

INTISARI

GAMBARAN HEMATOLOGI PADA KUCING YANG MENGALAMI OBSTRUKSI URETRA

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Feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD) merupakan salah satu penyakit perkencingan yang paling sering ditemui pada dunia praktek dokter hewan. *Feline lower urinary tract disease* dapat disebabkan karena infeksi bakteri, neoplasia, abnormalitas anatomi terutama *feline idiopathic cystitis dan urethral plug*. Uji hematologi merupakan uji yang *reliable* untuk melihat adanya perubahan gambaran darah yang terjadi pada kasus gangguan saluran perkencingan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah obstruksi uretra dapat menyebabkan perubahan gambaran darah pada uji hematologi.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Klinik Hewan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam menggunakan 24 kucing yang terdiagnosa mengalami obstruksi uretra (*urethral plug*). Setiap sampel dikoleksi darah dan dilakukan uji hematologi untuk mengetahui Jumlah eritrosit, leukosit, hemoglobin, PCV, total protein plasma, fibrinogen, MCV, MCH dan MCH. Hasil yang didapat diolah menjadi rata-rata dan standar deviasi untuk dibandingkan dengan data hematologi normal kucing.

Diperoleh peningkatan rata-rata untuk jumlah leukosit, total protein plasma dan fibrinogen, masing-masing sebanyak 25966.67 ± 19429.4 sel/mm³; 8.29 ± 0.4 g/dL; dan 0.39 ± 0.1 g/dL. Rerata gambaran eritrosit, hemoglobin, PCV, MCV, MCH dan MCHC masih dalam rentang normal masing-masing sebanyak 7.32 ± 1.8 juta sel/mm³; 10.77 ± 2.5 g/dL; 34.83 ± 7.4 %; 34.83 ± 7.4 fL; 15.80 ± 5.89 pg; 32.42 ± 9.38 %. Dapat disimpulkan pada kucing dengan kasus obstruksi uretra terjadi peningkatan rata-rata nilai leukosit, total protein plasma dan fibrinogen. Saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya dilaksanakan perhitungan diferensial leukosit, untuk mengetahui adanya infeksi sekunder.

Kata kunci: Kucing, FLUTD, obstruksi uretra, uji hematologi.

ABSTRACT

HEMATOLOGICAL IMAGE ON FELINE DIAGNOSED WITH URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION

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Feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD) is one of the most common urinary tract diseases found in veterinary practice. Feline lower urinary tract disease can be caused due to bacterial infection, neoplasia, anatomical abnormalities, especially feline idiopathic cystitis and urethral plug. Hematological test a reliable test to see any changes in blood that occur in the case of urinary tract disease. This study aims to determine whether urethral obstruction can cause changes in the blood image on hematology tests.

This research was conducted at the Klinik Hewan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam using 24 cats diagnosed with urethral obstruction (urethral plug). Each blood sample performed a hematology test to determine the number of erythrocytes, leukocytes, hemoglobin, PCV, total plasma protein, fibrinogen, MCV, MCH and MCHC. The results were processed into mean and standard deviation to be compared with hematological data of a normal cats.

The result showed an increase of average number of leukocytes, total plasma protein and fibrinogen, respectively were 25966.67 ± 19429.4 cells / mm^3 ; 8.29 ± 0.4 g/dL; and 0.39 ± 0.1 g/dL. The average number of erythrocyte, hemoglobin, PCV, MCV, MCH and MCHC are still in normal range, respectively were 7.32 ± 1.8 million cells/ mm^3 ; 10.77 ± 2.5 g/dL; 34.83 ± 7.4 %; 34.83 ± 7.4 fL; 15.80 ± 5.89 pg; 32.42 ± 9.38 %. In conclusion there is an increase of leucocyte, total plasma protein and fibrinogen in cats diagnosed with urethral obstruction. Advice for the next research to do differential leucocyte count, to determine a secondary infection.

Key word: Cats, FLUTD, urethral obstruction, hematology test