

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN RASIO N/L (NEUTROFIL/LIMFOSIT) SEBELUM, SELAMA DAN SETELAH PEMBERIAN TERAPI PADA SAPI TERSUSPEK PMK (PENYAKIT MULUT DAN KUKU)

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Penyakit mulut dan kuku (PMK) merupakan penyakit infeksi virus yang sangat menular pada hewan berkuku belah seperti sapi. Rasio neutrofil dan limfosit (N/L) adalah parameter terhadap adanya cekaman suatu penyakit. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan rasio N/L pada sapi suspek PMK sebelum terapi, selama terapi hingga setelah terapi. Penelitian ini menggunakan 6 sampel darah sapi yang tersuspek PMK. Pengambilan sampel darah dilakukan pada fase sebelum terapi yaitu fase setelah sapi menunjukkan gejala klinis pertama dan belum diberikan terapi. Fase selama terapi adalah fase sapi diberikan terapi pada hari keempat setelah gejala klinis muncul. Fase setelah terapi yaitu fase sapi sudah tidak menunjukkan gejala klinis. Terapi yang digunakan adalah antihistamin, antiinflamasi, antibiotik, vitamin B-kompleks dan pemberian air gula merah. Sampel darah diambil melalui vena jugularis, dimasukkan ke tabung EDTA kemudian dibuat preparat apus darah untuk menghitung diferensial nilai neutrofil dan limfosit. Hasil rata-rata nilai rasio N/L pada sapi PMK sebelum terapi, selama terapi hingga setelah terapi berturut-turut adalah $2,02 \pm 1,96$, $1,63 \pm 1,05$, dan $2,08 \pm 1,59$. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik menggunakan metode *One Way Anova* menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara rasio N/L pada sapi tersuspek PMK sebelum, selama hingga setelah terapi ($p > 0,05$).

Kata kunci : inflamasi, virus, neutrofil, limfosit.

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF N/L RATIO (NEUTROPHIL/LYMFOCITE) BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER GIVING THERAPY IN CATTLE SUSPECTED FOR FMD (MOUTH AND NAIL DISEASE)

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Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral infection in hoofed animals such as cattle. The ratio of neutrophils and lymphocytes (N/L) is a parameter of the stress of a disease. The aim of this study was to compare the N/L ratio in cattle with suspected FMD before therapy, during therapy and after therapy. This study used 6 blood samples from cattle suspected of having FMD. Blood sampling was carried out in the pre-therapy phase, namely the phase after the cows showed the first clinical symptoms and had not been given therapy. The phase during therapy is the phase where cows are given therapy on the fourth day after clinical symptoms appear. The phase after therapy is the cow phase that shows no clinical symptoms. The therapy used is antihistamines, anti-inflammatories, antibiotics, B-complex vitamins and administration of brown sugar water. Blood samples were taken through the jugular vein, put into an EDTA tube and then a blood smear was made to calculate the differential values of neutrophils and lymphocytes. The results of the mean N/L ratio values in PMK cattle before therapy, during therapy until after therapy were 2.02 ± 1.96 , 1.63 ± 1.05 , and 2.08 ± 1.59 respectively. Based on the results of statistical analysis using the One Way Anova method, it was shown that there was no significant difference between the N/L ratio in cows suspected of having FMD before, during and after therapy ($p > 0.05$).

Key words : inflammation, virus, neutrophils, lymphocytes.