Identification of Worm Parasites in Bangkok Chickens in the District Sumbersari Jember Regency (Case Study of Bangkok Mr. Har Chicken Farm)

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ABSTRACT

Mr. Har Bangkok chicken farm in the Sumbersari district, Jember regency, has experienced cases of worms or intestinal worms which are characterized by bloody, slimy diarrhea, and sometimes there are worms that come out with the excreta. The aim of this research is to find out what types of worm parasites infect bangkok chickens, to find out the prevalence value and the degree of infection of worm parasite eggs in mr. Har bangkok chickens. The method used in this research is the survey method. Sampling was carried out using the simple random sampling method. The samples used in this research were 20 samples of bangkok chicken excreta, with a weight of 2 Grams in each sample. Worm egg examination was carried out by observing the morphology of worm eggs found in the excreta of bangkok chickens using the whitlock method. The parameters of this research are the type of worm parasite eggs that infect bangkok chickens, the prevalence value, and the intensity of worm parasite egg infection that attacks bangkok chickens. The data analysis used in this research is descriptive by comparing appropriate and relevant literature. The identification results obtained were parasitic eggs of the Nematoda class worm from the Capillaria sp type. (57,1%), Strongyloides sp. (50%), Ascaridia sp. (35,7%), Strongyle sp. (28,5%), and Heterakis sp. (21,4%). The prevalence of parasitic worm infections in mr. Har bangkok chickens, namely 70%, is included in the usual criteria (usually). The degree of infection of all worm parasite eggs in mr. Har bangkok chickens was 646,4 eggs/g of excreta, this value falls within the criteria for a moderate degree of infection. The highest degree of infection is the worm egg type Strongyloides sp. as much as 678,5 eggs/g, and the lowest degree of parasite egg infection was Heterakis sp. as many as 50 eggs/g.

Key words: bangkok chicken, parasitic worms.