

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Seminar
on

LIVESTOCK SERVICES FOR SMALLHOLDERS

a critical evaluation of the delivery
of animal health and production
services to the small-scale
farmer in the developing world

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION
PLANNING and PRIORITIES
PROBLEM RESOLUTION

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THE SINGLE CAUDAL FOLD METHOD OF TUBERCULIN SKIN TEST AS A SIMPLE MEAN TO DETECT TUBERCULOUS CATTLE IN SMALLHOLDER DAIRY HERDS: INDONESIAN EXPERIENCE.

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Bovine tuberculosis (TB) has been found to occur in Indonesia since 1905 when Penning did a tuberculin skin test over 303 heads of dairy cattle in Semarang, Central Java. It is believed that TB has been brought into this country due to dairy cattle importation in early 1900s. In Indonesia, bovine TB is one of notifiable animal diseases and any dairy farm operated in this country should be free from the disease. This is a government veterinary policy that has been brought into practice (with some changes) back to 1911. In recent years however, there were constraints experienced by many District Livestock Services (DLS) offices that conduct the test for dairy farms in their respective areas, that discouraged the practice of the test in the field. The difficulty in obtaining bovine tuberculin and its special syringe to use, lack of trained personnel to do the test and last but not least a very limited budget to run the test in field conditions are considered as constraints by most of DLSs. Up to the present, the homemade heat concentrated synthetic medium tuberculin applied intradermally at the neck site of the animal is used to detect the bovine TB. It will be replaced by a better product namely the homemade purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin (Bovine) soon. Based on RIVS' laboratory experiment and then field trials in smallholder dairy farms, it was concluded that the single caudal fold method of tuberculin skin test is a simple mean to detect tuberculous cattle among dairy herds of smallholders.

MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH OF DRAUGHT CATTLE AND BUFFALO AT THREE STUDY SITES (EAST JAVA, WEST JAVA AND SOUTH SUMATERA)

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Draught animals are mainly kept by small farmers to help them working in the field. The management and health of the animals at Grati (East Jawa), Subang (West Java) and Karang Agung Ulu (South Sumatera) are described. Problem on health which reduce the production especially the effect of work and management on health are discussed.

The farmers' knowledge on management, diseases and treatments is very little. A manual on management and health of draught animals is needed by the extension worker to educate the small farmers so they can help themselves to improve their animals productivity.

APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE FOR SMALL RUMINANTS: KNOWLEDGE AND EFFICACY

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Over centuries, smallholders in Indonesia have developed methods to keep the livestock healthy. - a wide spectrum of traditional medicines have been used to prevent and treat animal diseases. - study conducted in the villages around Bogor indicated a wide range of drenches and other medications were made from the fruits, roots, leaves, or stems of trees, vegetables as well as other ingredients such as sweet soy sauces, shrimp paste, cooking oil and kerosene. Many the remedies have been reported have pharmacological activity, although the efficacy of some treatment are questionable. This study demonstrates the existence of traditional veterinary health care practices. and suggested that the traditional system should be taken into account in planning any implementation of development projects for the smallholder.

THE JAVANESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO REDUCE VETERINARY COST ON MODERNIZED VETERINARY SERVICES IN THE VILLAGE

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The use of Javanese traditional medicine on the form of indigenous herbal drugs as an alternative to reduce highly veterinary cost In villages were reviewed by Animal Hospital of Malang Indonesia in collaboration of PT. Kimia Farma.

From six months survey In Malang District, East Java Province, it was found twenty fives simple and inexpensive remedies regularly used by farmers to keep animal healthy.