

KEJADIAN GANGGUAN PENCERNAAN PADA KUCING DI KLINIK HEWAN JOGJA PERIODE APRIL – OKTOBER 2017

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INTISARI

Kucing mempunyai sistem pencernaan yang sensitif dan rentan terhadap penyakit. Terdapat beberapa agen penyebab penyakit pada sistem pencernaan kucing, seperti: virus, bakteri, parasit, dan protozoa, Tujuan penulisan tugas akhir ini adalah untuk mengetahui kejadian gangguan pencernaan kucing di Klinik Hewan Jogja (KHJ) periode April – Oktober 2017. Metode yang dilakukan berupa pengumpulan data dari kartu ambulatoir kucing yang terdiagnosa penyakit pencernaan, pengamatan, dan wawancara dengan dokter hewan yang menangani penyakit tersebut. Dari hasil kegiatan diperoleh data: sejumlah 861 dari 4.820 (17,86%) pasien di KHJ mengalami penyakit pencernaan. Tiga puluh persen penyakit pencernaan kucing berupa *Feline Panleukopenia Virus* (FPV), 28% enteritis, 7% gastritis, 7% gastroenteritis, 18% Amoebiasis, 4% Toxocariasis, 4% Ancylostomiasis dan 2% Dipylidiosis. Prinsip terapi penyakit pencernaan di Klinik Hewan Jogja berupa: terapi kausatif yaitu pemberian antibiotik, anthelmentik, antiprotozoal; terapi simptomatis berupa pemberian infus, absorben (kaolin pectin); terapi supportif berupa pemberian vitamin.

Kata kunci : kucing, sistem pencernaan, penyakit.

**TREATMENT OF GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE IN CATS AT
KLINIK HEWAN JOGJA PERIODE APRIL – OCTOBER 2017**

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ABSTRACT

Cats have digestive systems that are sensitive and susceptible to disease. There are several disease-causing agents in the cat's digestive system, such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, and protozoa. The purpose of this final task is to know the incidence of digestive disorders of cats at Klinik Hewan Jogja (KHJ) period April - October 2017. Methods are collecting data from cat ambulatory cards diagnosed with digestive diseases, observations, and interviews with veterinarians dealing with the disease. From the results obtained data: 861 of 4,820 (17.86%) of patients in KHJ had digestive disease. Thirty per cent of cat digestive diseases are Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV), 28% enteritis, 7% gastritis, 7% gastroenteritis, 18% Amoebiasis, 4% Toxocariasis, 4% Ancylostomiasis and 2% Dipylidiosis. Principles of digestive disease therapy in Klinik Hewan Jogja in the form of: causative therapy is the provision of antibiotics, anthelmentik, antiprotozoal; symptomatic therapy in the form of infusion, absorbent (kaolin pectin); supportive therapy in the form of vitamins.

Kata Kunci : cat, gastrointestinal disease, gastrointestinal.