RINGKASAN

Sintia Dewi Nilam Kusumah.2019410037.Evaluasi Penanganan Penyakit PMK dan LSD Pada Sapi Perah di Koperasi Agro Niaga (KAN) Jabung Syariah Jawa Timur. Pemimbing Utama: Farida Kusuma, S.PT, M.Pt, Pembimbing Pendamping: Mohammad Nurul, S.Pt, M.Pt

Evaluasi penanganan Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku (PMK) dan Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) pada sapi perah di Koperasi Agro Niaga (KAN) Jabung Syariah, Jawa Timur. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh meningkatnya kasus penyakit menular strategis pada ternak sapi perah yang berdampak signifikan terhadap penurunan produksi susu serta kerugian ekonomi peternak.Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan sistem penanganan PMK dan LSD yang diterapkan di tingkat koperasi, mengevaluasi efektivitasnya berdasarkan indikator seperti tingkat kesembuhan dan kematian ternak, serta menganalisis dampaknya terhadap produksi susu dan kondisi ekonomi peternak.Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, serta didukung data sekunder seperti catatan kesehatan ternak dan produksi susu. Penelitian dilakukan pada peternak anggota KAN Jabung Syariah di wilayah Desa Taji, Kabupaten Malang.Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem penanganan yang diterapkan meliputi deteksi dini, pelaporan kasus, isolasi ternak sakit, pengobatan suportif, vaksinasi, serta penerapan biosekuriti. Penanganan ini dinilai cukup efektif dalam menekan penyebaran penyakit, meskipun masih terdapat beberapa kendala seperti keterbatasan sumber daya, kepatuhan peternak terhadap SOP, serta faktor lingkungan.Dampak penyakit PMK dan LSD terhadap produksi susu cukup signifikan, dengan penurunan produksi yang mempengaruhi pendapatan peternak. Selain itu, terdapat peningkatan biaya pengobatan dan perawatan ternak. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya evaluasi berkelanjutan dan peningkatan sistem penanganan penyakit untuk menjaga produktivitas dan keberlanjutan usaha peternakan sapi perah.Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan bagi koperasi, peternak, dan pemerintah dalam meningkatkan efektivitas pengendalian penyakit serta memperkuat ketahanan sektor peternakan.

SUMMARY

Sintia Dewi Nilam Kusumah.2019410037. Evaluation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) Management in Dairy Cattle at the Jabung Syariah Agro-Naga Cooperative (KAN), East Java. Main Supervisor: Farida Kusuma, S.PT, M.Pt, Assistant Supervisor: Mohammad Nurul, S.Pt, M.Pt

Evaluation of the management of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in dairy cattle at the Jabung Syariah Agro-Naga Cooperative (KAN), East Java. This research was motivated by the increasing number of strategic infectious disease cases in dairy cattle, which significantly impacts milk production and economic losses for farmers. The objectives of this study were to describe the FMD and LSD management system implemented at the cooperative level, evaluate its effectiveness based on indicators such as recovery and mortality rates, and analyze its impact on milk production and the economic conditions of farmers. The research method used was a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study. Data were obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation, and supported by secondary data such as livestock health records and milk production. The study was conducted on livestock farmers who are members of KAN Jabung Syariah in Taji Village, Malang Regency. The results showed that the implemented management system includes early detection, case reporting, isolation of sick livestock, supportive treatment, vaccination, and the implementation of biosecurity. This management is considered quite effective in suppressing the spread of the disease, although several obstacles remain such as limited resources, farmer compliance with SOPs, and environmental factors. The impact of FMD and LSD on milk production is quite significant, with decreased production affecting farmer income. In addition, there is an increase in the cost of treatment and care for livestock. Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of continuous evaluation and improvement of disease management systems to maintain the productivity and sustainability of dairy farming businesses. This research is expected to be a consideration for cooperatives, farmers, and the government in increasing the effectiveness of disease control and strengthening the resilience of the livestock sector.