Helminthes Parasite at Feces of Sumatran Rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis) and Sumatran Elephant (Elephas maximus sumatranus) in Way Kambas National Park (Semi Insitu)

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Keywords: sumatran rhinoceros, sumatran elephant, helminthes parasite, Way Kambas National Park (semi insitu).

Introduction
Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants are two species of wild animal which live in the forest of Sumatera. The aim of this research was to observe the helminthes parasites in Sumatran rhinoceroses that live in the forest of Sumatera. The aim of this research was to observe the helminthes parasites in Sumatran rhinoceroses (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis) and sumatran elephant (Elephas maximus sumatranus) in Way Kambas National Park's semi in situ conservation area.

Materials and Methods
The feces sample of Sumatran rhinoceroses had been taken from 4 rhinoceroses in Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary and the feces sample of sumatran elephant's sample had been taken from 37 elephants in Elephant Training Centre. The collection of sumatran rhinoceros's sample had been done eight times in 4 weeks and collection of sumatran elephant's sample had been done twice in 4 weeks. Feces examination were done using McMaster and filtration method. Helminthes parasite were identified based on morphology, structure, and size, related to literature.

Results and Discussion
The results showed that the Fasciolidae species were present in 25% of Rhinoceroses, the Paramphistomatidae were present in 64.86% of Elephants, and the Hymenolepididae were present in 2.7% of Elephants.

The Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants can infect the helminthes parasites each other through the animal those can entering both SRS and PLG stable. A healthy wild animal may harbor large number of helminthes parasites without showing clinical sign of disease (1).

Conclusion
1. There were the helminthes at feces of Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants.
2. The Sumatran rhinoceroses and Sumatran elephants can infect the helminthes parasites each other through the animal those can entering both SRS and PLG stable.

Acknowledgment
This research was supported by Sumtran Rhino Sanctuary.

Reference