

INTISARI

BLOOD PROFILE OF CANINE DERMATOPHYTOSIS

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Dermatofitosis adalah penyakit fungal spesifik yang sering meyerang hewan peliharaan. Cara diagnosis yang digunakan adalah berdasarkan tanda-tanda klinis, Wood's Lamp dan kultur fungal. Tetapi, metode-metode ini sering kurang sensitif dan kultur fungal memerlukan waktu yang lama. Profil darah anjing mungkin berubah dengan adanya penyakit dermatofitosis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh dermatofitosis terhadap profil darah pada anjing.

18 anjing yang berbeda jenis, umur dan sex dan menunjukkan gejala klinis dermatitis digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan cara pemeriksaan klinis termasuk skrining dengan Lampu Wood. Sampel keroyakan kulit dari sampel anjing dikultur di Sabouraud dextrose agar pada suhu 25°C dan diobservasi setiap hari selama tiga minggu. Anjing dengan sampel kultur yang positif untuk dermatofitosis diambil darah dan diperiksa. Hasil pengujian darah dibandingkan dengan referensi pada anjing yang sehat.

Tujuh dari 18 dermatitis anjing dalam penelitian ini dikonfirmasi positif menderita dermatofitosis berdasarkan gejala klinis dan isolasi fungal. Hasil pemeriksaan darah didapatkan empat anjing (57.1%) yang mengalami dermatofitosis mempunyai jumlah RBC dan fibrinogen yang rendah. Hasil TPP meningkat untuk 42.9% dari kasus. Empat ekor anjing (57.1%) menunjukkan eosinofilia dan lima anjing (71.4%) menunjukkan limfositosis. Kesimpulannya, eosinofilia dan limfositosis adalah perubahan paling konsisten pada anjing dengan penyakit dermatofitosis.

Kata kunci: Dermatophytosis, anjing, darah, eosinofilia, limfositosis

ABSTRACT

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Dermatophytosis is a specific fungal disease of the skin and is common in pets. Current diagnosis methods are based on clinical signs, Wood's lamp examination and fungal culture. However, these methods are not always sensitive and fungal culture requires a long time. Blood profile may be altered in canines with dermatophytosis. The aim of this study is to investigate blood profile of canine dermatophytosis.

18 dogs of different breed, sex and age with clinical signs of dermatitis were used in this study and examined by clinical examination including Wood's Lamp. Dogs from the sample had skin scraped for fungal culture on Sabouraud dextrose agar, incubated at 25°C and observed daily for three weeks. Suspected dermatophyte colonies were confirmed by macroscopically examining them. Blood samples were also collected from these dogs and processed manually and the results were compared with reference range of healthy dogs.

Seven of the 18 dogs in this study were confirmed dermatophytic based on clinical signs and fungal isolation. Blood results of the dermatophytic dogs showed 57.1% of the samples had decreased RBC and fibrinogen levels. The TPP levels were higher in 42.9% of the cases. There was eosinophilia present in 57.1% of the cases and lymphocytosis in 71.4% of the samples. To conclude eosinophilia and lymphocytosis are the most consistent changes to the blood profile in canine dermatophytosis.

Keywords: Canine dermatophytosis, blood, eosinophilia, lymphocytosis