE FEASIBILITY OF POULTRY
SLAUGHTERHOUSE BUSINESS IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is that it is expected that the results of the study will obtain a relationship between microbiological contamination analysis and antibacterial residues in chicken carcasses against the feasibility of poultry slaughterhouses in East Java Province. A total of 80 (eighty) samples of chicken carcasses were taken in the districts of Sidoarjo, Jombang, Mojokerto and Pasuruan, East Java Province. Samples were then tested by microbiological contamination analysis (TPC, Coliform, E.coli, Samonella sp) and content for antibiotic residues. Business feasibility analysis, namely price BEP, production BEP, B/C ratio and payback period (PP). The results of this study indicate that the microbiological contamination content is relatively low and meets the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 7388 in 2009. Total Plate Count (TPC) 78 samples or 97.5% according to SNI, 74 samples or 92.5% of Coliform according to SNI, 96.25% or 97 samples of E. coli according to SNI and 72 samples or 90% of salmonella were negative and did not contain antibiotic residues. slaughterhouses in Mojokerto and Jombang Regencies are the most profitable poultry slaughtering business units in East Java Province compared to slaughterhouses in Pasuruan and Sidoarjo. Business viability is strongly influenced by the presence or absence of microbiological contamination. While the presence of antibiotic residue contamination in chicken carcasses did not affect the feasibility of the RPU business in East Java.

Keywords: microbiological contamination, antibiotic residues, business analysis