

ABSTRAK

PROFIL HEMATOLOGI KUCING TERDIAGNOSIS *FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS* TIPE EFUSI DAN NON EFUSI PASIEEN RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN PROF. SOEPARWI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN HEWAN UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

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Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) merupakan penyakit viral pada kucing yang disebabkan oleh *Feline Corona Virus*, virus ini menyebabkan penyakit enterik dan peritonitis infeksius. Gejalanya bervariasi, mulai dari demam, anoreksia, penurunan berat badan, letargi, dan abnormalitas hematologi seperti leukositosis, peningkatan granulosit, dan trombositopenia. *Feline Infectious Peritonitis* terbagi menjadi dua bentuk, yaitu efusi yang ditandai oleh akumulasi cairan di rongga tubuh, dan non efusi yang ditandai dengan gejala lebih spesifik pada sistem saraf dan okular. Penyakit ini sangat menular diantara kucing. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengkaji dan membandingkan profil hematologi kucing pasien Rumah Sakit Hewan (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM yang terdiagnosis FIP tipe efusi dan non efusi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan alat diantaranya *Veterinary Automatic Hematology Analyzer*, *Blood Chemistry Analyzer*, refraktometer, sentrifus, mikropipet 10-100 µl dan timer. Sedangkan bahan yang digunakan antara lain tabung darah EDTA 0,5 ml, tabung darah *plain* 3 ml, mikrotip kuning, kertas, tisu, spuit, intra vena catheter, 3 sampel darah pasien kucing sehat, 6 sampel kucing terduga FIP tipe efusi dan 12 sampel kucing terduga FIP non efusi. Metode yang dilakukan adalah pengambilan darah, pemeriksaan hematologi, diagnosis dan analisis hasil.

Tidak semua kucing dengan gejala klinis asites positif FIP efusi, dan tidak semua kucing positif FIP non efusi menunjukkan gejala klinis. Kucing penderita FIP efusi mengalami leukositosis (80%) dan neutrofilia sebanyak (100%), sedangkan kucing penderita FIP non-efusi hanya sebagian kecil mengalami leukositosis (44,44%) dan neutrofilia (33,33%). Kucing penderita FIP efusi dan non efusi sama-sama mengalami perubahan profil darah berupa trombositopenia (80-90%). Sebagian kucing penderita FIP efusi terjadi peningkatan monosit (60%), sedangkan kucing penderita FIP non efusi hanya sebagian kecil mengalami peningkatan (22,22%). Profil hematologi berupa leukositosis dan neutrofilia dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu indikator dalam diagnosis FIP tipe efusi. Untuk peneguhan diagnosis yang lebih pasti uji immunositokimia, PCR atau ELISA dapat dilakukan.

Kata kunci: FIP efusi, FIP non efusi, hematologi, kucing

ABSTRACT

HEMATOLOGIC PROFILE OF CATS DIAGNOSED WITH EFFUSION AND NON EFFUSION TYPE FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS PATIENTS OF RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN PROF. SOEPARWI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN HEWAN UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

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Feline Infectious Peritonitis is a viral disease in cats caused by the Feline Corona Virus, this virus causes enteric disease and infectious peritonitis. The symptoms vary, ranging from fever, anorexia, weight loss, lethargy, and hematological abnormalities such as leukocytosis, increased granulocytes, and thrombocytopenia. Feline Infectious Peritonitis is divided into two forms, one of them is effusive marked by fluid accumulation in the body cavity, and the other one is non effusive marked by more specific symptoms in the nervous and ocular systems. This disease is highly contagious among cats. The purpose of this study is to assess and compare the hematological profile of FIP diagnosed cats at Rumah Sakit Hewan (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi FKH UGM with effusive and non effusive types.

The study used various tools including Veterinary Automatic Hematology Analyzer, Blood Chemistry Analyzer, refractometer, centrifuge, 10-100 µl micro-pipette and timer. The materials used include 0,5 ml EDTA blood tube, 3 ml plain blood tube, yellow microtip, paper, tissue, syringe, intra vena catheter, 3 healthy cat blood samples, 6 effusive FIP suspected cat samples, and 12 non effusive FIP suspected cat samples. The method used was blood sampling, hematological examination, diagnosis, and result analysis.

Not all cats with clinical symptoms of ascites were positive for effusion FIP, and not all cats positive for non-effusion FIP showed clinical symptoms. Cats with effusion FIP experienced leukocytosis (80%) and neutrophilia as much as (100%), while cats with non-effusion FIP experienced only a small proportion of leukocytosis (44.44%) and neutrophilia (33.33%). Cats with effusion and non-effusion FIP both experienced changes in blood profile in the form of thrombocytopenia (80-90%). Most cats with effusion FIP had an increase in monocytes (60%), while cats with non-effusion FIP had only a small increase (22.22%). Hematology profile in the form of leukocytosis and neutrophilia can be used as one of the indicators in the diagnosis of effusion-type FIP. Immunocytochemistry, PCR or ELISA tests can be performed to confirm the diagnosis.

Keywords: FIP effusive, FIP non effusive, hematology, cat