

Identifying Future Helminth Zoonotic in Indonesian Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*)

Authors : Nafisatul Ulfa, Elok Budi Retnani, R. P. Agus Lelana

Abstract : Emerging zoonotic parasite infection could originate in wildlife so its time very important to identify zoonotic agents in wild populations or maintained. According to the International Union Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Sumateran slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) was protected primate which have vulnerable status. Their population in wildlife decreased cause hunting for trade and destroy habitat. Helminthiasis can caused dead regularly and its so The study was conducted to know prevalence of gastrointestinal helminth infection of slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) in The Centre of Primate Rehabilitation of International Animal Rescue Indonesia (YIARI). Total of 13 fecal sampel from captive group of *Nycticebus coucang* were collected for 6 days and analysed from Februari-Mei 2014 by using McMaster, flotation and Baermann technique. All fecal sampel was examined based on its fecal pool. Out of 13 fecal sampel examined, all of sampel (100%) was infected with five types of helminth *Ascaris* (84,61%), *Hymenolepis* (76,92%), *Strongylid* (61,54%), *Oxyurid* (15,38%) dan *Trichuris* (7,69%). The average number of egg per gram (EPG) was 11-1810.

Keywords : fecal, helminth, *Nycticebus coucang*, parasite, prevalence, slow loris

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