

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI GEJALA KLINIS, DIAGNOSA, TERAPI PADA KUCING YANG TERINFEKSI FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA DI KLINIK HEWAN DEPARTEMEN ILMU PENYAKIT DALAM

Nida Putri Herdanita
21/480375/KH/10958

Feline panleukopenia merupakan penyakit menular pada kucing yang disebabkan oleh *feline panleukopenia virus* (FPV). Infeksi dari virus tersebut bersifat perakut dan akut dengan tingkat morbiditas dan mortalitas tinggi. Gejala klinis yang dapat ditemukan pada FPV bervariasi yang dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran klinis, metode diagnosa, dan terapi pada kasus FPV kucing di Klinik Hewan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam, Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Sebanyak 10 ekor kucing yang menunjukkan gejala klinis mengarah pada infeksi FPV digunakan sebagai subjek penelitian. *Screening* awal dilakukan berdasarkan gejala klinis yang muncul pada kucing meliputi muntah, diare, demam, dan anoreksia. *Rapid test kit* antigen FPV dan pemeriksaan darah dilakukan setelah kucing lolos *screening* awal. Kucing yang positif dari hasil pemeriksaan *rapid test kit* antigen FPV dan mengalami leukopenia dijadikan sampel penelitian dan dilakukan perawatan di lokasi penelitian. Pemeriksaan data fisiologis dan gejala klinis dilakukan setiap hari selama kucing di rawat inap. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 10 ekor pasien positif FPV dengan gejala klinis anoreksia (80%), demam (70%), letargi (70%), dan diare (60%). Sebanyak 90% pasien positif *rapid test* antigen FPV dan 100% pasien mengalami leukopenia dengan jumlah leukosit berkisar 350 – 2.200 *sel/mm*³. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, sebanyak 50% pasien berhasil sembuh, dengan 30% di antaranya sembuh pada hari ke-7 perawatan. Sementara itu, 50% pasien lainnya mati. Lama perawatan pasien di lokasi penelitian membutuhkan rentang waktu 1-7 hari. Hasil akhir dari pasien terinfeksi FPV tergantung dari respon tubuh dari pasien terhadap terapi yang diberikan. Terapi yang dapat diberikan pada kasus FPV berupa terapi cairan, terapi antibiotik, antiemetik, antidiare, vitamin, serta imunomodulator. Hasil akhir dari perawatan bergantung pada tingkat keparahan infeksi, serta beberapa faktor seperti usia, status kekebalan, dan infeksi lain yang sedang diderita secara bersamaan.

Kata kunci: *Feline panleukopenia virus*, gejala klinis, hematologi, rapid antigen, terapi

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF CLINICAL SIGNS, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY IN CATS INFECTED WITH FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA VIRUS AT VETERINARY CLINIC OF INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

Nida Putri Herdanita
21/480375/KH/10958

Feline panleukopenia is a contagious disease in cats caused by the *feline panleukopenia virus* (FPV). The infection is characterized by a peracute or acute course, with high morbidity and mortality rates. The clinical signs of FPV vary and are influenced by multiple factors. This study aimed to describe the clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, and therapeutic approaches for FPV cases in cats at Veterinary Clinic of Internal Medicine Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada. A total of 10 cats showing clinical signs suggestive of FPV infection were included in the study. Initial screening was based on clinical signs, including vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and anorexia. Cats that passed the initial screening underwent FPV antigen rapid testing and hematological examination. Cats that tested positive for FPV antigen and showed leukopenia were included as research subjects and treated at the study site. Physiological data and clinical signs were monitored daily during hospitalization. The results showed that all 10 cats tested positive for FPV and exhibited clinical signs of anorexia (80%), fever (70%), lethargy (70%), and diarrhea (60%). A total of 90% of the patients were positive for FPV antigen by rapid test, and 100% showed leukopenia with leukocyte counts ranging from 350 to 2,200 cells/mm³. Based on the findings, 50% of the patients recovered, with 30% recovering by day 7 of treatment, while the remaining 50% died. The duration of hospitalization ranged from 1 to 7 days. The outcome of FPV infected cats depended on the patients' response to the therapy provided. Treatment for FPV cases included fluid therapy, antibiotics, antiemetics, antidiarrheals, vitamins, and immunomodulators. The final outcome of treatment was influenced by the severity of infection as well as factors such as age, immune status, and concurrent infections.

Keywords: Clinical signs, *feline panleukopenia virus*, hematology, rapid antigen, therapy