

INTISARI

Metode Diagnosis, Manajemen Terapi dan Perawatan Pasien Penderita *Feline Panleukopenia*

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Feline panleukopenia (FPL) merupakan penyakit menular dengan mortalitas tinggi yang dapat menginfeksi semua kucing. Manajemen perawatan kucing FPL memegang peranan penting dalam mendukung keberhasilan terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui metode diagnosis, manajemen terapi dan perawatan pasien FPL. Penelitian ini menggunakan 20 ekor kucing dari berbagai ras yang didiagnosis FPL oleh klinik hewan. Dasar diagnosis pada penelitian ini ditambah dengan uji cepat FPV-Ag dan dipastikan dengan *Polymerase Chain Reaction* (PCR). Semua kucing yang dinyatakan positif FPL berdasarkan uji PCR diberikan terapi dan dirawat sampai dinyatakan sembuh atau mati. Biaya yang muncul akibat perawatan dan atau terapi FPL dilakukan analisis ekonomi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kucing didiagnosis FPL oleh dokter hewan berdasarkan pemeriksaan klinis dan hematologis. Semua kucing menunjukkan hasil positif FPV saat diuji PCR. Kucing penderita FPL diberikan terapi simptomatis dan terapi suportif dengan rata-rata waktu rawat inap 6 hari. Sebanyak 11 ekor kucing berhasil sembuh dengan rentang waktu perawatan 3-13 hari, sedangkan sebanyak 9 ekor lainnya dinyatakan mati pada rentang waktu perawatan 1 sampai 10 hari dengan biaya yang bervariasi. Biaya tertinggi Rp 1.257.000 pada pasien yang sembuh sedangkan terendah Rp 552.000 pada pasien yang mati. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa diagnosis FPL di klinik hewan terutama didasarkan atas gejala klinis dan hematologis, terapi yang diberikan antibiotik, anti radang, antiemetik, anti diare, vitamin, serta imunomodulator dan lama perawatan FPL rata-rata 6 hari dengan biaya antara Rp 552.000 sampai Rp 1.257.000.

Kata kunci: Biaya Perawatan, *Feline Panleukopenia*, Kucing, PCR, Terapi

ABSTRACT

Diagnosis Methods, Therapy and Care Management of Feline Panleukopenia Patient

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Feline Panleukopenia (FPL) is contagious disease with high mortality that can affect all cats. The management of FPL treatment in cats is likely to play an important role in supporting the success of therapy. This study aims to investigate the diagnosis methods, therapy and care management for FPL. The study involved 20 cats of various breeds diagnosed with FPL by a veterinary clinic. The basis for diagnosis in this study was supplemented with a rapid FPV-Ag Test and confirmed with Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). All the cats that positive for FPL by PCR test were treatment and cared for until they either recovered or died, and the costs were calculated. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The result of the study revealed that the cats were diagnosed with FPL by veterinarian based on clinical and hematological examinations. All cat tested showed positive for FPV by PCR. The FPL affected cats were treated with symptomatic and supportive therapy, with an average hospitalization period of 6 days. Of the 20 cats, 11 survived, with a treatment period ranging from 3 to 13 days, while the remaining 9 cats died within 1 to 10 days of treatment. The highest cost was IDR 1.257.000 for the cat that recovered, while the lowest was IDR 552.000 for the cat that died. Based on the results of this study, it is concluded that the diagnosis of FPL in veterinary clinics is primarily based on clinical and hematological symptoms. The therapy provided includes antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, antiemetics, antidiarrheals, vitamins, and immunomodulators. The average duration of FPL treatments is 6 days, with costs ranging from IDR 552.000 to IDR 1.257.000.

Keywords: Treatment Costs, *Feline Panleukopenia*, Cats, PCR, Therapy.