



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS IN GARUT EWE USING TRANSRECTAL AND TRANSABDOMINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY IMAGING

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STUDY PROGRAM OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES **IPB UNIVERSITY BOGOR** 2024







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Bogor, July 2024

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### **ABSTRAK**

NUR AFIQAH BINTI MOHAMAD LETFEE. Analisis Perbandingan Diagnosis Kebuntingan pada Domba Garut Menggunakan Pencitraan Ultrasonografi Transrektal dan Transabdominal. Dibimbing oleh MOKHAMAD FAKHRUL ULUM dan CHAERUL BASRI.

Diagnosis kebuntingan yang dini dan akurat penting untuk produksi domba yang efektif. Penelitian ini membandingkan ultrasound transrektal (TRUS) dan transabdominal (TAUS) untuk diagnosis kebuntingan pada 80 domba Garut yang menjalani kedua metode USG. Tingkat kebuntingan keseluruhan adalah 83,75%, terbagi dalam trimester awal (28,4%), tengah (35,8%), dan akhir (35,8%). Uji *Wilcoxon signed-rank* dan statistik *Kappa* digunakan untuk menilai visibilitas truktur fetus dan kesesuaian metode. Secara keseluruhan, TRUS mencapai tingkat keberhasilan 100% di semua tahap, sementara TAUS menunjukkan tingkat 10,5% pada awal kebuntingan, meningkat menjadi 83,3% pada tahap tengah dan 95,8% pada tahap akhir. Analisis statistik (p=0,000) menunjukkan TAUS tidak efektif pada awal kebuntingan, namun tidak ada perbedaan signifikan (p>0,05) pada tengah dan akhir, menunjukkan kedua metode dapat digunakan. Kesesuaian antara TRUS dan TAUS untuk parameter fetus adalah rendah hingga sedang, tanpa kesesuaian yang kuat, menunjukkan variasi dalam diagnosis. Penelitian lebih lanjut dengan ukuran sampel yang lebih besar diperlukan untuk kesimpulan definitif.

Kata kunci: diagnosis kebuntingan, domba, transabdominal, transrektal, USG

### **ABSTRACT**

NUR AFIQAH BINTI MOHAMAD LETFEE. Comparative Analysis of Pregnancy Diagnosis in Garut Ewe Using Transrectal and Transabdominal Ultrasonography Imaging. Supervised by MOKHAMAD FAKHRUL ULUM and CHAERUL BASRI.

Early and accurate pregnancy diagnosis is crucial for effective sheep production. This study compared transrectal (TRUS) and transabdominal ultrasound (TAUS) for pregnancy diagnosis in 80 Garut ewes, that underwent both ultrasound methods. Overall pregnancy rate was 83.75%, distributed across early (28.4%), mid (35.8%), and late (35.8%) trimesters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Kappa statistic were used to assess fetal structure visibility and method agreement. Overall, TRUS achieved 100% success rates throughout all stages, while TAUS showed 10.5% rates in early pregnancy, increasing to 83.3% in mid and 95.8% in late stages. Statistical analysis (p=0.000) showed TAUS was ineffective in early stage, but there was no significant difference (p>0.05) in mid and late stages, indicating both methods could be used. Agreement between TRUS and TAUS for fetal parameters was low to moderate, with no strong agreement, indicating variability in diagnosis. Further studies with larger sample sizes are needed for definitive conclusions.

Keywords: pregnancy diagnosis, sheep, transabdominal, transrectal, USG



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May this scientific work be useful for those who need it and aid the progress of scientific knowledge.

Bogor, July 2024

Nur Afigah binti Mohamad Letfee







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