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## Lampiran

### 1. Agustin, P.D., dan Mukono (2015)

**GAMBARAN KETERPAPARAN TERHADAP KUCING DENGAN KEJADIAN TOKSOPLOSMOSIS PADA PEMELIHARA DAN BUKAN PEMELIHARA KUCING DI KECAMATAN MULYOREJO, SURABAYA**

**Description Between Cats Exposure with Toxoplasmosis Disease on Cats Owner and Non-Cats Owner in Mulyorejo Subdistrict, Surabaya City**

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**Abstrak:** Toksoplazma merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan Toxoplasma gondii. Toksoplazma bersifat asimpatik dengan gejala non spesifik dan tidak menyakitkan bagi manusia. Penemuan toxoplasmosis pada manusia dapat dilakukan dengan urut serolog untuk metatarsal kastar imunoglobulin M (IgM) dan imunoglobulin G (IgG) serta dengan tes agglutinasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tingkat keterpaparan terhadap kucing dengan kejadian toxoplasmosis pada pemelihara kucing dan bukan pemelihara kucing di Kecamatan Mulyorejo, Kota Surabaya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan sampel darah. Penelitian ini melibatkan 25 responden pemelihara kucing dan 25 responden bukan pemelihara kucing. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan sembahutan. Sampel bukan pemelihara kucing diperoleh dengan mendekati pengunjung pasar kucing sekitar 50% dan para bukan pemelihara kucing sebesar 48%. Hasil tabulasi silang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara pengalaman bertemu dengan kucing dan bukan pemelihara kucing dengan kejadian toxoplasmosis pada pemelihara dan bukan pemelihara kucing di Kecamatan Mulyorejo, Kota Surabaya. Diharapkan masyarakat turut memperhatikan keberadaan kucing liar dan kotoran kucing disekitarnya.

**Kata Kunci:** Pemelihara kucing, bukan pemelihara kucing, kucing, toxoplasmosis

**PENDAHULUAN**  
Indonesia merupakan negara berkembang dengan tingkat pencemaran lingkungan yang cukup tinggi, seperti carang, virus, bakteri, jamur, dan par寄生虫. Karena itu adanya penyakit infeksi 51% penyakit infeksi di Indonesia, yakni malaria, dan malaria, 20% disebabkan Neglected Tropical

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### 2. Andriyani, Rika dan Kiki Megasari (2015)

**Artikel Penelitian**

**Faktor Risiko yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Infeksi Tokoplasma pada Ibu Hamil di RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru Tahun 2010-2013**

Rika Andriyani<sup>1</sup>, Kiki Megasari<sup>2</sup>

**Abstrak**  
Tokoplasmosis pada ibu hamil dapat mengakibatkan kaguguran, berhenti pada bayi yang dilahirkan, hal ini diketahui terjadinya infeksi pada saat bayi dalam kandungan. Berdasarkan SDAK tahun 2007, tercatat 35% ibu hamil mengalami toxoplasma. Tahun 2008 kejadian toxoplasma pada ibu hamil meningkat menjadi 47%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian Tokoplasma pada ibu hamil di RSUD Arifin Achmad Provinsi Riau tahun 2013. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil yang mengalami infeksi toxoplasma yaitu sebanyak 30 orang. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian analitis kuantitatif dengan desain case control. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji chi-square dan multivariat. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa variabel yang berhubungan bermartabat dengan kejadian toxoplasmosis yaitu variabel pendidikan. Hasil analisis multivariat, didapatkan OR dari variabel pendidikan adalah 4,344 (CI 95% : 1.804-16.427) artinya ibu hamil dengan pendidikan rendah beresiko 4 kali mengalami toxoplasmosis daripada ibu hamil yang berpendidikan tinggi.

**Kata kunci:** faktor risiko, ibu hamil, toxoplasma

**Abstract**  
Toxoplasmosis in pregnant women, can lead to miscarriage and death in babies born due to infection by the time the baby in the womb. SDAK 2007, there were 35% of pregnant women experience toxoplasma and in 2008 the incidence of toxoplasmosis in pregnant women increased to 47%. The objective of this study was to determine the risk factors associated with the incidence of toxoplasma in pregnant women at Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru in 2013. Population in this study were all pregnant women who became infected with Toxoplasma as many as 30 people. The entire population of this study serve as a subjects. In this study, in the number of samples of 30 persons (cases) and 30 person group (control). This research used quantitative analytical research with case control design. The data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate with chi-square test and multivariate. The results showed that the variables significantly associated with the incidence of toxoplasmosis is the variable of education. Multivariate analysis of variables obtained OR education is 4.344 (95% CI 1.804-16.427) means that pregnant women with low education are at risk 4 times suffered from toxoplasmosis in pregnant women with high education.

