

INTISARI

KAJIAN KASUS PENYAKIT GINJAL PADA PASIEN ANJING RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN PROF. SOEPARWI DAN SATWAKITA VETERINARY CLINIC & SURGERY

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Anjing merupakan salah satu hewan kesayangan yang sering dipelihara di rumah. Kepedulian pemilik terhadap kesehatan anjingnya, terutama anjing tua seringkali terlupakan yang menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan pada anjing tua seringkali tidak terdeteksi seperti gangguan pada ginjal. Ginjal memiliki peranan penting dalam tubuh dalam pembuangan limbah metabolisme secara selektif, pengaturan homeostatis, dan mensintesis eritropoietin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kasus penyakit ginjal pada 8 pasien anjing di RSH Prof. Soeparwi dan 2 pasien anjing Satwakita Veterinary Clinic & Surgery yang mengalami penyakit ginjal. Data klinis pasien dikumpulkan, meliputi ras, jenis kelamin, usia, dan gejala klinis. Pemeriksaan laboratorium dilakukan meliputi: hematologi rutin, kimia darah, urinalisis, dan penginderaan ultrasonografi. Analisis hasil disajikan dan dibandingkan dengan nilai standar. Indikator hasil berfokus pada nilai *red blood cell*, *packed cell volume*, hemoglobin, *white blood cell*, hematokrit, urea dalam darah, kreatinin, berat jenis urin, pH urin, dan kandungan lain dalam urin. Sampel pasien selanjutnya diklasifikasikan sebagai penderita *acute kidney injury* (AKI) dan *chronic kidney disease* (CKD). Hasil kajian gejala klinis yang terdeteksi pada anjing penderita penyakit ginjal adalah muntah, berat badan turun, anoreksia, dan lesu. Hasil pemeriksaan hematologi rutin menunjukkan 90% sampel mengalami anemia. Hasil pemeriksaan kimia darah, meliputi urea dalam darah dan kreatinin menunjukkan 100% anjing mengalami kenaikan yang signifikan. Hasil pemeriksaan urinalisis menunjukkan adanya protein dan darah dalam urin. Ultrasonografi ginjal pasien ditemukan adanya akumulasi cairan dan massa pada ginjal, nefrokalsinosis, dan kista. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 30% anjing menderita AKI dan 70% anjing lainnya menderita CKD. Tingkat mortalitas sampel menunjukkan 100% pada sampel pasien anjing di RSH Prof. Soeparwi dan Satwakita Veterinary Clinic & Surgery.

Kata kunci: *acute kidney injury*, anjing, BUN, *chronic kidney disease*, kreatinin

ABSTRACT

CASE STUDY OF KIDNEY DISEASE IN CANINE PATIENTS AT PROF. SOEPARWI ANIMAL HOSPITAL AND SATWAKITA VETERINARY CLINIC & SURGERY

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Dogs are one of the most common pets kept at home. However, owners' concern for their dogs' health—especially elderly dogs—is often overlooked, which leads to undetected health issues, such as kidney disorders. The kidneys play an essential role in the body by selectively eliminating metabolic waste, regulating homeostasis, and synthesizing erythropoietin. This study aims to examine cases of kidney disease in 8 canine patients at Prof. Soeparwi Veterinary Hospital and 2 canine patients at Satwakita Veterinary Clinic & Surgery who were diagnosed with kidney disease. Clinical data were collected, including breed, sex, age, and clinical symptoms. Laboratory examinations were conducted, including routine hematology, blood chemistry, urinalysis, and ultrasonographic imaging. The results were analyzed and compared to standard reference values. The key outcome indicators included red blood cell count, packed cell volume, hemoglobin, white blood cell count, hematocrit, blood urea, creatinine, urine specific gravity, urine pH, and other urine components. The patient samples were then classified into two groups: those with acute kidney injury (AKI) and those with chronic kidney disease (CKD). The clinical symptoms detected in dogs with kidney disease included vomiting, weight loss, anorexia, and lethargy. Routine hematology tests showed that 90% of the samples were anemic. Blood chemistry tests, including blood urea and creatinine levels, indicated significant increases in 100% of the dogs. Urinalysis results revealed the presence of protein and blood in the urine. Renal ultrasonography showed fluid accumulation, kidney masses, nephrocalcinosis, and cysts. This study concludes that 30% of the dogs suffered from AKI, while the remaining 70% had CKD. The mortality rate among the canine patient samples was 100% at both Prof. Soeparwi Veterinary Hospital and Satwakita Veterinary Clinic & Surgery.

Keywords: acute kidney injury, BUN, chronic kidney disease, dog, creatinine