# Identifikasi endoparasit pada sampel feses Nasalis larvatus, Presbytis comata, dan Presbytis siamensis dalam penangkaran menggunakan metode natif dan pengapungan dengan sentrifugasi

Putri Rizqi Hernasari, author



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Abstrak

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Telah dilakukan penelitian pengidentifikasian endoparasit sampel feses Nasalis larvatus, Presbytis siamensis, dan Presbytis comata di Kebun Binatang Tamansari, Bandung. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi keberadaan endoparasit dan membandingkan hasil serta kepraktisan kedua metode. Penelitian dilakukan sejak Desember--Mei 2011 di Laboratorium Kesehatan Hewan. Sebanyak 216 sampel diperiksa terdiri 72 sampel dari masing-masing spesies. Hasil menunjukkan telur Ascaris lumbricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, dan Trichuris trichiura ditemukan pada sampel feses ketiga spesies primata melalui dua metode. Balantidium coli dan larva Strongyloides stercoralis hanya ditemukan pada Metode Natif. Berdasarkan keanekaragaman spesies endoparasit, Metode Natif mampu dan lebih praktis dalam mendapatkan hasil lebih dibandingkan Metode Pengapungan Dengan Sentrifugasi.
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ABSTRACT<br>
This research has been conducted to identify endoparasites from fecal samples of Nasalis larvatus, Presbytis comata, and Presbytis siamensis at Kebun Binatang Tamansari, Bandung, using Native and Centrifugation Flotation Methods. The aims of this non-experimental research were to identify the presence of endoparasite and to compare the result between those two methods. This research was conducted since December--May 2011. There were 216 fecal samples observed in this research consist of 72 fecal samples for each species. The result showed that Balantidium coli and Strongyloides stercoralis were only found by using Native method, meanwhile Ascaris lumricoides, Strongyloides stercoralis, and Trichuris trichiura?s eggs were found in almost entire fecal samples that analyzed by Native and Centrifugation Flotation Methods. We can conclude that NativeMethod is much more practical than Flotation Centrifuge Method.