

## IDENTIFIKASI GEJALA KLINIS DAN ISOLASI KAUSATIF DERMATOMIKOSIS PADA KUDA DI KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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### INTISARI

Dermatomikosis merupakan penyakit radang kulit akibat fungi dan sering ditemukan pada kuda. Kejadian dermatomikosis pada kuda di DIY tahun 2015 menurut laporan tim Klinik Hewan Keliling PORDASI DIY mencapai 9,36% atau 22 ekor dari 235 kasus penyakit kuda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui secara spesifik gejala klinis berupa lesi pada kulit serta jenis fungi yang mengakibatkan dermatomikosis pada kuda di Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 5 ekor kuda di Kabupaten Bantul yang dilaporkan mengalami dermatomikosis dan ditangani oleh Klinik Hewan Keliling PORDASI Pengurus Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta pada bulan April sampai Juni 2016. Alat yang digunakan meliputi *Wood's lamp*, *blade*, pinset, dan *cool box*. Bahan yang digunakan meliputi *Saboraud's Dextrose Agar* (SDA), *Lactophenol Cotton Blue* (LPCB), cawan petri steril, tabung steril, penahan gelas objek, kapas steril, gelas objek, dan kaca penutup. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 5 ekor kuda yang menderita dermatomikosis dilakukan identifikasi tiap-tiap kuda meliputi anamnesa, pemeriksaan fisik secara inspeksi gejala klinis yaitu gatal, alopesia, eritema, *scale*, krusta serta perubahan lain pada kulit yang dilanjutkan pemeriksaan menggunakan *Wood's Lamp* dengan cara menyinari lokasi terdapatnya lesi untuk melihat adanya warna hijau yang berpendar. Diagnosa secara laboratorik dilakukan dengan cara pengambilan sampel kerokan kulit dan rambut menggunakan *blade* dan disimpan dalam tabung steril. Sampel dikirim ke Laboratorium Ilmu Penyakit Dalam FKH UGM untuk dilakukan penanaman pada media SDA dan diinkubasikan pada suhu 27°C selama 21 hari. Identifikasi secara makroskopik dilakukan dengan memerhatikan morfologi koloni meliputi warna, bentuk serta struktur permukaan koloni. Identifikasi secara mikroskopik dilakukan dengan pembuatan *slide culture* untuk dilakukan pewarnaan dengan *Lactophenol Cotton Blue* (LPCB). Hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa penyebab dermatomikosis pada 5 ekor kuda di Kabupaten Bantul disebabkan oleh genus *Trichophyton* sebanyak 40%, genus *Penicilium* sebanyak 20%, dan genus *Aspergillus* sebanyak 40%.

Kata kunci : Kuda, dermatomikosis, lesi pada kulit, fungi.

## CLINICAL IDENTIFICATION AND CAUSATIVE ISOLATION OF EQUINE DERMATOMYCOSES IN BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

Dermatomycoses is an inflammatory skin disease often found in horses and yet there are very few information regarding this disease available in Yogyakarta. The incidence of horse dermatomikosis in Special Region of Yogyakarta on 2015 according to reports from Equine Mobile Clinic PORDASI Special Region of Yogyakarta reached 9,36 % or 22 horses of 235 cases of horse disease. The purpose of this research is to identify specific skin lesions and various kinds of fungi that found on the horses infected by dermatomycoses in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Samples for this research were taken from 5 horses which were reported infected by dermatomycoses to the Equine Mobile Clinic PORDASI Special Region of Yogyakarta on April to June 2016. Instruments that used for the research including Wood's a lamp, surgical blade, tweezers, and cool box. Material that used including Saboraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA), Lactophenol Cotton Blue (LPCB), sterile petri dish, sterile tube, sterile cotton, object glass, and cover glass. The method that used in this research is 5 horses in Bantul Regency which were reported infected by dermatomycoses indetified by through a series of veterinary clinical diagnoses procedure comprises of anamneses and physical examinations, including inspection on the clinical signs such as itches, alopecia, erythrematous lesions, scales, crusts and other skin abnormalities then continued by Wood's Lamp inspection to see the fluorescent colour of the lesions. The laboratory diagnostic procedure were done by taking skin scraping samples using surgical blades and keeping the samples in sterile tubes. The sample then sent to the Internal Disease Laboratory Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada to be cultivated in Saboraud Dextrose Agar and incubated for 21 days. Identifications were done by observing the morphology, including the color, shape, and surface structure of the clonies through the microscope. Microscopic identification could also be done by coloring slide cultures with Lactophenol Cotton Blue. It had been determined that dermatomycoses found on 5 horses in Bantul Regency 40% were positive for dermatomycoses by fungi from the genus *Trycophyton*, 20% of the samples were identified to be dermatomycoses positive by genus *Penicilum*, and 40% of the samples positive by the fungi genus *Aspergillus*.

Keywords : Equine, dermatomycoses, skin lesions, fungi.