

ABSTRAK

ANGKA KEJADIAN PENYAKIT SISTEM RESPIRASI PADA KUCING DI RUMAH SAKIT HEWAN (RSH) PROF. SOEPARWI, PRAKTEK DOKTER HEWAN BERSAMA (PDHB) NAROO PET, DAN KLINIK GRATIAVET CARE PERIODE BULAN JANUARI-OKTOBER 2020

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Kucing merupakan hewan peliharaan yang cukup digemari masyarakat karena dapat dijadikan teman dan mengurangi stress. Kucing cukup rentan terserang penyakit salah satunya penyakit respirasi baik yang disebabkan oleh agen infeksius maupun non infeksius. Penelitian terkait angka kejadian penyakit sistem respirasi pada kucing belum banyak dilakukan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan angka kejadian kasus dan identifikasi penyakit sistem respirasi pada kucing di Rumah Sakit Hewan (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi, Praktek Dokter Hewan Bersama (PDHB) NarooPet, dan Klinik GratiaVet Care serta melihat adakah pengaruh hubungan antara faktor resiko berupa jenis kelamin dan umur terhadap kasus penyakit respirasi pada kucing.

Data penelitian diambil dari rekam medis Rumah Sakit Hewan (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi, Praktek Dokter Hewan Bersama (PDHB) NarooPet, dan Klinik GratiaVet Care pada periode Januari sampai Oktober 2020, kemudian data dikategorisasi dan ditabulasi dalam bentuk tabel dan diagram per periode dan per fasilitas kesehatan hewan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan rumus, dalam bentuk diagram dan secara deskriptif. Untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara penyakit sistem respirasi dan faktor resiko digunakan analisis *chi-square* menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil analisis angka kejadian penyakit sistem respirasi pada kucing di RSH Prof. Soeparwi sebesar 13,93% (353/2.534), PDHB NarooPet sebesar 4,06% (11/271) sedangkan Klinik GratiaVet Care sebesar 8% (26/325). Hasil identifikasi angka kejadian kasus berdasarkan variasi penyakit sistem respirasi di ketiga tempat yaitu rhinitis 66,92% (261/390), pneumonia 13,07% (51/390), trakeitis 11,46% (45/390), hidrotoraks 3,08% (12/390), faringitis 2,31% (9/390), *pleural effusion* 1,54% (6/390), bronkitis 1,03% (4/390) dan sinusitis 0,51% (2/390). Hasil analisis faktor resiko disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin dengan kasus kejadian penyakit respirasi kucing sedangkan terdapat hubungan antara umur dengan kasus kejadian penyakit respirasi kucing.

Kata kunci : kucing, penyakit respirasi, angka kejadian penyakit, faktor resiko

ABSTRACT

INCIDENCE OF CAT'S RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN VETERINARY HOSPITAL PROF. SOEPARWI, VETERINARY PRACTICE NAROOPET, AND GRATIAVET CARE VETERINARY CLINIC IN JANUARY- OCTOBER 2020

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Cats are popular pets among society because they can be friends and reduce the stress of the owner. Cats are very susceptible to diseases, one of which is respiratory diseases caused by infectious and non-infectious agents. Research on the incidence of diseases of the respiratory system in cats has not been carried out widely in Indonesia. This study aims to compare the incidence of cases and identification of respiratory system diseases in cats at the Veterinary Hospital Prof. Soeparwi, Veterinary Practice with NarooPet and GratiaVet Care Veterinary Clinic, and see if any risk factors affected by the sex and age of the cat.

The research data was extracted from the medical records of the Veterinary Hospital (RSH) Prof. Soeparwi, Veterinary Practice with Naroo Pet and GratiaVet Care Veterinary Clinic in the period January-October 2020, then the data is classified and tabulated in the form of tables and diagrams by period and by location. Data analysis was performed using formulas, in diagram form, and a descriptive manner. To determine if there is a relationship between disease and risk factors, chi-square analysis using SPSS was used.

The results of the analysis of the incidence of the respiratory system disease in cats at the Veterinary Hospital Prof. Soeparwi is 13.93% (353/2534), Veterinary Practice with NarooPet is 4.06% (11/271) while GratiaVet Care Veterinary Clinic is 8% (26/325). The results of the identification of the incidence of cases based on the variations in diseases of the respiratory system in the three locations were rhinitis 66.92% (261/390), pneumonia 13.07% (51/390), tracheitis 11.46% (45/390), hydrothorax 3.08% (12/390), pharyngitis 2.31% (9/390), pleural effusion 1.54% (6/390), bronchitis 1.03% (4/390) and sinusitis 0.51% (2/390). The results of the risk factor analysis concluded that gender was not associated with cases of cat respiratory disease, while age was related to cases of cat respiratory disease.

Key words: cat, respiratory disease, incidence rate, risk factors