# INTISARI

## PROFIL HEMATOLOGI ULAR SANCA BATIK (*Malayopython reticulatus*) LOKAL JAWA TANGKAPAN ALAM

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Ular sanca batik (*Malayopython reticulatus*) banyak ditangkap untuk berbagai tujuan termasuk untuk hewan peliharaan. Banyak ular sanca batik tangkapan alam yang mengalami gangguan kesehatan dan memerlukan penanganan medis. Saat ini belum ada nilai standar gambaran darah ular sanca batik tangkapan alam yang dapat digunakan sebagai acuan dalam penentuan status kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran darah ular sanca batik lokal jawa tangkapan alam. Dua puluh lima (25) ekor ular sanca batik tangkapan alam dari pemburu ular di wilayah Yogyakarta digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Sebanyak 0,5 ml sampel darah ular dikoleksi dari vena koksigea ventralis, ditampung dalam tabung eppendorf ber-EDTA. Pemeriksaan darah dilakukan di Laboratorium Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam FKH UGM meliputi pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin (Hb), hematokrit atau *Packed Cell Volume* (PCV), jumlah sel darah merah atau eritrosit atau *Red Blood Cell* (RBC), jumlah sel darah putih atau lekosit atau *White Blood Cell* (WBC), diferensial lekosit dan nilai total protein plasma (TPP). Hasil pemeriksaan hematologi menunjukan data jumlah total eritrosit 1,10-1,96 x $10^6$ sel/$mm^3$, jumlah total lekosit 2.350-5.750 sel/$mm^3$, kadar hemoglobin 8,8-11,9 g%, nilai TPP 8,5-11,9 g%, hematokrit/PCV 24-35%, MCV 137,8-286,9 fL, MCH 55,7-98,4 pg, MCHC 31,43-49,58 g/dL, sel heterofil 1,08-3,11 x $10^3$/µL, limfosit 0,59-2,19 x $10^3$/µL, monosit 0,21-0,58 x $10^3$/µL, sel azurofil 0-0,27 x $10^3$/µL dan sel basofil 0-0,03 x $10^3$/µL. Hematologi ular sanca batik lokal Jawa tangkapan alam termasuk dalam kisaran normal dibanding data Raharjo dkk. (2019) namun perlu penelitian dengan jumlah sampel dan variasi lokalitas ular yang lebih banyak.

Kata kunci: *Malayopython reticulatus*, hematologi, Jawa, tangkapan alam

# *ABSTRACT*

## HEMATOLOGICAL PROFILE OF WILD CAUGHT LOCAL JAVA RETICULATED PYTHONS (*Malayopython reticulatus*)

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The reticulated python (*Malayopython reticulatus*) was widely caught for a variety of reasons including being kept as a pet. Many of these wildly caught pythons experience health issues that needs to be attended to. Currently, there was no standard score for visualization of wild caught reticulated python's blood to use as a reference in determining health status. The aim of this study was to find a standard score reference of a wild caught local Java reticulated python. Twenty five (25) reticulated pythons capture by local snake hunter in Yogyakarta area were used for this study. As much as 0,5 ml of blood sample was taken from the *ventral coccygeal vein*, stored in an eppendorf tube with EDTA. Blood analyses was done at The Laboratory Department of Internal Medicine including hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrit or *Packed Cell Volume* (PCV), the sum of erythrocytes or *Red Blood Cell* (RBC), the sum of leukocytes or *White Blood Cell* (WBC), differential leukocytes, total protein plasma (TPP). Results of the hematology examination were total number of erythrocytes 1,10-1,96 x $10^6$ sel/$mm^3$, total number of leukocytes 2.350-5.750 sel/$mm^3$, hemoglobin levels 8,8-11,9 g%, TPP value 8,5-11,9 g%, hematocrit/PCV 24-35%, MCV 137,8-286,9 fL, MCH 55,7-98,4 pg, MCHC 31,43-49,58 g/dL, heterophyle cells 1,08-3,11 x $10^3$/µL, lymphocyte 0,59-2,19 x $10^3$/µL, monocyte 0,21-0,58 x $10^3$/µL, azurophyle cells 0-0,27 x $10^3$/µL and basophyle cells 0-0,03 x $10^3$/µL. The hematology of wild caught local Java reticulated python was included in the normal range when compared with data Raharjo *et al.* (2019) but it was necessary to research with a larger number of samples and variation in snake locality.

Keywords: *Malayopython reticulatus*, hematology, Java, wild caught