

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN ANGKA KEJADIAN DAN ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO GASTROINTESTINAL HELMINTHIASIS PADA KUCING PELIHARAAN DAN KUCING SHELTER DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Kucing merupakan hewan yang dekat dengan manusia dan berperan sebagai hospes definitif serta reservoir berbagai penyakit, termasuk yang bersifat zoonosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persentase kejadian helminthiasis pada kucing peliharaan dan kucing shelter di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta serta menganalisis faktor risikonya. Sebanyak 82 sampel feses diperiksa menggunakan metode sentrifus dan McMaster, kemudian dianalisis dengan uji crosstabs dan Chi-Square menggunakan SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa helminthiasis ditemukan pada 4 kucing peliharaan (9,8%) dengan egg per gram kurang dari 50 telur dan 9 kucing shelter (22,0%) dengan egg per gram 350 telur. Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan nilai $p > 0,05$, sehingga faktor-faktor yang diamati tidak berpengaruh signifikan secara statistik. Namun, secara deskriptif prevalensi lebih tinggi pada kucing jantan (19%) dibandingkan betina (12,5%), anak kucing (20%) dibandingkan kucing dewasa (14,5%), pemeliharaan campuran (20,4%) dibandingkan indoor (9,1%), serta pada kucing yang tidak diberi obat cacing (23,3%) atau diberi obat cacing lebih dari 2 bulan sebelumnya (22,7%). Dua tipe telur cacing yang ditemukan adalah *morulated* dan *ascarid*.

Kata Kunci : Kucing, Helminthiasis, Gastrointestinal, Faktor risiko

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF INSIDENCE RATES AND ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS FOR GASTROINTESTINAL HELMINTHIASIS IN OWNED CATS AND SHELTER CATS IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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Cats are animals that are closely associated with humans and serve as definitive hosts and reservoirs for various diseases, including zoonotic ones. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of helminthiasis in pet cats and shelter cats in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and to analyze its risk factors. A total of 82 fecal samples were examined using the centrifugation and McMaster methods, then analyzed using cross-tabulation and Chi-Square tests with SPSS. The results showed that helminthiasis was found in 4 pet cats (9.8%) with fewer than 50 eggs per gram and 9 shelter cats (22.0%) with 350 eggs per gram. The Chi-Square test showed a p-value >0.05 , indicating that the observed factors did not have a statistically significant effect. However, descriptively, prevalence was higher in male cats (19%) compared to females (12.5%), kittens (20%) compared to adult cats (14.5%), mixed-environment cats (20.4%) compared to indoor cats (9.1%), and in cats that had not been dewormed (23.3%) or had been dewormed more than 2 months prior (22.7%). The two types of worm eggs found were morculated and ascarid. Cats are animals that are closely associated with humans and serve as definitive hosts and reservoirs for various diseases, including zoonotic ones. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of helminthiasis in pet cats and shelter cats in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and to analyze the associated risk factors.

Keywrods : Cats, Helminthiasis, Gastrointestinal, Risk factor