

BAB V

PENUTUP

5.1 Kesimpulan

1. Ditemukan adanya sapi yang menderita Babesiosis dengan tingkat kejadian sebanyak 44.16 %.
2. Tingkat kejadian Babesiosis pada sapi yang dipelihara secara intensif sebanyak 13.33% dan Babesiosis pada sapi yang dipelihara secara ekstensif sebanyak 75%.

5.2 Saran

Besarnya tingkat kejadian pada sapi yang dipelihara secara ekstensif di Kabupaten Gorontalo menggambarkan bahwa kesadaran masyarakat terhadap vektor penular seperti caplak yang berada pada kulit sapi masih kurang. Oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan pemberantasan vektor penyebab penyakit protozoa darah dengan cara memandikan sapi secara rutin atau pengobatan menggunakan asuntol.

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