

ABSTRAK

AQMAL ZUL FITRA. Evaluasi Pengobatan Albendazole pada Kasus Trematodiasis Ternak Kambing di *Experimental Farm*, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Peningkatan kebutuhan daging yang berasal dari ternak, terutama ternak kambing yang membuat permintaan pasar meningkat. Kambing menjadi ternak yang banyak diminati karena mudah dipelihara dan tidak membutuhkan biaya besar dalam perawatannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat prevalensi trematodiasis, mengetahui jenis cacing trematoda, dan menganalisis penggunaan albendazole pada kasus trematodiasis kambing di *Experimental Farm* Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 28 Mei – 16 Juni 2025 di *Experimental Farm*, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto.

Jumlah sampel yang diambil sebanyak 20 sampel kambing Peranakan Ettawah. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan yaitu *paired samples* dengan metode survey dan dilanjutkan dengan uji laboratorium menggunakan uji sedimentasi dan perhitungan menggunakan Whitlock. Sampel feses kambing kemudian diperiksa di Laboratorium Kesehatan Hewan Tipe B, Kabupaten Banyumas secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif menggunakan uji sedimentasi dan perhitungan Whitlock. Variabel penelitian yang diamati yaitu prevalensi trematodiasis, jenis trematoda, dan efektifitas albendazole pada kambing Peranakan Ettawah. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan uji T.

Prevalensi trematodiasis di *Experimental Farm*, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto sebelum pengobatan adalah 55% dengan jenis cacing yang menginfeksi adalah *Fasciola sp.* Prevalensi trematodiasis menurun menjadi 0% pada hari k-15 setelah pemberian albendazole. Uji T menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan jumlah telur cacing sebelum dan sesudah pemberian albendazole ($t_{\text{hitung}} 2,45 > t_{\text{tabel}} 2,02$; $P < 0,05$), Kesimpulannya bahwa albendazole masih efektif menurunkan kasus trematodiasis di *Experimental Farm*, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Kata Kunci : trematodiasis, albendazole, prevalensi, kambing, *Experimental Farm*

ABSTRACT

AQMAL ZUL FITRA. Evaluation of Albendazole Treatment in Caprine Trematodiasis Cases at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto. The increasing demand for meat, especially goat meat, has led to a rise in market demand. Goats are a popular livestock choice because they're easy to raise and don't require significant maintenance costs. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of trematodiasis, identify the types of trematode worms, and analyze the use of albendazole in cases of goat trematodiasis at the Experimental Farm of Jenderal Soedirman University. This research was conducted from May 28 to June 16, 2025, at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto.

A total of 20 samples were taken from Peranakan Ettawah goats. The sampling technique used was paired samples with a survey method, followed by laboratory tests using the sedimentation test and calculation with the Whitlock method. The goat fecal samples were then examined at the Type B Animal Health Laboratory in Banyumas Regency, both qualitatively and quantitatively, using the sedimentation test and the Whitlock calculation. The research variables observed were the prevalence of trematodiasis, the type of trematode, and the effectiveness of albendazole in Peranakan Ettawah goats. The research data was analyzed using descriptive analysis and a T-test.

The prevalence of trematodiasis at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, before treatment was 55%, with the infecting worm species being *Fasciola* sp. The prevalence of trematodiasis decreased to 0% on day 15 after the administration of albendazole. The T-test showed a significant difference in the number of worm eggs before and after albendazole administration (t-value 2.45 > t-table 2.02; $P < 0.05$). The conclusion is that albendazole is still effective at reducing cases of trematodiasis at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto.

Keywords: trematodiasis, albendazole, prevalence, goats, Experimental Farm