**Keywords:** risk factor, pregnant woman, toxoplasma

Jurnal Kesehatan Anak-anak, 2013, 4(2)

### 3. Beugnet, F. dan Moreau Y (2015)

*Rev Sci Tech Off Epiz*, 2015, 34 (2), 627-639

**Babesiosis**

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**Summary**  
Babesiosis is a disease caused by infection of the erythrocytes of mammals by Babesia species, which are Apicomplexa protozoa belonging to the suborder Piroplasmida. Babesia species are different from Plasmodium species, which can also infect white blood cells and endothelial cells. Babesiosis is one of the most important tick-borne infections of domestic and wild mammals and poultry worldwide. Babesiosis has been described in many countries and practitioners around the world. It is an increasing problem worldwide because of the expansion of tick habitats and the increased mobility of animals, which promote the spread of parasites. Babesiosis is mainly transmitted by ticks, except for exceptionally, infect humans, especially splenectomized or immunocompromised individuals. The majority of human cases involve *B. microti* and/or *B. rosseli*, but human babesiosis can also be caused by *B. divergens* and/or *B. bovis*, or by *Babesia* related to *B. odocoilei*, which infect cervids. The majority of new developments, in regard to taxonomy, epidemiology, pathogenesis and control, concern equine babesiosis, whereas babesiosis in horses or cattle retain the classic description, therefore the focus of this article will be infection in dogs.

**Keywords**  
Babesiosis - Control - Dog - Pathogenesis - Taxonomy

**Introduction**

Babesiosis is caused by the infection of mammals by Babesia, an Apicomplexa protozoan belonging to the suborder Piroplasmida and family Babesiidae. The name comes from the Greek word *babs* meaning to distort in sharp and early 1889 by the German physician Rudolf Leishman, who described the first species of Babesia in cattle. The family includes over 100 species of protozoans on the basis of their exclusive invasion of erythrocytes in their life cycle, which is different from Plasmodium rather than by schizonts and lack the hemocysts produced by the closely related genus Plasmodium. The fact that most Babesia species are very specific to their vector allows differentiation from the Thelmitidae (Thelmitidae and Cyanozidae), which can also infect white blood cells and even the endothelial cells of blood vessels. Both the Thelmitidae and Babesiidae can be found in placental mammals and cause babesiosis. This paper will focus only on Babesia spp. (with the exception of *B. divergens*, which appears small and has been isolated from deer and moose, and large Babesia). Nevertheless, a few parasites are in a borderline situation and for this reason referred to Babesiidae or Thelmitidae.

Babesiosis is one of the most important tick-borne infectious diseases of domestic and wild mammals and has for many years been a challenge for veterinary practitioners around the world (Table 1). Babesia species are considered very specific and cannot infect a wide range of hosts (Table 1). Babesiosis is an increasing problem worldwide because of the expansion of tick habitats and the increased mobility of animals, which promote the spread of parasites into new geographical areas (2, 3).

Traditionally Babesia were classified on the basis of their morphology, host/vector specificity and susceptibility to drugs. Pragmatically they are divided into the small Babesia group (1-2.5 µm), the intermediate Babesia group (*B. microti* and *B. rosseli*), and the large Babesia group (2.5-5.0 µm), including *B. lewi*, *B. ovis* and *B. canis*. This classification is based on morphological features and characterization based on nuclear small subunit ribosomal RNA gene (18S rRNA) sequences, which shows that the intermediate Babesia group is more closely related to each other with the small Babesia being more closely related to *Babesia* spp. (with the exception of *B. divergens*, which appears small and has been isolated from deer and moose, and large Babesia). Molecular genetic analyses can clarify the somewhat confused phylogenetic situation, but sometimes result in the emergence of new species or new groups. It is

### 4. Gandahusada, Sriasi (2006)

**PARASITOLOGI KEDOKTERAN**

**Editor**  
**dr. Sriasi Gandahusada**  
**drs. Harry D Ilahude**  
**dr. Wita Pribadi**

**Edisi Kedua**



Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia

## 5. Hanafiah, et al (2017)



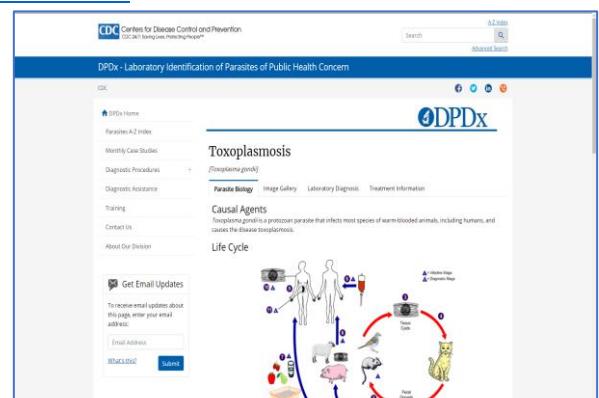
## 6. Hanafiah, Muhammad et al (2015)



## 7. Hardi, Esti Handayani (2015)



<http://www.cdc.gov/dpdx/toxoplasmosis/index.html>



## 9. Jin, RM. et al. (2017)

**HHS Public Access**  
Author manuscript  
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**Regulatory T cells promote myositis and muscle damage in *Toxoplasma gondii* infection**

