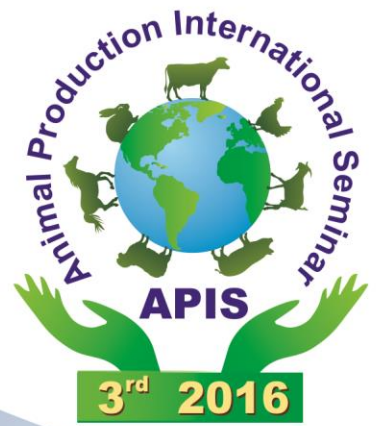


# PROCEEDING



The 3rd Animal Production International Seminar  
The 3rd ASEAN Regional Conference on Animal Production  
3rd APIS & 3rd ARCAP – 2016

Enhancing Synergistic Roles of Stakeholders  
for Development of Sustainable Livestock Production



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Penulis : Dr.Ir. Marjuki, M.Sc (Ed.)  
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Telp : 0341-554357, Fax: 0341-554357 (call)

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**Oral Presentation 3 Focus Session: Veterinary and Health Care**

**Friday, 21 October 08:00-09:30 Room: Welirang**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Code</b>
08.00-08.10	Jeringau (Acorus Calamus L) As antibiotic substitute on salmonella typhimurium infected broiler performances <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Yuli Arif Tribudi, Retno Budi Lestari, Ahmad Thohardi and Yeti Rohayeti	Yuli Arif Tri Budi	VT – 801
08.10-08.20	Prevalence of trematodes infection in sacrificial cattle in some mosques manokwari regency west Papua province Indonesia <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Purwaningsih , Priyo Sambodo , Noviyanti , Alnita Baaka	Purwaningsih	VT – 803
08.20-08.30	Identification of swine disease, prevention and treatment (a case study in Pinasungkulan village Bitung city) <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Sri Adiani, Nansi Margret Santa	Sri Adiani	VT – 806
08.30-08.40	Residues of aflatoxins in liver, meat, and egg of alabio duck collected from South kalimantan, Indonesia <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Ika Sumantri	Ika Sumantri	VT – 807
08.40-08.50	Extraction of bioactive components of cocoa leaves by product and their activation as antioxidants and antimicrobials <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Chairil Anwar, Asriani Hasanuddin, Marhawati M, Hafsa	Asriani Hasanuddin	VT – 809
08.50-09.00	In vitro antibacterial activity of Black soldier fly (Hermetia illucens) larvae extracts against gram-negative bacteria <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Harlystiarini, Mutia, R., and Astuti, D. A.	Harlystiarini(MODERATOR 1)	VT – 810
09.00-09.10	Isolation and Characterization of Oviduct Specific Glycoprotein At Goats Oviductal fluid As Candidate Isolate Supplementation of Goats Frozen Semen <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Herawati, Aulia Firmawati, Herlina Pratiwi, and Nurul Isnaini	Herlina Pratiwi	VT – 811
09.10-09.20	Antibacterial activity of Muntingia Calabura Lam. against some selected bacteria causes mastitis <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Puguh Surjowardojo, Imam Thohari, Firmansyah, Aswah Ridhowi	Puguh Surjowardojo	VT – 812
09.20-09.30	GST fusion assisted overexpression and purification of recombinant parasite lactate dehydrogenase enzyme in Escherichia coli <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Ramadhani Haryati, Sulaiman N. depemada dan Muhammad Ali	Ramadhani Haryati	VT – 805

## IDENTIFICATION OF SWINE DISEASE, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT (A CASE STUDY IN PINASUNGKULAN VILLAGE BITUNG CITY)

Sri Adiani<sup>1</sup>, Nansi Margret Santa<sup>1</sup>

*Faculty of Animal Husbandry, University of Sam Ratulangi, Manado-95115, Indonesia  
Corresponding email: sri\_adiani@yahoo.de*

### Abstract

This study aims to identify of swine disease, prevention and treatment. Respondents are members of the pig farmers, in the Pinasungkulan Village, Bitung City. This study uses in-depth interviews, analysis descriptive data on 45 farmers which maintains pigs farming. The results showed that the swine disease is colibacillosis with common signs of persistent of diarrhea (profuse), watery stool, yellowish white in color, causing water loss in swine. Breeders cure itself of the disease, by giving diarrhea medicine commonly given to humans, the drug-containing colloidal Attapulgit active and Pectin. To reduce and avoid colibacillosis disease, has been suggested for farmers to provide prevention of disease through vaccines colibacillosis, while also maintaining the cleanliness of the cage, through the processing of pig manure into compost or biogas.

