

ABSTRAK

STUDI KASUS *FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS* PADA KUCING DI KLINIK HEWAN

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Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) merupakan salah satu penyakit yang menyerang kucing pada berbagai usia yang disebabkan *Feline Coronavirus*. Kasus FIP telah banyak dilaporkan di berbagai negara dan memiliki tingkat mortalitas tinggi dan telah tersebar di seluruh dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Beberapa kasus FIP di Indonesia yang pernah dilaporkan, terjadi di beberapa daerah seperti Surabaya dan Bali. Diagnosis yang sulit serta terapi dan pencegahan yang belum di temukan membuat kasus ini jarang dilaporkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis gejala klinis serta perubahan makroskopik dan mikroskopik akibat infeksi FIP untuk memperteguh diagnosa FIP. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada tiga kucing yang menunjukkan gejala klinis FIP tipe basah dari klinik hewan yang berbeda. Kucing terduga FIP yang telah mati pasca pemeriksaan selanjutnya dilakukan nekropsi dan dilakukan pemeriksaan histopatologi terhadap sampel organ yaitu hati, limpa, intestinum dan ginjal. Hasil penelitian pada pemeriksaan makroskopik menunjukkan adanya multifokal granulomatosa pada hati dan intestinum serta lapisan fibrinosa pada organ limpa dan ginjal. Hasil pemeriksaan mikroskopik menunjukkan adanya radang granulomatosa pada intestinum dan limpa serta infiltrasi sel radang pada hati, intestinum dan ginjal yang dapat disimpulkan bahwa kucing terinfeksi FIP tipe basah.

Kata Kunci: FIP, coronavirus, kucing, patologi, histologi

ABSTRACT

CASE STUDY OF *FELINE INFECTIOUS PERITONITIS* ON CATS IN THE ANIMAL CLINICS

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Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a disease that can affect cats of any age caused by Feline Coronavirus. FIP cases have been widely reported in many countries and have high mortality rates and has spread all over the world, including in Indonesia. Several cases of FIP in Indonesia that have been reported, occurring in areas such as Surabaya and Bali. The difficulty for diagnose, treatment and prevention of FIP, resulted the rarely reports of FIP cases. The purpose of this research were to analyze clinical symptoms, macroscopic and microscopic changes due to FIP infection to confirm FIP diagnosis. Samplies were carried out on three cats showing clinical symptoms of wet type FIP from different animal clinics. FIP cat wet type that died after examination, were necropsed and analyzed macroscopically. Sampled of liver, spleen, intestine and kidney organs were removed, trimmed and prepared to histopathological. The results of this research showed of granulomatous in the liver and intestine and fibrinose lesions in the spleen and kidney. Based in microscopic examination could be observed granulomatous in the intestines and spleen, and accumulation of inflammatory cell in the liver, spleen and kidney, it can be concluded that cats were infected by wet type FIP.

Keywords: FIP, coronavirus, cat, pathology, histology