Richard M. Jin<sup>1</sup>, Sarah J. Blair<sup>1</sup>, Jordan Warunek<sup>2</sup>, Reid R. Heffner<sup>1</sup>, Ira J. Blader<sup>1</sup>, and Elizabeth A. Wichter<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, USA  
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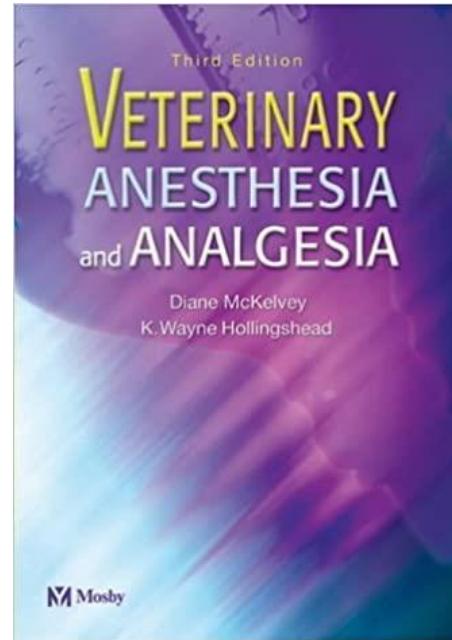
**Abstract**  
The coordination of macrophage polarization is essential for the robust regenerative potential of skeletal muscle. Repair begins with an inflammatory monocyte/pro-inflammatory macrophage (M1)-mediated phase followed by progression to a pro-regenerative (M2) phenotype. Recently, regulatory T cells (Tregs) have emerged as a necessity for this M1 to M2 transition. Here, we report that chronic infection with the protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii* causes a non-resolving Th1 myositis with prolonged tissue damage associated with persistent M1 accumulation. Surprisingly, Treg ablation during chronic infection rescues macrophage homeostasis and skeletal muscle fiber regeneration showing that Tregs can directly contribute to muscle damage. This study provides evidence that Tregs, which are often considered by the parasite could lead to a pathophysiological role for Tregs. As such, these findings should be considered when tailoring therapies directed at Tregs in inflammatory settings.

**Keywords**  
Tregs, Macrophages, Infectious Myositis

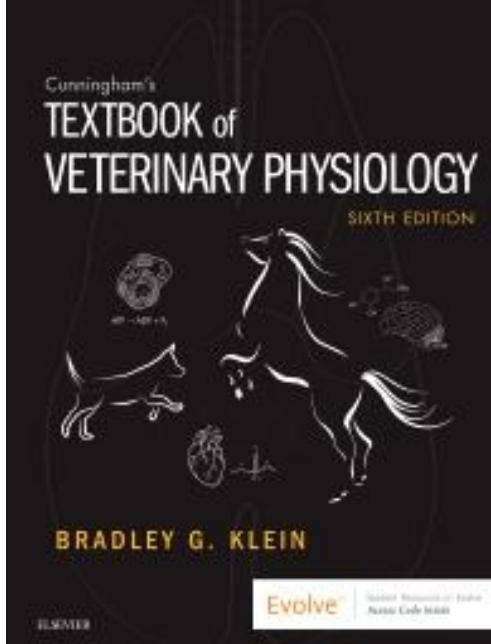
**Introduction**  
The current paradigm for muscle repair is based on the sequential and discrete actions of infiltrating monocytes/pro-inflammatory macrophages (M1M) and pro-regenerative macrophages (M2) (1–3). M1M mediate the acute inflammatory phase of repair by production ofytic factors to break down necrotic cells, phagocytosis of cellular debris, and satellite cell recruitment, a population of myofibroblast precursor cells (2, 4, 5). M2 facilitate a reparative phase that involves myofibroblast differentiation, extracellular matrix remodeling products such as collagen matrix enzymes. Critically, the M1M to M2 balance in the muscle environment drives both the path and efficiency of repair (1, 2, 6). Prolonged M1M presence during muscle injury may lead to delayed or aberrant repair (7–10).

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Disclosures: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

## 11. McKelvey (2003)



## 10. Klein, Bradley G. (2006)



## 12. Mursalin, M. Fadhlullah (2018)

Jurnal Agrivetnern, Juni 2018, Vol. 14 No. 1 ISSN 1858-4339

**DETEKSI TOXOPLASMA GONDII PADA KUCING DOMESTIK (FELIS DOMESTICA) DENGAN METODE RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST DAN METODE APUNG**

DETECTION OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN DOMESTIC CATS (FELIS DOMESTICA) BY RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST METHOD AND FLOATING METHOD

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**ABSTRAK**  
Toxoplasmosis merupakan penyakit zoonosis yang disebabkan oleh protozoa *Toxoplasma gondii*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi infeksi *Toxoplasma gondii* pada kucing domestik dengan metode rapid diagnostic test dan metode apung. Penelitian dilakukan di Klinik Hewan Pendidikan Universitas Hasanuddin. Berdasarkan perhitungan besaran sampel diperlukan sebanyak 20 ekor kucing yang diambil spesimen berupa darah dan feces dari setiap kucing. Dengan metode rapid diagnostic test sampel darah diperlukan dengan jumlah spesimen yang sama dengan metode apung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode apung mendekati dengan hasil metode rapid diagnostic test terhadap 1 ekor yang positif antibodi Toxoplasmosis dan metode apung tidak ditemukan oksikta *Toxoplasma gondii* pada feces kucing. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini bahwa deteksi *Toxoplasma gondii* dengan metode apung memiliki sensivitas dan keakuratan yang lebih baik dibandingkan penerapan feces menggunakan metode apung.

**Kata kunci :** kucing domestik, toxoplasma gondii, rapid diagnostic test, metode apung

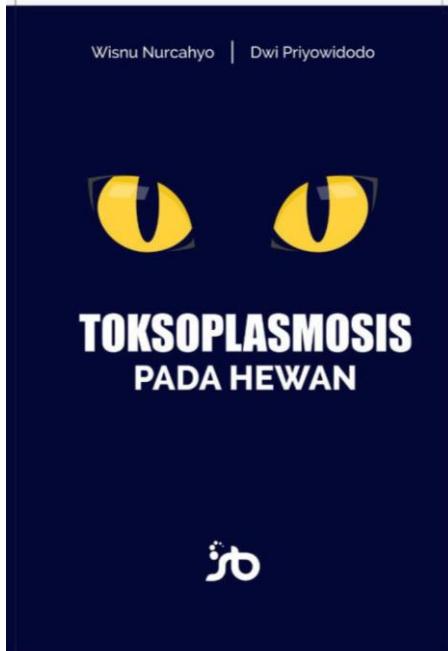
**ABSTRACT**  
Toxoplasmosis is a zoonotic disease caused by the protozoa *Toxoplasma gondii*. This research aims to see the prevalence of *Toxoplasma gondii* that attacks the domestic cat with rapid diagnostic test method and floating method. The research was conducted at Animal Education clinic of Hasanuddin University. Based on the calculation of the sample size obtained as many as 20 cats taken specimens of blood and feces. Blood samples were examined with rapid diagnostic test method and floating method with the same amount. The results of this study showed blood samples examined with rapid diagnostic test there was a cat that had positive Toxoplasmosis antibodies and floating method not found oksikta *Toxoplasma gondii* on cat feces. The conclusion of this research is that detection of *Toxoplasma gondii* by examination using rapid diagnostic test has more sensitivity and accuracy than using floating method.

**Keywords :** domestic cat, rapid diagnostic test, *Toxoplasma gondii*, floating method

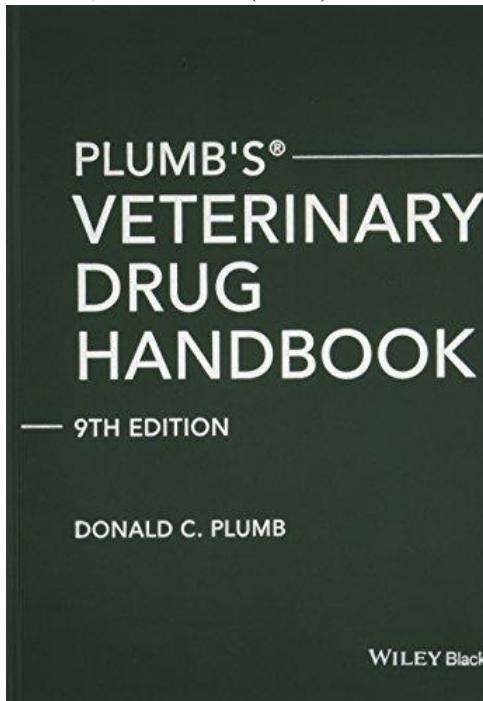
PENDAHULUAN

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13. Nurcahyo, Wisnu (2019)



14. Plumb, Donald. C (2011)



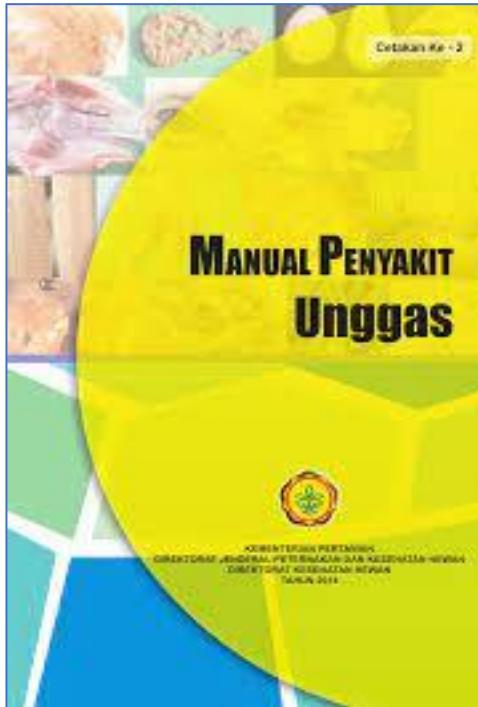
15. Pradana, Ricko Ardy (2016)

A screenshot of a computer screen displaying a web page from 'dokter-hewan.net'. The main heading is 'Bagaimana cara dokter hewan menegakkan diagnosa?'. Below the heading is a text excerpt and a small image of a person. On the right side of the screen, there is a sidebar with various links and a sign-up form for 'TMGM'.

16. Primarizky, Handany *et al* (2012)

A screenshot of a journal article abstract. The title is 'Laporan Kasus: Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD) pada Kucing'. It includes authors 'Hardany Primarizky<sup>1</sup>, Nandi Novanto<sup>2</sup>, Anita Ikawati<sup>2</sup>', and institutions 'Departemen Klinik Veteriner, Mahasiswa PGH FKH Universitas Airlangga, Jl. Mulyorejo Kampus C Unair Surabaya, Telepon : 031-5927832; e-mail : kikken.zeyra@gmail.com'. The abstract discusses a case of PKD in a cat named Hajime, mentioning symptoms like polyuria, polydipsia, and hypertension, and concluding with a prognosis of death.

## 17. Pudjiatmoko (2014)



## 18. Quintero-Betancourt et al (2002)

Review article

### Cryptosporidium parvum and Cyclospora cayetanensis: a review of laboratory methods for detection of these waterborne parasites

Walter Quintero-Betancourt<sup>a</sup>, Emily R Peele<sup>b</sup>, Jean B Rose<sup>a,b</sup>

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#### Abstract

*Cryptosporidium* and *Cyclospora* are obligate, intracellular, coccidian protozoa parasites that infest the gastrointestinal tract of humans and animals causing severe diarrhea illness. In this paper, we present an overview of the conventional and more novel techniques that are currently available to detect *Cryptosporidium* and *Cyclospora* in water. Conventional techniques and new immunological and genetic/molecular methods make it possible to assess the occurrence, prevalence, virulence, to a lesser extent, viability, levels, and sources of waterborne protozoa. Concentration, purification, and detection are the three key steps in all methods that have been approved for routine monitoring of waterborne oocysts. These steps have been optimized to such an extent that low levels of naturally occurring *Cryptosporidium* oocysts can be efficiently recovered from water. The filtration systems developed in the US and Europe trap oocysts more effectively and are part of the standard methodologies for environmental monitoring of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in source and treated water. Purification techniques such as immunomagnetic separation and flow cytometry with fluorescent activated cell sorting impart high capture efficiency

## 19. Rahmiati, D.U. (2020)



## 20. Ristiyanto, D.T. et al (2004)

### KEANEKARAGAMAN ECTOPARASIT PADA TIKUS RUMAH *RATTUS TANEZUMI* DAN TIKUS POLINESIA *RATTUS EXULANS* DI DAERAH ENZOOTIK PS LERENG GUNUNG MERAPI, JAWA TENGAH

Ristiyanto\*, Damar T.B\*, Farida D.H\*, Somantri Notosadarmo\*\*

**Abstract.** Study on ectoparasites and index diversity of ectoparasite species of roof rat *Rattus rattus* and Polynesian rat *Rattus exulans* in the slopes of Mount Merapi, Solo and Croya in Sleman, Yogyakarta district, Central Java was conducted from May–December 2000. The aim of this study was to encounter the poly-ectoparasitism and index diversity of ectoparasite species in *Rattus tanezumi* and *Rattus exulans*. Five groups of ectoparasites found in the bodies of roof rats and Polynesian rats were collected, ticks, fleas, mites, lice and leeches. In the bodies of *Rattus tanezumi* were found 10 species of ectoparasites. They were 2 species of fleas, *Xenopsylla cheopis* and *Sirostomus coppsius*, 2 species of lice *Pediculus sp.* and *Opogona sp.*, 1 species of chiggers *Lepidoglyphus longirostris*, 1 species of tick *Ixodes sp.*, whereas in the bodies of polynesian rat *Rattus exulans* were found all of species ectoparasites, except chiggers. All ticks found in both species of rats were *Ixodes ricinus* and *Celites pilosus*. Fleas found in the bodies of *Rattus exulans*. Poly-ectoparasitism and index diversity of ectoparasites species on the bodies *Rattus tanezumi* and *Rattus exulans* (male and female) in domestic and peridomestic habitat in slope of Mount Merapi, Central Java were not different significantly.

\*Keywords : ectoparasites of rats, poly-ectoparasite and index diversity

#### PENDAHULUAN

Ektoparasit (ektoparasi) merupakan parasit yang berdahakan tempat manifester parasitasinya terdapat di permukaan luar tubuh inang, termasuk di luar-lang dalam kulit atau ruang telinga har. Ketopopasi pada manusia dan hewan merupakan parasit tidak statik pada tubuh inang, tetapi datang – pergi di tubuh inang. Adanya sifat berpindah inang, tentu tidak berarti siklus tidak mempunyai pengaruh terhadap inang. Seperti para lainnya, ektoparasi juga memiliki spesifikasi inang, misalnya spesifikasi pada organ dan jaringan.

Proses preferensi ektoparasi terhadap inang antara lain melalui fenomena adaptasi, baik adaptasi morfologis maupun biologis yang kompleks. Proses ini dapat disebut dengan istilah kemandirian. Secara teratur, kemadian diperlukan kepada progeny. Menurut teori heterogenitas, ektoparasi akan menyerang inang dengan cara berbeda, jenjang dan sejauhnya (Brotowidjyo, 1987). Walupun ektoparasi memiliki tingkat untuk kelangsungan hidupnya, namun bukan berarti pada akhirnya tersebut hanya terbatas kelompok

ektoparasi yang sejenis. Weber (1982), memunculkan dua kelompok arthropoda ektoparasi, yaitu serangga (prial dan jangkrik) dan capak pada rodensia, khususnya tikus, baik tikus domestik, peridomestik, maupun silvanik.

Kelompok ektoparasi pada tikus terdiri dari beberapa makhluk dan makhluk jaringan tertentu. Hasil penelitian mikrodistorsi ektoparasi pada tikus oleh Ristiyanto (1998) menunjukkan bahwa, tikus pada lingkungan perdesaan dan perkotaan mendapat punggung dan perut, capak di telur, larva tungau di dalam ruang telinga, dan pada bagian ekstremitas. Makhluk-makhluk terdistribusi di seluruh tubuh, kecuali sirip. Ditunjukkan pada balaha pada tubuh tikus ditemukan pada familia (Oecophyllidae, Laelapsidae, Macrocheilidae, Acalypidae, dan Cheyletidae), dengan 8 jenis ectoparasi, familia Trombiculidae dengan 9 jenis, familia Leptopholidae dengan 1 jenis capak, familia Hippoboscidae dengan 2 jenis kuku, dan 4 jenis pingkal dari 3 familia (Pedicidae, Procyopidae, Hystrichopidae). Menurut Brotowidjyo (1987), fauna ektoparasi pada Balai Penelitian Veterinari dan Ressources Penyakit Selatiga

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## 21. Saputro, DT *et al* (2015)

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### SISTEM PAKAR UNTUK MENENTUKAN PENYAKIT KUCING MENGGUNAKAN METODE CERTAINTY FACTOR

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**Abstract:** Contagious cat disease is one type of disease that is often infecting cats. Contagious diseases are part of the diseases that can come from salts, food, bacteria, viruses, fungi, and also indirectly from other cats and humans. An infectious disease is caused by various factors, namely protozoa, viruses, bacteria and fungi, the effects of nutrients and the environment. In the absence of quickly and precise treatment, it will lead to the transmission of the disease to other cats and people, especially it can cause death cats. Based on the problem above, we developed an expert system using certainty factor method. The system was developed because there has not been any application for the dealing with identification of the diseases of cats. This expert system utilizes the certainty factor to determine any symptoms experienced by cats. The system will equate with the existing rules. The system will provide diagnosis of the cat's illness. Based on the experiment, it is evident that the expert system is able to determine cat diseases with accuracy of 93.3%. The results were obtained from testing of 30 tested cases done by vets.

**Keywords:** Feline Diseases, Certainty Factor, Expert System

Kucing (*felis silvestris catus*) adalah sejenis karnivora, kucing merupakan hewan peddarahan sebagai hewan yang memakan ikan, mayang atau ikan. Akhirnya kucing memakan mayang yang sangat licet, ramah terhadap manusia, mudah dipelihara dan bisa menikmati tentang hidup. Banyak penyakit yang dapat ketusakan untuk kucing khasnya ketika sakit, namun untuk tetap menjaga agar kucing pemeliharaan mereka ketahui yang hak pemeliharaan harus dilakukan dengan benar dan matang. Kucing tersebut agar tidak terserang penyakit sehingga penyakit tersebut tidak menular kepada kucing lainnya. Meski Dr. Wimiek Muisen, Yogyakarta, M.Kes. penyaku tersebut disebabkan pada protozoa, virus, bakteri dan jamur, jika kucing sudah terserang penyakit maka, nantinya bentuknya langsung pada kesehatan yang berkurang. Untuk itu penting mengamati para pemelihara kucing jika tidak dilakukan tindakan awal.

Sosial media adalah untuk mengintip pemasaran kesehatan yang dapat dilihat oleh pemelihara kucing yang tidak tergantung dengan waktu dan tempat. Akhirnya yang untuk memberikan informasi kepada hewan peliharaan sebesar Rp. 100.000 sampai dengan Rp. 150.000 untuk sekali konsultasi, karena tersebut tidak dilakukan tindakan awal.

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**METODE CERTAINTY FACTOR**

Menurut M. Amin (2005) metode yang berhubungan dengan kepuasan adalah certainty factor. Faktor kepuasan certainty factor menyatakan kepercayaan dalam sebuah

termasuk bayangan pemerkasaan dan tindakan amanah dipercaya pada saat pemerkasaan dilakukan seharusnya agar hasil yang dihasilkan benar dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Kucing pada saat ke dokter hewan. Interaksi yang terjadi dalam media konsultasi ini berdasarkan tanggapan dan pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh konsultan. Kucing merupakan perawatan yang terjadi ketika pakar menantikan mereka respond.

Sistem pakar dapat digunakan oleh pemelihara hewan kucing untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai penyakit yang dialami kucing, seperti memberikan penjelasan terhadap langkah yang diambil dan memberikan saran atau sarana atau pengobatan yang diperlukan. Dengan adanya sistem pakar ini maka akan mendapatkan status kesehatan dengan cara menentukan penyakit kucing berdasarkan gejala-gejala yang dialami kucing. Setelah mendapatkan informasi dan hasil pengendalian dan solusi pengobatan yang harus dilakukan untuk membantu kinerja serta ketepatan dalam menentukan penyakit yang dialami oleh seorang pakar.

**Abstract:** Prevalence and Intensity of Ectoparasites in Pet Dogs (*Canis familiaris Linnaeus, 1758*) in Muara Badak Sub-District, Kalimantan Timur. The closeness of a pet dog to its owner is the main reason for the presence of ectoparasites in dogs. One of the causes of dog health disorders is the presence of ectoparasites in the body. The purposes study were to know of ectoparasites are found in pet dog populations. The method used is a survey and directly collection of ectoparasites at 30 pet dogs. The results of study obtained are 4 species of ectoparasites that attack pet dogs are namely *Ctenocephalides canis*, *Boophilus sp.*, *Trichodectes canis* and *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. The part of the body which most often infested with ectoparasites is body part followed by head and at least legs. The prevalence of ectoparasites in the acquired pet dog population is *Ctenocephalides canis* which is 90%, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* 67%, *Trichodectes canis* 57% and the lowest in *Boophilus sp.* 43.3%. The ectoparasites intensity in the pet dog population obtained was *Trichodectes canis* 22 ind/dog, *Ctenocephalides canis* 8 ind/dog, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* 4 ind/dog and *Boophilus sp.* are 3 ind/dog.

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Prevalensi dan Intensitas Ektoparasit Pada Anjing Peliharaan (*Canis familiaris*) di Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

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**Keywords:** ectoparasites, Muara Badak, pet dog

Abstrak: Prevalensi dan Intensitas Ektoparasit Pada Anjing Peliharaan (*Canis familiaris Linnaeus, 1758*) di Muara Badak Sub-District, Kalimantan Timur. Kedekatan antara pemilik dengan hewan peliharaannya merupakan faktor utama untuk adanya eksoparasit pada hewan peliharaan. Salah satu penyebab kondisi kesehatan hewan peliharaan buruk adalah eksoparasit dalam tubuh. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui eksoparasit yang ditemukan pada populasi anjing peliharaan. Metode yang digunakan adalah survei dan pengumpulan eksoparasit secara langsung pada 30 eksemplar anjing peliharaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 4 spesies eksoparasit yang menyerang hewan peliharaan yaitu *Ctenocephalides canis*, *Boophilus sp.*, *Trichodectes canis* dan *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. Bagian tubuh yang paling banyak dihinggapi eksoparasit adalah bagian tubuh yang dikritik oleh kepala dan kakinya. Bagian tubuh yang paling banyak dihinggapi eksoparasit pada populasi anjing peliharaan yang dipertanyakan adalah bagian tubuh yang dikritik oleh kepala dan kakinya. Prevalensi eksoparasit pada populasi anjing peliharaan yang dipertanyakan adalah *Ctenocephalides canis* 90%, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* 67%, *Trichodectes canis* 57% dan prevalensi di *Boophilus sp.* 43.3%. Intensitas eksoparasit pada populasi anjing peliharaan yang dipertanyakan adalah *Trichodectes canis* 22 ind/dog, *Ctenocephalides canis* 8 ind/dog, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* 4 ind/dog dan *Boophilus sp.* adalah 3 ind/dog.

**Kata kunci:** anjing peliharaan, eksoparasit, Muara Badak

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## 22. Schoeman, JP. (2006)

COMPANION ANIMAL PRACTICE



### Disease risks for the travelling pet: Babesiosis

JOHAN SCHOE MAN AND ANDREW LESEWITZ

**BABESIOSIS** is a tickborne disease affecting humans and many domestic and wild animals. Domestic species showing appreciable morbidity and mortality include dogs, cats, horses, cattle, deer, humans. Both canine and feline babesiosis are zoonoses characterized by chronic or subclinical to parasitic and fatal, depending on the virulence of the Babesia species present and the susceptibility of the host. Feline babesiosis has a more acute course than canine babesiosis. This article reviews the epidemiology and clinical presentation of babesiosis in the feline host and discusses the epidemiology and clinical presentation of the disease and reviews current knowledge regarding its diagnosis and treatment.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY

Babesiosis is a disease of worldwide significance and was first recognized in 1888 as a cause of fever, malaise, and anemia in humans. The genus *Babesia* readily parasitizes the red blood cells of dogs and cats, causing progressive anaemia.

**Canine babesiosis** has been reported in two forms, both exhibiting a worldwide distribution (see later on page 386). *Babesia canis* and *Babesia microti* are the most common forms of canine babesiosis. *Babesia microti* is found in the USA (large babesia) and *Babesia gibsoni* and *Babesia ovis* (small babesia) have been documented to affect dogs. *Babesia microti* and *Babesia gibsoni* are antigenically distinct, transmitted by different vectors and differ widely in pathogenicity and geographic distribution.

■ **BABESIA CANIS** is the least pathogenic, occurs in Europe, Australia, Japan, Brazil, South Africa and the USA. It is a chronic disease in adult dogs, no severe disease in some puppies.

■ **BABESIA CANIS** is widespread in Europe (after 1990 about 4000 dogs per year in France alone), Asia and Africa. The most pathogenic form is in South Africa and Asia.

■ **BABESIA CANIS** occurs predominantly in southern Africa and is considered the most virulent of the babesiae.

Importantly, PCR analysis has shown that the best defense against these parasites are the same antibodies, and many referring to them as *B. vogeli*, *B. vogeli* and *B. canis*. To avoid confusion with the older *B. canis*

species names, the newer names are used.

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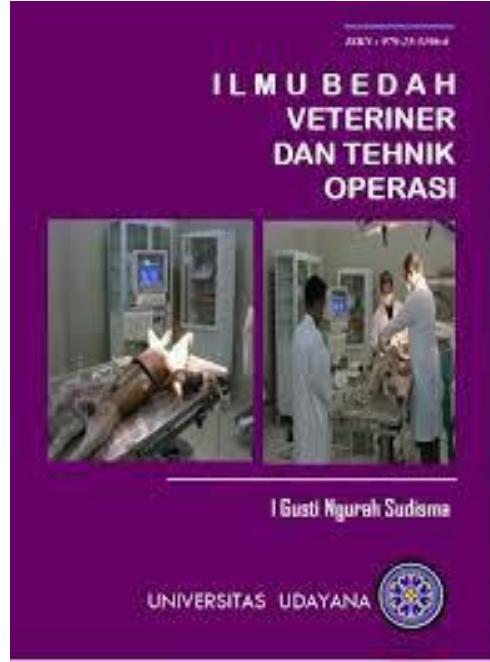
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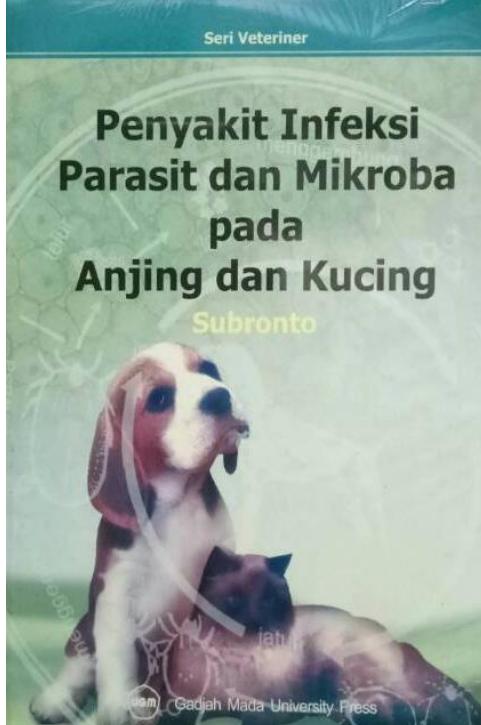
## 25. Suartha, I.N., (2010)



## 27. Sudisma (2006)



## 26. Subronto (2010)



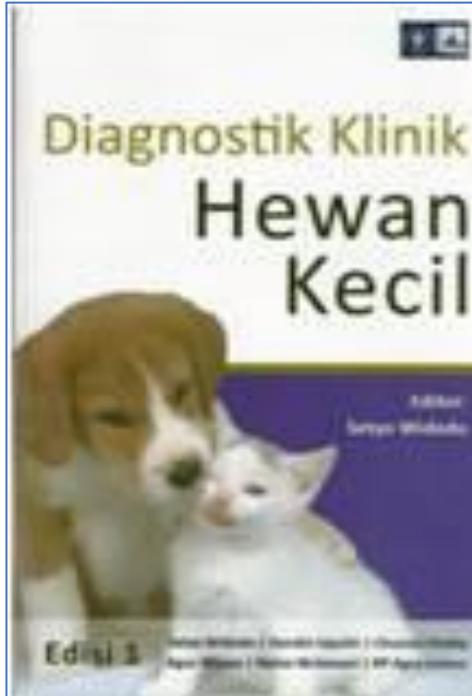
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29. Wahyuni, Sri (2013)



30. Widodo, S *et al* (2014)



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Laporan Kasus/Case Study:

**Kejadian dan Terapi Babesiosis dengan Clindamycin pada Kucing**  
*(THE INCIDENCE AND TREATMENT OF BABESIOSIS WITH CLINDAMYCIN IN CAT)*

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**ABSTRAK**  
Lima ekor pasien kucing yang datang ke Klinik Hewan Cimanggu Bogor, diperoleh anamnesis lemah, anoreksia, diare, dan konstipasi. Pada pemeriksaan fisik ditunjukkan siklus hidup seluruhnya normal. Pada pemeriksaan labaratorium didapat hasil abnormal pada sel darah merah. Pada pemeriksaan ulas darah dimulai parast dari di dalam sel darah merah yang dilengkapi Babesia sp., dan pada setu sel darah merah didapat hasil abnormal pada sel darah putih. Pada pemeriksaan labaratorium didapat hasil abnormal pada sel darah putih yang dilengkapi Babesia sp. dan pada setu sel darah putih didapat hasil abnormal pada sel darah merah. Sebelum dilakukan terapi dilakukan penghitungan persentase parasitemia dan setelah setiap kali darah merah, hemodilusi dilakukan terhadap dengan pemakaian citrullin 10 mg/kg per hari selama sepekan. Pengukuran persentase parasitemia dilakukan sepanjang sehari selama tiga minggu. Pemeriksaan ulang ulas darah perifer untuk penghitungan persentase parasitemia dilakukan sepanjang sehari selama tiga minggu. Pada akhirnya didapat hasil bahwa persentase parasitemia turun drastis. Namun, beberapa tidak mempunyai penurunan parasitemia, tetapi terjadi perubahan morfolog parast yang merupakan indikasi parast tidak aktif. Dengan adanya perubahan parasitemia yang mengalami gejala klinis dan hewan immunitas menyajikan perbaikan kondisi. Clindamycin bekerja menghambat sinthesis ribosom pada sel parast, sehingga sel parast tidak dapat melakukan sinthesis ribosom namun tidak mengeliminasi parast secara cepat dari darah perifer. Pemberian clindamycin pada kucing pendek waktu belum cukup menginduksi siklus ekta samping.

Kata-kata kunci: Babesia sp, clindamycin, anemia, thrombocytopenia, parasitemia.

**ABSTRACT**  
The patients 5 cats, came to "Klinik Hewan Cimanggu" complaints from the clients were including listlessness, anorexia, diarrhea, and constipation. From the Physical examination they showed a pale mucous membrane, hyperesthesia on sclera, larger of cranial abdominal. Laboratory finding on blood smear showed abnormalities on red blood cells. In blood smear Babesia sp. was found in red blood cells and in white blood cells. Before treatment done, the percentage of parasitemia calculated and after treatment done, hemodilution was done with citrulline 10 mg/kg/day for 7 days. Parasitemia percentage was measured during and after treatment. In general they had demonstrated the decrease of parasitemia level. Some of them did not show decrease of parasitemia, but there was morphological changes of parasites that indicate inactive condition of parasites. The decrease of parasitemia level or the morphological changes of parasites indicated that the development of parasitemia level has been depressed, so the clinical signs disappeared and the animal's immunity was improved. It believed that the decrease of parasitemia was synthesize in ribosome causing the damage to the parasite, but it will not eliminate the parasites rapidly from peripheral blood. The Clindamycin treatment on cats with babesiosis will not induce the side effects.

Keywords: Babesia sp, clindamycin, anemia, thrombocytopenia, parasitemia.

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