

ABSTRAK

DIAGNOSA *FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA* SECARA KLINIS DAN LABORATORIS SERTA ISOLASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI *Staphylococcus* sp. PADA KUCING UMUR ≤6 BULAN

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Feline Panleukopenia (FPL) merupakan penyakit viral yang sangat menular pada kucing muda dengan tingkat mortalitas tinggi. Antibakterial merupakan salah satu terapi yang diberikan pada kasus FPL, tetapi identifikasi bakteri sebagai infeksi sekunder sering tidak dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiagnosa FPL secara klinis dan laboratoris serta mengisolasi bakteri *Staphylococcus* sp. pada kucing umur ≤6 bulan. Penelitian menggunakan 15 ekor kucing umur 1-6 bulan yang didiagnosis FPL berdasarkan gejala klinis, pemeriksaan hematologi, dan *rapid-test* antigen. Sebanyak 10 sampel swab rektum digunakan untuk isolasi bakteri pada *Mannitol Salt Agar* dan dilanjutkan pewarnaan Gram. Sebanyak 5 sampel dipilih untuk dilakukan uji hemolisis pada agar darah, serta uji biokemis meliputi katalase, koagulase, Voges-Proskauer, dan fermentasi karbohidrat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gejala klinis yang dominan pada kasus FPL berupa anoreksia (93,3%), dehidrasi (80,0%), muntah (60,0%), diare (60,0%), hipertermia (60,0%), dan leukopenia (80,0%). Hasil isolasi bakteri menunjukkan sebagian besar isolat (90,0%) memiliki karakteristik koloni kuning pada media selektif, berbentuk kokus Gram positif bergerombol, serta menunjukkan reaksi biokemis yang mengarah pada *S. aureus*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa gejala klinis FPL kucing umur ≤6 bulan meliputi demam, diare, dehidrasi, dan muntah serta sebanyak 5 sampel feses dari kucing FPL umur ≤6 bulan yang diuji, seluruhnya (100%) berhasil diisolasi dan diidentifikasi *S. aureus*.

Kata Kunci: *Feline Panleukopenia*, identifikasi bakteri, infeksi sekunder, *Staphylococcus aureus*.

ABSTRACT

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA AND ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF *Staphylococcus* sp. IN CATS AGED ≤6 MONTHS

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Feline panleukopenia (FPL) is a highly contagious viral disease in young cats with a high mortality rate. Antibacterial therapy is one of the treatments administered for FPL cases, but the identification of bacteria as a secondary infection is often not performed. The aim of this study is to diagnose FPL clinically and through laboratory testing, as well as to isolate *Staphylococcus* sp. bacteria in cats aged ≤6 months. The study involved 15 cats aged 1-6 months diagnosed with FPL based on clinical signs, hematological examination, and rapid antigen testing. A total of 10 rectal swab samples were used for bacterial isolation on Mannitol Salt Agar, followed by Gram staining. Five samples were selected for hemolysis testing on blood agar, as well as biochemical tests including catalase, coagulase, Voges-Proskauer, and carbohydrate fermentation. The study result showed that the most common clinical signs observed in FPL cases were anorexia (93.9%), dehydration (80.0%), vomiting (60.0%), diarrhea (60.0%), hyperthermia (60.0%), and leukopenia (80.0%). Bacterial isolation result showed that majority of isolates (90.0%) exhibited yellow colonies on selective media, were Gram-positive coccus-shaped and clustered, and demonstrated biochemical reactions consistent with *S. aureus*. Based on the result of this research, it was concluded that the clinical symptoms of FPL in cats aged ≤6 months include fever, diarrhea, dehydration, and vomiting, furthermore of the 5 swab rectal samples from FPL affected cats aged ≤6 months that were tested, all (100%) were successfully isolated and identified as *S. aureus*.

Key Words: Feline Panleukopenia, bacterial identification, secondary infection, *Staphylococcus aureus*.