

**PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN PROBIOTIK *Saccharomyces cereviceae*
BERMINERAL Zn DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP PERSENTASE KARKAS,
KADAR KOLESTEROL DAN PERSENTASE LEMAK ABDOMINAL**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan mengkaji pemberian probiotik *S. cereviceae* bermineral Zn terhadap persentase karkas, persentase lemak abdominal dan kadar kolesterol darah pada broiler. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Biokimia Nutrisi, Jurusan Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang pada bulan September 2006 hingga Januari 2007. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah probiotik *S. cereviceae*, ayam broiler CP 707, oksitetrasiklin, mineral Zn. Peralatan yang digunakan adalah timbangan elektrik, tempat pakan dan minum, vaksin ND. Rancangan penelitian rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) ulangan⁴ perlakuan dengan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan adalah T0 : ransum kontrol + OTC 75 ppm, T1: ransum basal, T2: ransum basal + 1% probiotik *S. cereviceae*, T3: ransum basal + 1% probiotik *S. cereviceae* bermineral Zn. Parameter yang diamati adalah persentase karkas, kadar kolesterol darah dan persentase lemak abdominal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadinya penurunan persentase lemak abdominal dan kadar kolesterol darah. Persentase karkas T0 (70,31%), T1 (67,31%), T2 (70,59%) dan T3 (68,97%). Kadar kolesterol darah T0 (130,13 mg/100ml), T1 (113,84 mg/100ml), T2 (104,61 mg/100ml) dan T3 (89,23 mg/100ml). Persentase lemak abdominal T0 (1,66%), T1 (1,60%), T2 (1,17%) dan T3 (1,14%). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat peningkatan persentase karkas serta dapat menurunkan kadar lemak abdominal dan kadar kolesterol darah. Probiotik *S. cereviceae* lebih efisien dalam penurunan kadar kolesterol darah dan persentase lemak abdominal.

Kata kunci : probiotik, *S. cereviceae*, Zn, karkas, kolesterol, lemak abdominal.

ABSTRACT

Research was purposed to asses the usement probiotik *S. cereviceae* with mineral Zn in feed to on carcass percentage, colerterol blood and abdominal lipid percentage. This research has done at Nitrition Biochemistry Laboratories Departement of Animal Nutrition and and Feed Science Faculty of Animal Agriculture Diponegoro, University, Semarang on September 20th 2006– January 20th 2007. The material which used by 180 DOC (day on chick) strain CP 707 with first weight average $44,50 \pm 2,04$ g. The ransom treatment composes of yellow corn, brand, fish powder and soy bean, OTC, probiotik *S. cereviceae* and probiotik *S. cereviceae* with mineral Zn. The tools which used is the groups cage, and the individual cage, feed flace, drink place, the room thermometer, lamp electrical balance 4 treatmen and 5 replay. The treatments were oxytetracycline antibiotic (T0), control (T1), probiotic *S. cereviceae*, probiotic (T2), *S. cereviceae* contain Zn mineral (T3) and combination of ration treatment. Result of study to show that probiotic *S. cereviceae* significant effect ($P < 0,05$) on carcass percentage, colerterol blood and

abdominal lipid percentage. Treatment of carcass percentage on each broiler are T0 (70,31%), T1 (67,31%), T2 (70,59%) and T3 (68,97%). The result of cholesterol blood T0 (130,13 mg/100ml), T1 (113,84 mg/100ml), T2 (104,61 mg/100ml) dan T3 (89,23 mg/100ml). Abdominal lipid percentage T0 (1,66%), T1 (1,60%), T2 (1,17%) dan T3 (1,14%). Based on the result could be concluded that probiotic *S. cereviceae* contain Zn mineral increased carcass percentage and decrease cholesterol blood and abdominal lipid percentage.

Keywords : probiotic, *S. cereviceae*, Zn, carcass, cholesterol and abdominal lipid.