

## INTISARI

### **DIAGNOSA *CANINE PARVO VIRUS* BERDASARKAN RAPID CPV AG TEST DAN GAMBARAN LEKOSIT PADA ANJING**

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*Canine Parvo Virus* (CPV) merupakan virus penyebab penyakit gastroenteritis akut pada anjing. Metode diagnosa yang sering digunakan oleh kalangan praktisi atau pemilik anjing adalah pemeriksaan total lekosit dan penggunaan *rapid test*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan diagnosa CPV menggunakan *rapid test* dan gambaran darah pada anjing. Sampel yang digunakan adalah darah dan feses anjing suspect CPV. Darah diperiksa dengan metode Benjamin untuk menentukan total lekosit, sedangkan feses untuk uji *rapid test*. Acuan pada pemeriksaan darah adalah terjadinya lekopenia terutama menurunnya jumlah limfosit. Uji *rapid test* indikasi positif ditunjukkan dengan munculnya dua garis pada kit.

Hasil pemeriksaan *rapid test* sebelas sampel anjing suspect CPV didapatkan tujuh anjing positif CPV (63,6%) dan empat anjing negatif CPV (36,4%). Enam (85,7%) dari tujuh pasien positif CPV mengalami lekopenia, sedangkan satu pasien (14,3%) menunjukkan peningkatan total lekosit. Pasien positif CPV memiliki rata-rata total lekosit sebesar 2,31 ribu/mm<sup>3</sup>, jauh dibawah rata-rata total lekosit anjing negatif CPV sebesar 14,47 ribu/mm<sup>3</sup>. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa gambaran lekosit dapat dijadikan alternatif diagnosa jika tidak ada *rapid test*, karena sebagian besar (85,7%) pasien positif *rapid test* mengalami lekopenia sedangkan pasien negatif *rapid test* memiliki gambaran lekosit yang beragam, baik lekopenia maupun lekositosis.

Kata kunci : *Canine Parvovirus* (CPV), pemeriksaan darah, lekopenia, rapid test

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE DIAGNOSE OF CANINE PARVO VIRUS BASED ON RAPID CPV AG TEST AND LEUCOCYTES COUNT ON DOG**

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Canine Parvo Virus (CPV) was a virus, which causing acute gastroenteritis of the dogs. Nowadays, general diagnostic methods used by practitioners or the owner of the dog was total number of leukocytes and rapid test. The aim of this research was to compare the diagnosis of CPV using the rapid test and hematology test in dog. The samples used were blood and feces of suspect CPV's dog. The blood was then checked with Benjamin method for determining total leukocytes, and the feces were used for rapid test. References used in blood test was the occurrence of leukopenia, especially the declining number of lymphocytes. The positive results of rapid test indicated by the appearance of two lines on the kit.

The research results were among eleven samples of suspect CPV dogs diagnose using rapid test show 7 dogs were positive (63.6%) and 4 dogs were negative CPV (36.4%). Six (85.7%) of seven patients showing leukopenia, while one patient (14.3%) showing increase in total leukocytes. CPV positive patients had an average total of 2.31 thousand/mm<sup>3</sup>, far below the average of total leukocyte of dog negative CPV for 14.47 thousand/mm<sup>3</sup>. Based on the research results it could be concluded that total of leukocytes test may be used as an alternative diagnosis for CPV if there was no rapid test available, because most of patients (85.7%) showing leukopenia for positive rapid test, but negative rapid test show various result, like leukopenia and leukocytosis.

**Keywords:** Canine Parvovirus (CPV), hematology, leukopenia, rapid test