Levels of Fibrinogen as Predictor of Severity of Coccidiosis Infection in Rabbit Livestock

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Abstract	The purpose of this study was to make a linear model of the leukogram variable with the number of oocysts in cases of coccidiosis infection in rabbits. The infection response in illness of disease course and will be linearly proportional to the rate of severity that occurs. Blood samples obtained from 91 rabbits were examined to determine the value of their lekogram component, as well as 91 rabbit feces were examined to determine the number of livestock can be described in the dynamics of the components of white blood cells (leukocytes), the increased response to infection clinically and haematologically will run parallel to the coccidia oocysts. The quantitative data from the count of oocysts with lekogram values were analyzed using a multivariate regression model, to determine the best linear model that could describe the severity of coccidiosis infection with the lekogram value, with the number of oocysts as the dependent variable and the lecogram values as the independent variable, the best model of linearity can be used to predict disease severity. Of all the lekogram variables analyzed, the amount of total fibrinogen had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on the severity of Coccidiosis, with the linear formula $Y = 2.7 +$ Fibrinogen Value, so that the fibrinogen value could be used to predict the severity of Coccidiosis in rabbits.
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