



GAMBARAN KLINIS DAN PATOLOGIS KASUS *Deep Dermal Mycosis* PADA KUCING

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Intisari

Deep dermal mycoses (DDM) adalah penyakit kulit akibat fungi yang menginvasi jaringan kutaneus hingga subkutaneus. Kejadian DDM pada kucing merupakan masalah yang serius, tetapi di Indonesia belum banyak dilaporkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari gambaran klinis dan patologis kasus DDM pada kucing. Sebanyak 15 kucing umur 1-4 tahun yang secara klinis menunjukkan gejala klinis adanya lesi DDM berupa granuloma, ulserasi, pustul dan alopesia digunakan sebagai sampel dalam penelitian ini. Semua kucing dilakukan pemeriksaan klinis secara fisik dan biopsi jaringan serta isolasi fungi dan bakteri. Isolasi dan identifikasi fungi dilakukan dengan pemupukan sampel kulit pada media *Saboraud's Dextrose Agar* (SDA) serta isolasi identifikasi bakteri dengan pemupukan pada Plat Agar Darah (PAD). Hasil pemeriksaan klinis ditemukan adanya gejala klinis bersin (*sneezing*) (26,6%), *snuffling* (20%), dan limphadenitis (20%). Hasil pemeriksaan fisik semua kucing ditemukan lesi pada kulit yang bersifat fokal maupun multifokal dengan pengamatan lesi secara makroskopis berupa lesi granuloma 73,3 %, ulserasi 66,6 %, pustul 33,3 %, dan alopesia 33,3 %. Biopsi jaringan untuk pemeriksaan histopatologik dilakukan dengan pewarnaan Hematoksin Eosin (HE) ditemukan adanya radang granulositosa dan potongan fungi pada 8 sampel (53,3%) dan infeksi non fungi berupa dermatitis supuratif disertai pannikulitis dan folikulitis sebanyak 7 sampel (46,7%). Hasil pengecatan *Periodic Acid Schiff* (PAS) menunjukkan hasil positif adanya fungi sebanyak (53,3%). Hasil identifikasi fungi ditemukan *Cryptococcus sp.* sebanyak 40%, *Blastomyces sp.* sebanyak 13,3 %, *Aspergillus sp.* sebanyak 20 % dan 26,7% tidak teridentifikasi. Hasil isolasi bakteri dari 15 sampel ditemukan coccus Gram + sebanyak 60 % sedangkan 40% tidak teridentifikasi. Kesimpulan yang didapatkan dari penelitian ini yaitu kasus *Deep Dermal Mycosis* memiliki perubahan adanya radang granulositosa dan potongan fungi pada 8/15 sampel (53,3%) serta infeksi akibat fungi dapat disertai infeksi sekunder bakteri coccus Gram + sebanyak 60%.

Kata kunci : *Deep Dermal Mycoses*, fungi, kucing, dermatitis

Clinical Sign and Pathological of *Deep Dermal Mycosis* (DDM) in Cat

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Abstract

Deep dermal mycoses (DDM) is a skin disease caused by a fungus invading the cutaneous to subcutaneous tissue. DDM incidence in cats is a serious problem, but in Indonesia has not been widely reported. This study aims to study the clinical and pathological features of DDM in cats. Fifteen cats have aged 1-4 years clinically shows clinical signs of DDM lesions with granulomas, ulcerations, pustules and alopecia were used as samples in this study. All cats physical examination and tissue biopsy and fungi isolation are performed and bacteria. Isolation and identification of fungi was done by fertilizing the sample skin on Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA) media and isolation identification bacteria with the fertilization on the Plate Agar Blood (PAD). Clinical examination results there were clinical symptoms of sneezing (26.6%), snuffling (20%), and limphadenitis (20%). Physical examination of all cats was founding in lesions focal and multifocal skin with observation of lesions macroscopic form of granuloma lesions 73,3%, ulceration 66,6%, pustule 33,3%, and alopecia 33.3%. A tissue biopsy for histopathologic examination was performed with Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) staining found inflammation granulomatous and fungal pieces in 8 samples (53.3%) and non-fungal infections in the form of supuratif dermatitis with pannikulitis and folliculitis of 7 samples (46.7%). Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS) staining was showing positive results the presence of fungi as much (53.3%). Results of fungi identification found *Cryptococcus* sp. 40%, *Blastomyces* sp. 13.3%, *Aspergillus* sp. 20% and 26.7% unidentified. Results of bacterial isolation from 15 samples were found coccus Gram + 60% while 40% unidentified. Conclusion from this research that was the case of Deep Dermal Mycosis has changes in the presence of granulomatous inflammation and fungal fragments in 8/15 samples (53.3%) as well as fungal infection may be accompanied by secondary infection of coccus bacteria Gram + 60%.

Key wordci : *Deep Dermal Mycoses*, fungi, cat, dermatitis