

ABSTRAK

ISOLASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI *Staphylococcus* sp. PADA KUCING PENDERITA FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA BERUMUR >6 BULAN

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Feline Panleukopenia (FPL) merupakan penyakit infeksius pada kucing yang disebabkan oleh *Feline Panleukopenia Virus* (FPV) dan dapat menyebabkan penurunan sistem imun sehingga meningkatkan risiko terjadinya infeksi bakteri sekunder. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran klinis dan total leukosit, serta mengisolasi dan mengidentifikasi *Staphylococcus* sp. pada kucing penderita FPL umur >6 bulan. Penelitian ini menggunakan 9 ekor kucing yang didiagnosis menderita FPL berdasarkan gejala klinis, leukopenia, dan hasil rapid test FPV positif. Semua kucing dilakukan pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan jumlah leukosit, dan 3 ekor kucing dilakukan pemeriksaan bakteriologis menggunakan sampel swab rektal. Swab rektal diinokulasikan pada *Mannitol Salt Agar* (MSA) dan Plat Agar Darah (PAD), dilanjutkan dengan pengecatan Gram dan uji biokimia meliputi uji katalase, koagulase, MR-VP, serta fermentasi gula-gula. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gejala klinis kucing FPL yang dominan adalah letargi (100%), anoreksia (88,9%), dehidrasi (88,9%), muntah (77,8%), demam (55,6%), dan diare (55,6%). Pemeriksaan leukosit menunjukkan sebagian besar kucing mengalami leukopenia, dengan beberapa sampel memiliki jumlah leukosit <1.000 sel/mm³. Pemeriksaan bakteriologis 3 sampel swab rektal menunjukkan adanya bakteri Gram positif berbentuk kokus bergerombol dengan hasil katalase positif, koagulase positif, fermentasi mannitol positif, serta karakteristik biokimia yang mengarah pada *S. aureus*. Disimpulkan bahwa kucing penderita FPL berumur >6 bulan menunjukkan gejala klinis berupa letargi, anoreksia, dehidrasi, muntah, demam dan diare disertai leukopenia, serta dari sebagian kucing berhasil diisolasi dan diidentifikasi *Staphylococcus* sp..

Kata Kunci: Feline Panleukopenia, infeksi sekunder, leukopenia, *Staphylococcus* sp.

ABSTRACT

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF *Staphylococcus* sp. IN CATS WITH FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA AGED >6 MONTHS

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Feline Panleukopenia (FPL) is an infectious disease in cats caused by the *Feline Panleukopenia Virus* (FPV) and may lead to immunosuppression, thereby increasing the risk of secondary bacterial infections. This study aimed to determine the clinical signs and total leukocyte count, as well as to isolate and identify *Staphylococcus* sp. in cats with FPL aged >6 month. This study used 9 cats diagnosed with FPL based on clinical signs, leukopenia, and positive FPV rapid test results. All cats underwent physical examination and leukocyte count evaluation, while bacteriological examinations using rectal swab samples were performed on 3 cats. Rectal swabs samples were inoculated onto Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA) and Blood Agar Plate (BAP) media, followed by Gram staining and biochemical tests, including catalase, coagulase, MR-VP, and carbohydrate fermentation tests. Data were analyzed descriptively and presented in the form of tables and percentages. The results showed that the predominant clinical signs in cats with FPL were lethargy (100%), anorexia (88.9%), dehydration (88.9%), vomiting (77.8%), fever (55.6%), and diarrhea (55.6%). Leukocyte examination demonstrated that most cats experienced leukopenia, with several samples showing leukocyte counts of <1.000 cells/mm³. Bacteriological examination of 3 rectal swab samples revealed Gram-positive cocci arranged in clusters with positive catalase, positive coagulase, and positive mannitol fermentation results, as well as biochemical characteristics consistent with *S. aureus*. In conclusion, cats with FPL aged >6 months exhibited clinical signs including lethargy, anorexia, dehydration, vomiting, fever, and diarrhea accompanied by leukopenia, and *Staphylococcus* sp. was successfully isolated and identified in some of the cats examined.

Keywords: Feline Panleukopenia, leukopenia, secondary infection, *Staphylococcus* sp.