

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PATOLOGI ORGAN JANTUNG PADA SAPI PENDERITA *LUMPY SKIN DISEASE* (LSD) DI KABUPATEN SLEMAN, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) merupakan penyakit viral yang disebabkan oleh *Lumpy Skin Disease Virus* (LSDV) dari genus *Capripoxvirus*, yang umumnya menyebabkan lesi kulit dan kerusakan jaringan subkutan. Namun, virus ini juga dapat menyebabkan perubahan patologis pada berbagai organ internal, termasuk jantung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi perubahan makroskopik dan mikroskopik pada jantung sapi yang terinfeksi LSD di Kabupaten Sleman. Organ jantung sapi diperoleh dari hasil nekropsi pedet betina yang berumur 3-4 bulan pada salah satu peternakan Kabupaten Sleman dengan gejala klinis ambruk dan terdapat nodul-nodul pada kulit. Organ jantung tersebut diamati secara makroskopik dan mikroskopik dengan pewarnaan *Hematoxylin-Eosin* (HE). Hasil penelitian pada pemeriksaan makroskopik terlihat jantung berwarna coklat pucat, bengkak, apex sedikit tumpul, terdapat garis-garis pucat dan beberapa titik perdarahan pada permukaannya. Pemeriksaan mikroskopik menunjukkan beberapa perubahan pada organ jantung berupa hemoragi, nekrosis, edema intermuscular dan intramuscular, infiltrasi sel radang, serta penebalan pericardium. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pengamatan secara makroskopik dan mikroskopik organ jantung sapi terinfeksi LSD menunjukkan bahwa dampak infeksi virus LSD tidak hanya terbatas pada kulit tetapi juga dapat menyebabkan perubahan patologis pada organ internal, seperti jantung.

Kata kunci: *Lumpy Skin Disease* (LSD), jantung sapi, perubahan patologis.

ABSTRACT

PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE HEART IN CATTLE INFECTED WITH *LUMPY SKIN DISEASE* (LSD) IN SLEMAN REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral disease caused by the Lumpy Skin Disease Virus (LSDV) from the genus Capripoxvirus, typically resulting in skin lesions and subcutaneous tissue damage. However, this virus can also cause pathological changes in various internal organs, including the heart. This study aims to identify the macroscopic and microscopic changes in the hearts of cattle infected with LSD in Sleman Regency. The heart organs were obtained from the necropsy of female calves aged 3-4 months at a farm in Sleman Regency, exhibiting clinical symptoms of collapse and the presence of skin nodules. The heart organs were observed both macroscopically and microscopically using Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) staining. Macroscopic examination revealed that the heart appeared pale brown, swollen, with a slightly blunt apex, pale streaks, and several hemorrhagic spots on its surface. Microscopic examination showed several changes in the heart, including hemorrhage, necrosis, intermuscular and intramuscular edema, inflammatory cell infiltration, and thickening of the pericardium. Based on the study results, macroscopic and microscopic observations of the heart organs of cattle infected with LSD indicate that the impact of LSD virus infection is not limited to the skin but can also cause pathological changes in internal organs, such as the heart.

Key words: Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), bovine heart, pathological changes.