ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KANDUNGAN AIR DI DALAM PAKAN *URINARY* KOMERSIAL UNTUK KUCING

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Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease (FLUTD) merupakan masalah kesehatan serius pada kucing, terutama jantan, yang dipengaruhi oleh asupan air jenis pakan. Pakan *urinary* komersial diformulasikan untuk mengatasi urolitiasis, namun efektivitasnya bergantung pada kadar air. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi kadar air dalam pakan *urinary* komersial (kering dan basah) serta relevansinya dengan rekomendasi nutrisi untuk FLUTD. Sebanyak 11 sampel pakan *urinary* (5 kering, 6 basah) dari berbagai merek dianalisis menggunakan metode gravimetri di Laboratorium Pusat Studi Pangan dan Gizi UGM. Kadar air diukur dengan pengeringan oven (100–105°C) hingga berat konstan dan dibandingkan dengan standar FEDIAF dan NRC. Semua sampel memenuhi standar FEDIAF (kering ≤14%, basah ≥60%), namun hanya pakan basah yang memenuhi rekomendasi NRC untuk FLUTD (kelembapan 74–78%). Pakan kering *urinary* berpotensi meningkatkan risiko FLUTD akibat kadar air yang rendah, sementara pakan basah mendukung hidrasi optimal. Pakan basah *urinary* lebih sesuai untuk terapi FLUTD karena kandungan airnya tinggi. Perlu kajian lebih lanjut mengenai dampak pakan kering *urinary* terhadap kesehatan saluran kemih kucing.

Kata kunci: FLUTD, gravimetri, kadar air, kucing, pakan *urinary*

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF WATER CONTENT IN COMMERCIAL URINARY CAT FOOD

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Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease (FLUTD) is a serious health concern in cats, particularly males, influenced by low water intake and diet type. Commercial urinary diets are formulated to prevent urolithiasis, but their efficacy depends on moisture content. This study aimed to evaluate the water content in commercial urinary cat food (dry and wet) and its relevance to FLUTD nutritional recommendations. Eleven urinary diet samples (5 dry, 6 wet) from various brands were analyzed using the gravimetric method at the Center for Food and Nutrition Studies Laboratory, UGM. Water content was measured by oven drying (100–105°C) until constant weight and compared against FEDIAF and NRC standards. All samples met FEDIAF standards (dry ≤14%, wet ≥60%), but only wet food aligned with NRC recommendations for FLUTD (74–78% moisture). Dry urinary diets may increase FLUTD risk due to low water content, whereas wet food supports optimal hydration. Wet urinary diets are more suitable for FLUTD management due to their high moisture content. Further research is needed to assess the impact of dry urinary diets on feline urinary tract health.

Key words: FLUTD, cats, gavimetry, urinary diet, water conten