

**HUBUNGAN POLA PEMBERIAN PAKAN DAN KONDISI KANDANG
DENGAN KEJADIAN *HELMINTHIASIS* PADA SAPI POTONG DI
WILAYAH KECAMATAN CEPOGO KABUPATEN BOYOLALI**

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INTISARI*)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pola pemberian pakan dan kondisi kandang terhadap prevalensi *Helminthiasis* di Kecamatan Cepogo Kabupaten Boyolali. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 24 April – hingga 4 Mei 2021. Sebanyak 87 sampel feses sapi potong digunakan dalam penelitian ini dan dilakukan pengujian menggunakan metode sedimentasi dan MC Master. Rata-rata skor pola pemberian pakan dan kondisi kandang masing-masing sebesar 2,42 dan 2,21 yang menunjukkan bahwa pola pemberian pakan dan kondisi kandang yang dilakukan oleh peternak berada pada kondisi sedang. Hasil pemeriksaan ditemukan 5 spesies telur cacing yaitu *Trichuris sp*, *Moniezia sp*, *Trichostrongylus sp*, *Cooperia sp* dan *Ostertagia sp*. Dari keseluruhan sampel diperoleh prevalensi sebesar 43%. Data skoring dan kejadian *helminthiasis* dianalisis korelasi regresi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pola pemberian pakan terhadap prevalensi *helminthiasis* dengan persamaan regresi $Y = 4,150 - 0,112 X$ dan nilai $R = 0,572$ dan $Y = 3,539 - 0,95 X$ dengan nilai $R = 0,646$ untuk kondisi kandang. Disimpulkan bahwa semakin bagus pola pemberian pakan dan kondisi kandang akan menurunkan terjadinya kejadian *helminthiasis* dan sebaliknya.

Kata kunci : Sapi potong, Helminthiasis, Pola pemberian pakan, kondisi kandang, Prevalensi.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF FEEDING PATTERNS AND PEN CONDITION
WITH PREVALENCE OF HELMINTHIASIS IN BEEF CATTLE IN
CEPOGO DISTRICT BOYOLALI REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT*)

This study aimed to determine the relationship between feeding pattern and pen condition in beef cattle on the prevalence of helminthiasis in Cepogo District, Boyolali Regency. This research was conducted on April 24th – May 4th, 2021. A total of 87 samples of beef cattle feces were used in this study and were tested using the sedimentation method and MC Master. The average score of feeding patterns and pen condition were 2.42 and 2.21, respectively, indicating that the feeding patterns and pen condition carried out by farmers were in moderate condition. The result of the examination found 5 species of worm eggs, namely *Trichuris* sp, *Moniezia* sp, *Trichostrongylus* sp, *Cooperia* sp and *Ostertagia* sp. From the whole sample, the prevalence was 43%. The scoring data and the infestation of helminthiasis were analyzed by regression correlation. The result of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between feeding patterns and the prevalence of helminthiasis with the regression equation $Y = 4.150 - 0.112 X$ and R value = 0.572 and $Y = 3.539 - 0.95 X$ with R value = 0.646 for pen condition. It was concluded that the better the feeding pattern and the condition of the pen, would decrease the infestation of helminthiasis and vice versa.

Keywords : Beef cattle, Helminthiasis, Feeding patterns, Pen conditions, Prevalence.

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