

ABSTRAK

This study aims to detect clinical symptoms and determine the prevalence of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) disease that attacks whiteleg shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in intensive ponds in North Aceh Regency, as well as to analyze the water quality conditions in the infected ponds. The method used was a survey with random shrimp sampling in four pond locations, namely Lapang, Geudong, Dewantara, and Krueng Mane. Detection was carried out through visual clinical symptom observation and laboratory examination using wet mount method on the hepatopancreas. The results showed that EHP spores were detected in Geudong, Dewantara, and Krueng Mane locations, while the location in Lapang was declared negative. The highest prevalence rate was found in Krueng Mane at 88%, which is included in the category of near-severe infection attacks. Infected shrimp showed clinical symptoms in the form of pale hepatopancreas, empty intestines, and stunted growth with a size diversity (Coefficient of Variation/CV) reaching 29.65%. Water quality conditions such as low temperature (25-27°C) and slightly acidic pH (6.3–6.8) are thought to be stress-inducing factors that facilitate EHP infection.

Keywords: EHP (*Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei*), Prevalence, whiteleg shrimp.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi gejala klinis dan mengetahui tingkat prevalensi penyakit *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) yang menyerang udang vaname (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) di tambak intensif Kabupaten Aceh Utara, serta menganalisis kondisi kualitas air pada tambak yang terserang. Metode yang digunakan adalah survei dengan pengambilan sampel udang secara acak di empat lokasi tambak, yaitu Lapang, Geudong, Dewantara, dan Krueng Mane. Deteksi dilakukan melalui pengamatan gejala klinis visual dan pemeriksaan laboratorium menggunakan metode *wet mount* pada organ hepatopankreas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa spora EHP terdeteksi di lokasi Geudong, Dewantara, dan Krueng Mane, sedangkan lokasi di Lapang dinyatakan negatif. Tingkat prevalensi tertinggi ditemukan di Krueng Mane sebesar 88%, yang termasuk dalam kategori serangan infeksi hampir parah. Udang yang terinfeksi menunjukkan gejala klinis berupa hepatopankreas pucat, usus kosong, dan pertumbuhan terhambat (kerdil) dengan keragaman ukuran (*Coefficient of Variation/CV*) mencapai 29,65%. Kondisi kualitas air seperti suhu rendah (25-27°C) dan pH yang rendah (6,3–6,8) diduga menjadi faktor pemicu stres yang mempermudah infeksi EHP.

Kata kunci: EHP (*Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei*), Prevalensi, Udang Vaname (*Litopenaeus vannamei*)