STUDI INFEKSI CAMPURAN FELINE PANLEUKOPENIA DENGAN PARASIT GASTROINTESTINAL DAN Mycoplasma
haemofelis PADA KUCING DI KOTA PEKANBARU
Ashilla Khairunnisa Harjono, Prof. Dr. drh. Soedarmanto Indarjulianto; Dr. drh. Dwi Priyowidodo, M. P.
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INTISARI

Studi Infeksi campuran Feline Panleukopenia dengan Parasit Gastrointestinal dan *Mycoplasma haemofelis* pada Kucing di Kota Pekanbaru

Ashilla Khairunnisa Harjono
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Feline Panleukopenia (FP) merupakan penyakit dengan mortalitas tinggi pada kucing yang disebabkan oleh *Feline Panleukopenia Virus* (FPV). Kejadian FP di Indonesia telah dilaporkan di beberapa kota, namun informasi kejadiannya di Kota Pekanbaru masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tingkat kejadian FP tunggal dan FP infeksi campuran dengan parasit gastrointestinal dan *Mycoplasma haemofelis* di Kota Pekanbaru. Sampel diperoleh dari 27 ekor kucing suspek FP berdasarkan gejala klinis, yang dikonfirmasi mengalami leukopenia atau positif rapid test FPV-Ag dari beberapa klinik hewan di Pekanbaru. Sampel darah dan feses diambil dari semua kucing untuk deteksi *M. haemofelis* dan gastrointestinal. Parasit gastrointestinal diperiksa menggunakan *mini-FLOTAC*, sedangkan pengujian *M. haemofelis* melalui pengamatan mikroskopis preparat apus darah dan *polymerase chain reaction* (PCR). Hasil pemeriksaan gejala klinis, identifikasi infeksi campuran parasit, dan hasil PCR dianalisis secara deskriptif. Perbedaan gambaran darah dari dua kelompok (kucing FP tunggal dan kucing FP infeksi campuran) diuji menggunakan *independent sample t-test* dan *mann whitney u-test*. Faktor risiko (umur, jenis kelamin, *breed*, sistem pemeliharaan, status pemberian obat cacing) dianalisis pengaruhnya terhadap kejadian FP dan FP infeksi campuran menggunakan *fisher's exact test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 19/27 kucing positif terinfeksi FPV, beberapa diantaranya mengalami infeksi campuran. Gejala klinis berupa anoreksia, dehidrasi, muntah, tidak berbeda antara kelompok FP tunggal dan FP infeksi campuran. Kelompok FP infeksi campuran menunjukkan keparahan trombositopenia yang lebih tinggi dibanding FP tunggal, meskipun tidak signifikan secara statistik. Kucing umur ≥ 6 bulan memiliki risiko 16,67 kali lebih tinggi mengalami FP infeksi campuran daripada kucing < 6 bulan. Disimpulkan bahwa kejadian infeksi campuran FPV dengan parasit gastrointestinal dan *M. haemofelis* 68,42% dari total pasien FP.

Kata Kunci: endoparasit, FP, infeksi campuran, *Mycoplasma sp*., Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

Clinical Study of *Feline Panleukopenia* Infection with Gastrointestinal Parasite and *Mycoplasma haemofelis* Mixed Infection in Cats within Pekanbaru City Region

Ashilla Khairunnisa Harjono
24/552067/PKH/00904

Feline Panleukopenia (FP) is a high-mortality disease in cats caused by *Feline Panleukopenia Virus* (FPV). Although FP cases in Indonesia have been documented across several cities, data regarding its occurrence in Pekanbaru remains limited. This study aims to analyze the incidence of single FP cases and FP mix infection with gastrointestinal parasites and *Mycoplasma haemofelis* in Pekanbaru. Samples were collected from 27 cats suspected of having FP based on clinical signs, which were confirmed through leukopenia or a positive FPV-Ag rapid test across several veterinary clinics in Pekanbaru. Blood and fecal samples were collected from all cats to detect *M. haemofelis* and gastrointestinal parasites. Gastrointestinal parasites were identified using the *mini-FLOTAC* technique, while *M. haemofelis* was evaluated through microscopic examination of blood smears and *polymerase chain reaction* (PCR). Data on clinical signs, mix infection parasite identification, and PCR results were analyzed descriptively. Differences in blood parameters between the two groups (single FP vs. FP mix infection) were analyzed using the *independent sample t-test* and the *mann-whitney u-test*. Risk factors (age, sex, breed, management system, and deworming status) associated with single FP and FP mix infection were evaluated using *fisher's exact test*. The results showed that 19 out of 27 cats were positive for FPV, with several exhibiting mix infection. Clinical signs such as anorexia, dehydration, and vomiting did not differ significantly between the single FP and FP mix infection groups. The FP mix infection group displayed more severe thrombocytopenia compared to the single FP group, though this difference was not statistically significant. Cats aged ≥ 6 months had a 16.67 times higher risk of developing FP mix infection than cats aged < 6 months. In conclusion, the incidence of FPV mix infection with gastrointestinal parasites and *M. haemofelis* accounted for 68.42% of total FP patients.

Keywords: endoparasites, FP, mixed infection, *Mycoplasma* sp., Pekanbaru