

## ABSTRAK

### PERBANDINGAN FIBRINOGEN PADA FASE SEBELUM, SELAMA, DAN SESUDAH PEMBERIAN TERAPI PADA SAPI TERSUSPEK PENYAKIT MULUT DAN KUKU (PMK)

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#### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan kadar fibrinogen antara fase sebelum diberikan terapi, fase saat diberikan terapi, dan fase sesudah pemberian terapi pada sapi tersuspek Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku (PMK). Penelitian ini menggunakan enam ekor sapi tersuspek PMK dengan gejala klinis hipersalivasi, anoreksia, dan kelukaan pada mulut dan kaki yang berada di Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Semua sapi tersuspek PMK diberi terapi antibiotik, antihistamin, antipiretik, dan vitamin tiga hari berturut-turut. Pengambilan darah dilakukan meliputi tiga fase yaitu, fase sebelum pemberian terapi, selama pemberian terapi, dan fase setelah pemberian terapi. Fase sebelum pemberian terapi dilakukan saat gejala klinis pertama muncul sebelum diberi terapi. Fase pemberian terapi dilakukan pada hari ke-4 setelah gejala klinis pertama muncul. Fase setelah pemberian terapi dilakukan saat sapi sembuh dari gejala klinis. Pengambilan sampel darah melalui vena jugularis sebanyak 6 ml dan dimasukkan ke dalam tabung *Vacutainer* dengan antikoagulan *Ethylene Diamine Tetra-acetic Acid* (EDTA) untuk kemudian dianalisis kadar fibrinogen. Rata-rata nilai fibrinogen pada fase sebelum pemberian terapi sebesar  $380 \pm 130,38$  mg/dL, fase terapi  $633,33 \pm 136,63$  mg/dL, dan fase sesudah pemberian terapi  $566,67 \pm 136,63$  mg/dL. Kesimpulan menunjukkan bahwa kadar fibrinogen paling tinggi ditemukan pada fase pemberian terapi dibanding dengan fase sebelum pemberian terapi dan fase sesudah pemberian terapi.

**Kata kunci** : Inflamasi, Infeksi, *Picornaviridae*, Virus

## ABSTRACT

### COMPARISON OF FIBRINOGEN IN THE PHASES BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THERAPY IN CATTLE SUSPECTED OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

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#### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to compare fibrinogen levels between the phase before being given therapy, the phase when being given therapy, and the recovery phase in cattle with suspected Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). This study used six cows suspected of having PMK with clinical symptoms of hypersalivation, anorexia, and sores on the mouth and legs in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. All cows suspected of FMD were given antibiotics, antihistamines, antipyretics and vitamins for three consecutive days. Blood sampling was carried out in three phases, the phase pre-therapy, during therapy, and the phase after therapy. The pre-therapy phase is carried out when clinical symptoms first appear before therapy is given. The therapy phase was carried out on the 4th day after the first clinical symptoms appeared. The phase after therapy is carried out when the cow recovers from clinical symptoms. Blood samples were taken from the jugular vein as much as 6 ml and put into a Vacutainer tube with Ethylene Diamine Tetra-acetic Acid (EDTA) anticoagulant to then analyze fibrinogen levels. The average fibrinogen value in the pre-drug administration phase was  $380 \pm 130.38$  mg/dL, the therapy phase was  $633.33 \pm 136.63$  mg/dL, and the recovery phase was  $566.67 \pm 136.63$  mg/dL. The conclusion showed that the highest fibrinogen levels were found in the therapy phase compared to the pre-therapy and recovery phases.

**Keywords** : Inflammation, Infection, *Picornaviridae*, Viruse