

**PERBANDINGAN TINGKAT GANGGUAN KESEHATAN PADA SAPI
PERAH DI KECAMATAN CANGKRINGAN
DAN PAKEM KABUPATEN SLEMAN**

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INTISARI*

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk membandingkan tingkat gangguan kesehatan ternak sapi di Kecamatan Cangkringan dan Kecamatan Pakem. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Cangkringan dan Kecamatan Pakem, Kabupaten Sleman pada 05 Oktober 2022 – 03 Januari 2023. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah peternak sapi perah skala rakyat sebanyak 110 peternak yang dibagi rata pada kedua kecamatan menjadi masing – masing 55 peternak. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode survei. Data yang dikumpulkan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dengan teknik wawancara langsung kepada peternak di kedua kecamatan, data sekunder diperoleh dari Dinas Pertanian, Ketahanan Pangan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sleman. Parameter yang diukur berupa persepsi peternak terhadap gejala 1) gangguan kesehatan reproduksi meliputi abortus dan *silent heat*; 2) gangguan kesehatan infeksius meliputi PMK, mastitis dan demam tiga hari; 3) gangguan kesehatan metabolik meliputi *milk fever* dan diare; 4) gangguan kesehatan parasiter meliputi cacingan dan caplak. Data yang diperoleh dari hasil wawancara dan pengisian kuisisioner diolah secara statistik dengan Uji-t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat persentase gangguan kesehatan sapi perah di Kecamatan Cangkringan secara berturut – turut sebesar 30,73%; 76,61%; 53,27%; 55,64% lebih tinggi dibandingkan di Kecamatan Pakem secara berturut – turut sebesar 28,18%; 67,52%; 51,45%; 47,09%. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat gangguan kesehatan sapi perah di Kecamatan Cangkringan lebih tinggi dibandingkan Kecamatan Pakem.

Kata kunci : Sapi perah, gangguan reproduksi, infeksius, metabolik, parasiter, kesehatan

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COMPARISON OF DAIRY CATTLE HEALTH DISORDERS RATE IN CANGKRINGAN DISTRICT AND PAKEM DISTRICT SLEMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT*

The aim of the study was to compare the health problem rate of dairy cattle in Cangkringan and Pakem districts. This research was conducted in Cangkringan District and Pakem District, Sleman Regency on October 05th 2022 –January 03rd 2023. The research material used was dairy cattle farmers on a community scale as many as 110 farmers which were equally divided in two districts into 55 farmers each. The tools used as research support, namely writing instruments for recording, questionnaires containing farmer identities and questions, and cameras for documentation. The research was conducted using a survey method. The data collected in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was taken by direct interview technique to breeders in the two sub-districts, secondary data was obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Food Security and Fisheries, Sleman Regency. Parameters measured were farmers' perceptions of symptoms 1) reproductive health disorders including abortion and *silent heat*; 2) infectious health problems including FMD, mastitis and three-day fever; 3) metabolic health disorders including *milk fever* and diarrhea; 4) parasitic health problems including worms and ticks. Data obtained from the results of interviews and questionnaires were processed statistically with the t-test. The results showed that the percentage of health problems in dairy cattle in Cangkringan District was 30.73%; 76.61%; 53.27%; 55.64% higher than in Pakem Subdistrict respectively at 28.18%; 67.52%; 51.45%; 47.09%. Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the level of health problems for dairy cattle in Cangkringan District was higher than Pakem District.

Keywords: Dairy cattle, reproductive disorders, infectious, metabolic, parasitic, health

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