

ABSTRAK

KASUS PENYAKIT GASTROINTESTINAL ANJING DAN KUCING PASIEN RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN PROF. SOEPARWI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN HEWAN UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA PERIODE SEBELUM DAN SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Pada Maret 2020, Indonesia pertama kali menetapkan status pandemi COVID-19 dan mulai menerapkan pembatasan aktivitas sosial sehingga membuat sebagian besar masyarakat Indonesia harus bekerja dari rumah. Kondisi tersebut berdampak pada layanan di Rumah Sakit Hewan (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM, dimana layanan terpaksa dilakukan dengan pembatasan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan kasus penyakit gastrointestinal pada anjing dan kucing pasien RSH Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM periode sebelum dan selama masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan data dari ambulatori pasien anjing dan kucing yang mengalami penyakit gastrointestinal periode sebelum pandemi (Agustus 2018 – Juli 2019) dan selama pandemi (Agustus 2020 – Juli 2021). Data tentang jumlah pasien anjing dan kucing yang dilayani, jumlah dan jenis kasus, sex dan umur anjing dan kucing yang mengalami penyakit gastrointestinal dicatat. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis yang diperoleh menunjukkan jumlah pasien anjing sebelum pandemi 3.698 ekor dan selama pandemi 1.458 ekor; sedangkan jumlah pasien kucing sebelum pandemi 10.146 dan selama pandemi 3.954 ekor. Terdapat peningkatan persentase kasus penyakit gastrointestinal dari periode sebelum ke periode selama masa pandemi, pada pasien anjing sebesar 0,97% dan pada kucing sebesar 3,98%. Penyakit gastrointestinal terbanyak pada pasien anjing adalah gastritis, dengan 7,33% kasus sebelum pandemi dan 7,48% selama pandemi. Kucing memiliki kasus tertinggi pada kasus enteritis dengan 8,21% kasus sebelum pandemi dan 12,19% kasus selama pandemi. Umur anjing dan kucing yang sering mengalami penyakit gastrointestinal periode sebelum pandemi adalah yang berumur < 1 tahun dengan 48,03% kasus pada anjing dan 53,41% pada kucing. Selama masa pandemi kasus tertinggi anjing dan kucing berumur antara 1-10 tahun, dengan 49,54% pada anjing dan 45,06% pada kucing. Kasus tertinggi berasal dari anjing dan kucing jantan pada setiap periodenya. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) Selama masa pandemi telah terjadi penurunan pasien anjing maupun kucing di RSH Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM. (2) Terjadi peningkatan prosentase penyakit gastrointestinal pada anjing dan kucing selama pandemi. (3) Penyakit gastrointestinal tertinggi pada anjing berupa gastritis, sedangkan pada kucing berupa enteritis. (4) Pada masa sebelum pandemi, penyakit gastrointestinal terbanyak menyerang pada anjing dan kucing umur kurang dari 1 tahun, sedangkan pada masa selama pandemi terbanyak menyerang pada anjing dan kucing dewasa umur lebih dari 1 tahun. (5) Hewan jantan lebih sering mengalami penyakit gastrointestinal.

Kata kunci: anjing, kucing, penyakit gastrointestinal, pandemi COVID-19, RSH Prof. Soeparwi.

ABSTRACT

GASTROINTESTINAL CASE PROFILE OF DOG AND CAT PATIENTS AT THE ANIMAL HOSPITAL PROF. SOEPARWI FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD.

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In March 2020, Indonesia first declared the status of the COVID-19 pandemic and began implementing social activities, which forced most of Indonesian people to work from home. This condition has an impact on the services at RSH Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM, where the service must be performed with restrictions. This study aims to compare cases of gastrointestinal disease in dogs and cats patients of RSH Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM period before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study used data from the ambulatory of dog and cat patients who has gastrointestinal disease, in the period before the pandemic (August 2018 – July 2019) and during the pandemic (August 2020 – July 2021). Data on the number of dog and cat patients served, the number and type of cases, the sex and age of dogs and cats that had experienced gastrointestinal disease were recorded. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results of the analysis showed that the number of patients before the pandemic was 3,698 and during the pandemic 1,458; while the number of cat patients before the pandemic was 10,146 and during the pandemic 3,954. There was an increase in the percentage of gastrointestinal diseases from the pre-pandemic period, in dog patients by 0,97% and in cats by 3.98%. The most common gastrointestinal disease in dog patients was gastritis 7.33% before the pandemic and 8,30% during the pandemic. Cats had the highest cases of enteritis with 8,21% of cases before the pandemic and 12.19% of cases during the pandemic. The age of dogs and cats that often experienced gastrointestinal disease in the period before the pandemic was <1 year old with 48.03% of cases in dogs and 53.41% in cats. During the pandemic period, the highest cases of dogs and cats were between 1-10 years old, with 49.54% in dogs and 45.06% in cats. The highest cases came from dogs and male cats in each period. From the results of this study, it can be said that: (1) During the pandemic period there has been a decline in both dogs and cats at RSH Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM. (2) An increase in the percentage of gastrointestinal disease in dogs and cats during the pandemic. (3) The highest gastrointestinal disease in dogs is gastritis, while in cats is enteritis. (4) During the pre-pandemic period, most gastrointestinal diseases occurred in dogs and cats aged less than 1 year, while during the pandemic period, most adult dogs and cats were more than 1 year old. (5) Males are more likely to experience gastrointestinal disease.

Keyword: dog, cat, gastrointestinal disease, COVID-19 pandemic, RSH Prof. Soeparw