

## RINGKASAN

**FATIKHA.** Penelitian berjudul “Ekstrak Bawang Putih (*Allium sativum*) Terhadap MCV, MCH dan MCHC Darah Kelinci yang Terinfeksi Koksidiosis”. Penelitian dimulai tanggal 4 November 2016 sampai 4 Desember 2016 di Laboratorium Kesehatan Ternak Fakultas Peternakan, Eksperimental Farm Fakultas Peternakan, dan Laboratorium Riset Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak bawang putih (*Allium sativum*) terhadap MCV, MCH dan MCHC darah kelinci yang terinfeksi koksidiosis dan mengetahui dosis yang paling efektif terkait pengendalian penyakit koksidiosis.

Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini antara lain kelinci peranakan rex jantan yang terinfeksi koksidiosis umur 2-3 bulan dengan bobot 600-700 g sejumlah 25 ekor yang berasal dari Kabupaten Banyumas dan sekitarnya, pakan, minum, ekstrak bawang putih, Na CMC, larutan EDTA (*Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid*) 10%, darah kelinci, etanol 70%, betadine, kapas, autoclave suhu 121°C tekanan 1,5 atm, oven suhu 50 °C, rotary evaporator, waterbath, mikroskop, object glass dan cover glass, cawan porselin, beaker glass 50 ml, beaker glass 1 l, kandang pemeliharaan beserta perlengkapan, sputum, magnetic stirrer, aluminium foil, termos es, mikrohematokrit, mikrosentrifuse, lilin penyumbat, dan skala hematokrit.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) menggunakan 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan dengan uji lanjut Beda Nyata Jujur (BNJ). Perlakuan yang diuji coba yaitu D<sub>0</sub> dosis 0 mg/kg bobot badan ekstrak bawang putih dalam akuades Na CMC, D<sub>1</sub> dosis 10 mg/kg bobot badan ekstrak bawang putih dalam akuades Na CMC, D<sub>2</sub> dosis 20 mg/kg bobot badan ekstrak bawang putih dalam akuades Na CMC, D<sub>3</sub> dosis 40 mg/kg bobot badan ekstrak bawang putih dalam akuades Na CMC, dan D<sub>4</sub> dosis 80 mg/kg bobot badan ekstrak bawang putih dalam akuades Na CMC. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian ekstrak bawang putih (*Allium sativum*) tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P>0.05$ ) terhadap peningkatan nilai MCV, MCH dan MCHC darah kelinci yang terinfeksi koksidiosis.

Kata kunci : Ekstrak bawang putih (*Allium sativum*), Koksidiosis kelinci, MCV, MCH, dan MCHC.

## ***SUMMARY***

**FATIKHA.** The study entitled "Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*) on MCV, MCH and MCHC of Rabbit's Blood Infected with Coccidiosis". The research began on November 4, 2016 to December 4, 2016 at the Animal Health Laboratory, Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Experimental Farm, Faculty of Animal Husbandry and The Research Laboratory of Jenderal Sudirman University, Purwokerto. The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) on MCV, MCH and MCHC of rabbit's blood infected with coccidiosis and to determine the most effective dose related to the disease control coccidiosis.

The materials used in this study included the males rex rabbit infected with coccidiosis aged 2-3, months weight between 600-700 g amount of 25 animals derived from Banyumas and surrounding areas, feed, drink, garlic extract, Na CMC, EDTA solution (*Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid*) 10%, rabbit's blood, ethanol 70%, betadine, cotton, 121°C temperature autoclave at the pressure of 1,5 atm, oven temperature of 50°C, rotary evaporator, water bath, microscope, object glass and cover glass, porcelain dish, 50 ml glass beaker, beaker glass 1 l, maintenance cage along with equipment, syringes, magnetic stirrer, aluminum foil, ice bucket, microhematokrit, mikrosentrifuse, wax stopper, and hematocrit scale.

The method used was Completely Randomized Design (CRD) using 5 treatments and 5 replicates with a further test of Honestly Significant Difference (HSD). The treatments that were tested, namely D0 dose of 0 mg /kg body weight of garlic extract in distilled Na CMC, D1 dose of 10 mg / kg body weight of garlic extract in distilled Na CMC, D2 dose of 20 mg / kg body weight of garlic extract in distilled water Na CMC, D3 dose of 40 mg / kg body weight of garlic extract in distilled Na CMC and D4 dose of 80 mg / kg body weight of garlic extract in distilled Na CMC. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance.

The results showed that the garlic extract (*Allium sativum*) did not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) affect to increase MCV, MCH and MCHC of rabbit's blood infected with coccidiosis.

Keys word : Garlic Extract (*Allium sativum*), rabbit coccidiosis, MCV, MCH, and MCHC.