

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KLINIS KUCING *RHINITIS* DAN IDENTIFIKASI AGEN PENYEBABNYA

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Rhinitis merupakan peradangan pada mukosa rongga hidung yang termasuk dalam gangguan saluran respirasi bagian atas, terutama melibatkan rongga nasal dan nasofaring pada kucing. Dalam praktik klinis, kasus *rhinitis* seringkali hanya ditangani berdasarkan gejala klinis tanpa disertai identifikasi agen penyebab secara laboratoris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran klinis kucing penderita *rhinitis* dan mengidentifikasi agen penyebabnya. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 21 ekor kucing yang didiagnosis *rhinitis* di Klinik Hewan Kuningan, Departemen IPD FKH UGM dan Klinik Hewan Bhumi Pet Care, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta. Semua kucing diperiksa secara fisik dan diambil *swab* hidung untuk diidentifikasi bakterinya pada media *Nutrient Agar* (NA) (n=10) dan *Mannitol Salt Agar* (MSA) (n=18) serta kultur fungi pada media *Sabouraud Dextrose Agar* (SDA) (n=10), dilanjutkan dengan pengecatan Gram dan pengecatan *lactophenol cotton blue*. Data penelitian yang didapatkan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil pemeriksaan klinis menunjukkan gejala klinis kucing *rhinitis* terbanyak berupa kombinasi leleran hidung dengan batuk/bersin (33,3%) dan kombinasi batuk/bersin, leleran hidung, serta limfadenopati submandibular (33,3%). Sebanyak 8 ekor (38,1%) kucing mengalami demam dengan rentang suhu diatas 39,2°C hingga 40,7°C. Kucing jantan mendominasi kasus (71,4%) dan sebagian besar belum divaksinasi (95,2%). Hasil pemeriksaan kultur bakteri menunjukkan pertumbuhan koloni pada semua 10 sampel pada media NA dan 18 sampel pada media MSA. Pengecatan Gram terhadap 12 sampel yang tumbuh pada NA/MSA didapatkan gambaran mikroskopis Gram positif, berwarna ungu, bentuk bakteri kokus bergerombol, sehingga diidentifikasi *Staphylococcus* sp. Hasil identifikasi fungi menunjukkan semua 10 sampel tumbuh pada media SDA dan pengecatan *lactophenol cotton blue* pada 9 sampel menunjukkan ciri-ciri yang mengarah ke *Aspergillus* sp. Disimpulkan bahwa gejala klinis utama *rhinitis* kucing adalah adanya leleran hidung, batuk/bersin, dan limfadenopati submandibular, serta *Staphylococcus* sp. dan *Aspergillus* sp. dapat diidentifikasi dari sebagian besar *swab* hidung kucing *rhinitis* yang diperiksa.

Kata Kunci: *Diagnosa, Kucing, Kultur, Nasal swab, Rhinitis*

ABSTRACT

CLINICAL SIGNS OF RHINITIS IN CATS AND IDENTIFICATION OF CAUSATIVE AGENTS

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Rhinitis is an inflammation of the nasal mucosa classified under upper respiratory tract disorders, primarily affecting the nasal cavity and nasopharynx in cats. In clinical practice, rhinitis cases are frequently managed solely based on clinical signs without laboratory identification of the causative agents. This study aimed to describe the clinical signs of cats with rhinitis and to identify the causative agents. The study was conducted on 21 cats diagnosed with rhinitis at the Kuningan Animal Clinic, Department of IPD FKH UGM, and Bhumi Pet Care Veterinary Clinic, Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta. All cats underwent physical examination, and nasal swabs were collected for bacterial identification using Nutrient Agar (NA) (n= 10) and Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA) (n= 18), as well as fungal culture on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) (n= 10), followed by Gram staining and lactophenol cotton blue staining. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results of the clinical examination showed that the most common clinical presentations were a combination of nasal discharge with coughing/sneezing (33.3%) and a combination of coughing/sneezing, nasal discharge, and submandibular lymphadenopathy (33.3%). A total of 8 cats (38.1%) exhibited fever ranging from above 39.2°C to 40.7°C. Male cats represented the majority of cases (71.4%), and most had not been vaccinated (95.2%). Bacterial culture results showed colony growth in all 10 samples on NA and all 18 samples on MSA. Gram staining performed on the 12 samples grown on NA/MSA yielded purple, Gram-positive cocci arranged in clusters under microscopic evaluation, indicating the presence of *Staphylococcus* sp. Fungal identification showed colony growth in all 10 samples on SDA media, and lactophenol cotton blue staining on 9 samples demonstrated microscopic characteristics consistent with *Aspergillus* sp. It is concluded that the primary clinical signs of feline rhinitis are the presence of nasal discharge, coughing/sneezing, and submandibular lymphadenopathy, and that *Staphylococcus* sp. and *Aspergillus* sp. were identified from the majority of the examined feline rhinitis nasal swabs.

Keywords: Culture, Diagnosis, Feline, Nasal swab, Rhinitis