

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN KASUS PENYAKIT GINJAL PADA KUCING PASIEN RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN DAN KLINIK HEWAN DI WILAYAH DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Aulia Destyaningsih

NIM. 21/479670/KH/10943

Penyakit ginjal merupakan salah satu gangguan metabolik yang umum terjadi pada kucing, terutama kucing dengan usia lanjut. Penyakit ini menyebabkan perubahan struktur dan fungsi ginjal yang ditandai dengan penurunan *Glomerular Filtration Rate* (GFR). Peningkatan prevalensi kasus penyakit ginjal pada kucing tercatat lebih tinggi dibandingkan pada anjing selama beberapa dekade terakhir. Namun, keterlambatan diagnosis dan pengobatan masih sering terjadi karena gejala awal yang tidak disadari oleh pemilik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gambaran klinis penyakit ginjal pada kucing pasien rumah sakit hewan dan klinik hewan di wilayah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder dari hasil rekam medis meliputi pemeriksaan *Blood Urea Nitrogen* (BUN), kreatinin, hematologi, urinalisis, dan ultrasonografi. Seluruh data dibandingkan dengan nilai referensi standar yang merujuk pada literatur relevan, dianalisis secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel serta grafik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyakit ginjal terjadi pada kucing dari berbagai kelompok umur, dengan gejala klinis seperti anoreksia, poliuria, polidipsia, distensi vesika urinaria, dan perubahan warna urin. Pemeriksaan kimia darah menunjukkan peningkatan kadar BUN dan kreatinin. Hasil hematologi memperlihatkan penurunan nilai *Packed Cell Volume* (PCV), eritrosit, dan hemoglobin. Urinalisis menunjukkan penurunan berat jenis urin, hematuria, dan proteinuria, sedangkan pemeriksaan ultrasonografi mengidentifikasi peningkatan ekogenisitas, hilangnya batas antara korteks dan medula, serta adanya satu kista ginjal. Kejadian kasus *Acute Kidney Injury* (AKI) dan *Chronic Kidney Disease* (CKD) seimbang, dengan tingkat kesembuhan AKI yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan CKD.

Kata Kunci: BUN, kucing, penyakit ginjal, ultrasonografi, urinalisis

ABSTRACT

**CASE STUDY ON FELINE KIDNEY DISEASE
IN VETERINARY HOSPITAL AND CLINIC PATIENTS
IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

Aulia Destiyarningsih

NIM. 21/479670/KH/10943

Kidney disease is one of the most common metabolic disorders in cats, particularly in older individuals. This condition leads to structural and functional changes in the kidneys, characterized by a decline in the Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR). Over the past few decades, the prevalence of kidney disease in cats has increased and surpassed that in dogs. However, delays in diagnosis and treatment are still frequently encountered due to the early clinical signs being unrecognized by pet owners. This study aims to analyze the clinical features of kidney disease in feline patients treated at veterinary hospitals and clinics in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The data used were secondary data obtained from medical records, including Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, hematology, urinalysis, and ultrasonographic examinations. All results were compared to standard reference values based on relevant literature, analyzed descriptively, and presented in tables and graphs. Findings indicate that kidney disease occurs in cats across various age groups, with clinical signs including anorexia, polyuria, polydipsia, urinary bladder distension, and changes in urine color. Blood chemistry revealed elevated BUN and creatinine levels. Hematology results showed decreased Packed Cell Volume (PCV), erythrocytes, and hemoglobin. Urinalysis indicated low urine specific gravity, hematuria, and proteinuria, while ultrasonographic evaluation revealed increased echogenicity, loss of corticomedullary distinction, and one renal cysts. Kidney disease may manifest as either acute or chronic, with a higher recovery rate observed in cats with Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) compared to those with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). The most commonly occurring kidney diseases are Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) and Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), with AKI having a higher recovery rate compared to CKD.

Keywords: BUN, cat, kidney disease, ultrasonography, urinalysis