**Keywords:** *colibacillosis, pig*

### Introduction

The development of of farm pigs, potentially in North Sulawesi, is because there are 69.17% of the population are Christians who are potential consumers of pork (Sulawesi Utara dalam Angka, 2015). Pinasungkulan village Bitung City, is one of the areas that develop pigs farming, to provide for pork in Bitung city and surrounding areas.

Generally, pigs reared traditionally, characterized by not managing pig manure, but the waste is just dumped into the river. Such conditions, cause disease in pigs. According to Mertaningsih and Hassan (1985), the incidence of the disease is generally triggered by the presence of predisposing factors such as poor sanitation cages, pigs under conditions of stress or lack of colostrum piglets. The disease is endemic in pigs due to poor management, such as not pay attention to the cleanliness of the cage, and can result easily infected piglets from the mother during breastfeeding.

Pig whose age 2 months or periods starter easily infected by disease diarrhea (scours) with higher mortality rates. Scours (diarrhea) that afflicts pigs this phase can be caused by various infections, such as worms, salmonella and dysentery. Scours (diarrhea) is a symptom of enteritis disease due to inflammation of the digestive tract or bowel, prevention and treatment is usually done by farmers by way aureomycin treatment for 15 days on food or aureomycin Soluble Powder in drinking water will cost a pretty expensive (Sihombing, 2006).

Traditionally managed farms, generally do not yet know how to prevent and eradicate the swine disease. Based on these problems, studies have been conducted to identify diseases that are often found in pigs in Pinasungkulan village Bitung City. Identification of the disease is done by asking directly to pig farmers about the disease that is often experienced by his pigs, then proved by direct observation in pigs and stables as well as the environment around the cage.

## **Methodology**

This research was conducted in the village Pinasungkulan Bitung City, at 45 pig farmers, which has about 70 breeding pigs. In-depth interviews conducted on all pig farmers, accompanied by direct observation in pigs and stables, as well as the environment around the cage. The list of questions about the disease that had attacked pigs, about the vaccine, and the handling has been done by breeders, used in the interview. The data is then analyzed descriptively to describe the identification, prevention and treatment of swine diseases.

## **Result And Discussion**

### **Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics of pig farmers in the village Pinasungkulan, described by the level of age, education level, and long tried to livestock. Based on research, it is known that the average age of farmers is 37-60 years old with long tried livestock around 1-3 years. Almost all farmers have the last education is high school first. Until now, there are no special health worker in the village Pinasungkulan animal health.

### **Swine Disease of Pig Farming, Prevention and Treatment of Swine Disease**

The largest losses were felt by farmers, when the disease in cattle, then the costs of treatment. More perceived loss of livestock has earned more if dead. On a traditional farm in the Village Pinasungkulan Ranowulu District of Bitung, a disease that often affects pigs of diarrhea accompanied by inflammation in the joints. Death occurs mainly in pigs puppies or neo natal (Suardjana et al, 2016). Death of piglets in the area can reach 40% of the population of piglets. Breeders still less knowledge for handling the disease, because there are no animal health workers who visited the area. Treatment with drugs that give the "enterostop" and activated carbon (norit.) Antibacterial farmer knew just sulfite, namely preparations sulfa dose is not known. Therefore, need guidance / mentoring more intensive that his cattle could be saved. Based on the symptoms mentioned by farmers and by direct observation, suspected of piglets affected by *basillus coli*, such as *escherisia coli* (Cantey, 1985, Rahardjo, et al., 2002). This is possible by a cage sanitation is not good (Sitohang et al, 2013). Pig manure discharged to the environment or the river, so it can happen to other cattle reinfection.

### **Conclusion**

Farming of pigs traditionally managed, generally does not handle waste properly, because only livestock manure dumped into rivers. In these conditions, pigs are generally susceptible to disease colibacillosis.

Efforts to prevent the disease is to vaccinate pigs, pig manure is collected and subsequently are not disposed of immediately. Besides sanitary enclosure needs to be done to avoid pigs exposed to other diseases.

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