

**PERBANDINGAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN NEMATODA USUS PADA FESES SAPI  
DENGAN METODE FLOTASI DAN SEDIMENTASI DI  
PETERNAKAN SAPI DUSUN DUWET KECAMATAN  
KARANGPANDAN KARANGANYAR**

*(A COMPARISON RESULTS DIFFERENCES OF GASTROINTESTINAL NEMATODES  
EXAMINATION OF CATTLE FECAL BETWEEN FLOTATION AND SEDIMENTATION METHOD  
INA CATTLE RANCH IN DUWET VILLAGE KARANGPANDAN  
KARANGANYAR SUB DISTRICT)*

Apriliyani Rubiyanti

Universitas Setia Budi, Surakarta. Jl. Let. Jen. Sutoyo, Mojosongo, Surakarta.

Telp. (0271) 852 518, Fax. (0271) 853 275

Website: [www.setiabudi.ac.id](http://www.setiabudi.ac.id), E-mail: [info@setiabudi.ac.id](mailto:info@setiabudi.ac.id)

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### **INTISARI**

Sapi merupakan hewan ternak terpenting yang menghasilkan daging, susu, kulit, dan tenaga kerja. Faktor penyebab timbulnya penyakit karena adanya interaksi antara hospes (ternak), agen penyakit (infeksi cacing) dan lingkungan, lingkungan menentukan pengaruh positif atau negatif terhadap hubungan ternak dengan agen penyakit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan nematoda usus pada feses sapi antara metode flotasi dan sedimentasi di peternakan sapi Dusun Duwet Kecamatan Karangpandan Karanganyar.

Penelitian ini diambil dari satu dusun dengan jumlah sampel feses sapi yang diambil sebanyak 30 ekor sapi ternak dari 7 peternak sapi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Laboratorium Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta pada bulan April 2019. Pemeriksaan nematoda usus menggunakan metode flotasi dan sedimentasi dengan menggunakan larutan NaCl jenuh. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabulasi dan grafik.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan dari 30 sampel feses sapi memberikan hasil untuk metode flotasi terdapat 0 sampel positif yang terinfeksi nematoda usus, pada metode sedimentasi terdapat 9 sampel positif nematoda usus yang terinfeksi telur, larva Filariform dan larva Rabditiform *Hookworm*. Kesimpulan hasil analisis data terdapat perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan nematoda usus pada feses sapi antara metode flotasi dan sedimentasi di peternakan sapi Dusun Duwet Kecamatan Karangpandan Karanganyar.

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**Kata kunci:** Sapi, Nematoda Usus, Metode flotasi, Metode Sedimentasi

### **ABSTRACT**

Cattle are the most important livestock producing meat, milk, leather and labor. Some factors causing disease are interactions between host (livestock), disease agent (helminth infection) and environment, environment determines positive and negative influences toward the relationship between livestock and disease agent. The aim of this study is to observe the

result differences of gastrointestinal nematodes examination of cattle fecal between flotation and sedimentation method in a cattle ranch in Duwet village Karangpandan Karanganyar sub district.

The research samples were collected from a village by collecting feces samples of 30 cattle from 7 cattle ranchers. This research was conducted in a laboratory of Setia Budi University Surakarta in April 2019. The gastrointestinal nematodes examination was conducted applying flotation and sedimentation method using saturated NaCl solution. Data were analyzed using analysis thedescriptive and served in the form of tabulasi and graphs.

The results of research shows of 30 cattle feces deliver results to flotation method there is 0 samples positive infected gastrointestinal nematodes examination, on the sedimentation method there are 9 samples positive gastrointestinal nematodes examination infected an egg, larva Filariform and larva Rabditiform *Hookworm*. The conclusion of data analysis indicated a significant difference in the result of gastrointestinal nematodes examination of cattle fecal between flotation and sedimentation method in a cattle ranch in Duwet village Karangpandan Karanganyar sub district.

**Keywords :** Cattle, Gastrointestinal Nematodes, Flotation Method Sedimentation Method

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\* Program Studi D-IV Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi