

INTISARI

KAJIAN STASIS URIN PADA KUCING

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Stasis urin adalah keadaan yang menggambarkan kondisi *vesica urinaria* yang membesar akibat tertahannya urin didalamnya. Kejadian stasis urin dapat disertai beberapa gejala klinis diantaranya adalah hematuria, pollakiuria, stranguria, periuria dan disuria. Stasis urin dapat disertai perubahan sifat fisik dan sifat kimia urin, perubahan gambaran darah dan perubahan fisik vesical urinaria. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penyebab stasis urin serta mengetahui bagaimana gambaran klinis dan laboratoris stasis urin pada kucing. Sebanyak 18 ekor kucing yang memiliki gejala klinis stasis urin digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Semua kucing diperiksa secara klinis dan laboratoris yang meliputi pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan *ultrasonography*, dan pemeriksaan laboratorik terdiri dari hematologi dan urinalysis. Hasil pemeriksaan klinis dan laboratoris dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa gejala klinis yang dominan pada 18 ekor kucing penderita stasis urin adalah tidak urinasi, tidak ada nafsu makan dan minum, serta lemas dan distensi kandung kemih. Pemeriksaan USG didapatkan penebalan dinding *vesica urinaria* pada 18 ekor (100%), ditemukan kristal pada 13 ekor (72,2%) dan peradangan pada 9 ekor (50%). Hasil pemeriksaan urin secara makros didapatkan bahwa 18 ekor (100%) menunjukkan warna urin kemerahan, keruh dan pekat. Pemeriksaan urin secara mikroskopik didapatkan sebanyak 17 sampel (88,8%) ditemukan kristal struvit dan 18 sampel (100%) ditemukan sel yang terdiri dari Eritrosit, leukosit, dan epitel. Pemeriksaan urin dengan *dipstic* terdapat beberapa komponen yang abnormal dengan hasil pH meningkat 3 ekor (16,6%), pH menurun 9 ekor (50%), leukosit meningkat 15 ekor (83,3%), nitrit meningkat 14 ekor (77,7%), Protein meningkat 15 ekor (83,3%), Glukosa meningkat 14 ekor (77,7%), keton meningkat 14 ekor (77,7%), Urobilinogen meningkat 15 ekor (83,3%), bilirubin meningkat 14 ekor (77%) dan darah Hb meningkat 15 ekor (83,3%). Pemeriksaan darah rutin didapatkan peningkatan leukosit 10 ekor (55,5%), neutrofil 11 ekor (61,1%), limposit 3 ekor (16,6%). Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa Stasis urin disebabkan oleh obstruksi akibat adanya kristal dan peradangan pada VU.

Kata Kunci: Stasis urin, kucing, Diagnosa klinik, Diagnosa laboratoris.



ABSTRACT

STUDY OF URIN STASIS IN CAT

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Urinary stasis is a condition that describes the condition of the bladder vesica which is enlarged due to the retention of urine. The occurrence of urine stasis can be accompanied by several clinical symptoms including hematuria, pollakiuria, stranguria, periuria and dysuria. Urine stasis can be accompanied by changes in the physical and chemical properties of urine, changes in the appearance of blood and physical changes in urine. This study aims to identify the cause of urine stasis and find out how the clinical and laboratory picture of urine stasis in cats. A total of 18 cats that had clinical symptoms of urinary stasis were used in this study. All cats were examined clinically and laboratory which included physical examination, ultrasonography examination, and laboratory examination consisting of hematology and urinalysis. Results of clinical and laboratory examinations will be analyzed descriptively. The results of this study found that the dominant clinical symptoms in 18 cats with urinary stasis were no urination, no appetite and drinking, as well as weakness and bladder distension. Ultrasound examination showed thickening of the urinary bladder wall in 18 cats (100%), found crystals in 13 cats (72.2%) and inflammation in 9 cats (50%). Macroscopic urine results showed that 18 cats (100%) showed reddish, turbid and concentrated urine color. Microscopic examination of urine obtained as many as 17 cats (88.8%) found struvit crystals and 18 cats (100%) found cells consisting of erythrocytes, leukocytes, and epithelium. Urine examination with dipstick there are several abnormal components with the result that the pH is increased by 3 cats (16.6%), pH decreased by 9 cats (50%), leukocytes increased by 15 cats (83.3%), nitrite increased by 14 cats (77.7%), Protein increased 15 cats (83.3%), glucose increased 14 cats (77.7%), ketones increased 14 cats (77.7%), Urobilinogen increased 15 cats (83.3%), bilirubin increased 14 cats (77%) and blood Hb increased 15 cats (83.3%). Routine blood tests showed an increase in leukocytes of 10 cats (55.5%), neutrophils of 11 cats (61.1%), lymphocytes 3 cats (16.6%). Based on the data obtained in this study it was concluded that urine stasis is caused by obstruction due to the presence of crystals and inflammation in the VU.

Keywords: Urinary stasis, cats, clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis.