

Penelitian toxocara canis dan toxocara cati di Jakarta

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Abstrak

[Ruang lingkup dan cara penelitian Toxocara canis dan T. cati merupakan penyebab utama visceral larva migrans. Penyakit ini dikaitkan dengan adanya hubungan erat antara manusia dengan peliharaannya yaitu anjing dan kucing. Banyak kasus visceral larva migrans dilaporkan di luar negeri sedangkan di Indonesia sampai sekarang belum ada laporan mengenai penyakit tersebut.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui prevalensi Toxocara pada anjing dan kucing yang merupakan sumber infeksi bagi manusia dan melakukan studi deskriptif mengenai morfologi Toxocara yang ditemukan di Indonesia. Pengumpulan sampel dilakukan secara selektif dan pemeriksaan tinja anjing dan kucing dilakukan dengan teknik langsung dan cara sedimentasi. Anjing dan kucing yang tinjanya positif dengan telur Toxocara diberi obat pirantel pamoat untuk memperoleh cacing dewasa. Kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan telur dan cacing dewasa guna mempelajari morfologinya.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan: Telah diperiksa 60 ekor anjing dan 100 ekor kucing. Prevalensi T. canis pada anjing 38,3% dan T. cati pada kucing 26,0%. Tidak ditemukan infeksi campur antara kedua jenis cacing balk pada anjing maupun pada kucing. Ukuran telur T. canis $90,25 \pm 5,95 \mu \times 78,8 \pm 5,4 \mu$ dan telur T. cati $77,39 \pm 4,6 \mu \times 65,57 \pm 8,07 \mu$. Telur T. canis lebih besar daripada telur T. cati. Hasil pemeriksaan morfologi cacing dewasa: panjang tubuh T. canis jantan lebih panjang daripada panjang tubuh T. cati jantan; alae T. cati lebih lebar daripada alae T. canis; esofagus, ventrikel dan spikula T. cati lebih panjang. Kesimpulannya ialah prevalensi T. canis 38,3% dan T. cati 26,0%; tidak terdapat infeksi campur; morfologi telur dan cacing dewasa T. canis dan T. cati berbeda.

, Study on Toxocara Canis and Toxocara Cati in Jakarta Scope and Method of Study: Toxocara canis and Toxocara cati are the principal etiology of visceral larva migrans. This disease in man is due to the existence of a close relationship between man and domestic animals, namely dogs and cats. In the literature many cases of visceral larva migrans have been reported, but up to now, there is no report of this disease in Indonesia. The aim of this study is: to determine the pre-valence rate of Toxocara infection in dogs and cats which are the source of human, to carry out a descriptive study and to compare the morphology of the eggs and the adult worm of Toxocara found in this study. Sampling were done selectively. Faecal specimens from each animal were examined by direct and sedimentation methods. Those dogs and cats whose faeces showed positive Toxocara eggs were given pyrantel pamoate to obtain the adult worms. The morphology of the eggs

and adult worms of *Toxocara canis* and *Toxocara cati* were studied.

Findings and Conclusions: In this study faecal specimens from 60 dogs and 100 cats have been examined. The prevalence rate of *T. canis* in dogs was 38,3% and that of *T. cati* was 26,0.- No mixed infection could be found. *T. canis* eggs measured: $90,25 \pm 5,97$ u by $78,8 \pm 5,40$ u, while *T. cati* were $77,39 \pm 8,07$ u. Thus the *T. canis* eggs were larger than the eggs of *T. cati*. the results of the morphological study of the adult worms were as follows: the body length of males *T. canis* was longer than the males of *T. cati*, *T. cati* alae were broader than those of *T. canis*, while the length of the esophagus of *T. cati* was longer than that of *T. canis*. It was concluded in this study that the prevalence rate of *T. canis* and *T. cati* was respectively 38,3% and 26,0%. No mixed infection of *T. canis* and *T. cati* could be found in dogs as well as in cats. The result of the morphological study of *T. canis* eggs and adult worms differed from that of *T. cati*.

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