

## INTISARI

### **FAKTOR-FAKTOR RESIKO INFESTASI *Ctenocephalides* sp PADA KUCING DI KLINIK HEWAN DEPARTEMEN ILMU PENYAKIT DALAM FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN HEWAN UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA**

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Infestasi pinjal dapat terjadi pada kucing. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melihat hubungan faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kejadian infestasi *Ctenocephalides* sp. pada kucing. Penelitian dilakukan pada pasien kucing yang diperiksa di klinik pada bulan Januari – Februari 2019. Data yang diperoleh di masukkan kedalam program *Microsoft Excel* serta IBM *SPPS stastistic* dan dianalisis menggunakan *Chi-square test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa infestasi pinjal pada kucing di Klinik Hewan Kuningan periode Januari – Februari 2019 berjumlah 16 kasus dari 46 kasus ektoparasit responden. Variabel jumlah populasi kucing pada penelitian ( $Df=3$ ,  $\alpha=7,815$  jadi  $x^2 < x^2$  tabel), jenis kucing ( $Df=2$ ,  $\alpha=5,991$  jadi  $x^2 < x^2$  tabel), jenis rambut ( $Df=3$ ,  $\alpha=5,991$  jadi  $x^2 > x^2$  tabel), cara pemeliharaan ( $Df=3$ ,  $\alpha=7,815$  jadi  $x^2 < x^2$ ), frekuensi pembersihan kandang ( $Df=3$ ,  $\alpha=7,815$  jadi  $x^2 < x^2$ ), dan frekuensi *grooming* ( $Df=3$ ,  $\alpha=7,815$  jadi  $x^2 < x^2$ ). Berdasar penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan faktor jenis rambut, frekuensi pembersihan kandang, dan frekuensi *grooming* terhadap tingkat kejadian infestasi. Di lain sisi hasil menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan antara faktor populasi hewan yang dipelihara, *breed*, dan cara pemeliharaan hewan terhadap tingkat kejadian infestasi *Ctenocephalides* sp.

**Kata Kunci** : *Ctenocephalides* sp, populasi, *breed*, jenis rambut kucing, cara pemeliharaan, frekuensi pembersihan kandang, frekuensi *grooming*

## ABSTRACT

### INFESTATION RISK FACTORS OF CTENOCEPHALIDES SP IN CATS AT THE VETERINARY CLINIC OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

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Infestation of fleas can occur in cats. The purpose of this study was to look at the relationship of factors that can influence the incidence of *Ctenocephalides* sp. in cats. The study was conducted on cat patients who were examined at the clinic in January - February 2019. The obtained data was entered into the *Microsoft Excel* program and the IBM SPSS *statistic* and analyzed using *Chi-square test*.

The results showed that the infestation of fleas in cats at the Kuningan Vet Clinic in the period January - February 2019 amounted to 16 cases out of 46 cases of respondent with ectoparasite cases. Variable number of cat population in the study (Df = 3, alpha = 7,815 so  $\chi^2 < \chi^2$  table), *breed* (Df = 2, alpha = 5,991 so  $\chi^2 < \chi^2$  table), hair type (Df = 3, alpha = 5,991 so  $\chi^2 > \chi^2$  table), pet management method (Df = 3, alpha = 7,815 to be  $\chi^2 < \chi^2$ ), frequency of cage cleaning (Df = 3, alpha = 7,815 to  $\chi^2 < \chi^2$ ), and frequency of *grooming* (Df = 3, alpha = 7,815 so  $\chi^2 < \chi^2$ ). Based on this study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between hair type factors, frequency of cage cleaning, and frequency of *grooming* to the rate of incidence of infestation. On the other results show there is no relationship between the factors of pet populations, *breed*, and pet management for the incidence of *Ctenocephalides* sp.

**Keywords:** *Ctenocephalides* sp, population, *breed*, cat hair type, pet management, frequency of cage cleaning, *grooming*