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Prevalence Of Stomatitis In Cats At The Animal Health Center (Puskeswan) Of Gorontalo City Period July - September 2024

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to measure the incidence rate (prevalence) of stomatitis cases in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Animal Health Center (Puskeswan). Stomatitis is inflammation of the oral cavity, gums and tongue accompanied by ulcers and necrosis. The samples examined were cats that had stomatitis and sought treatment at the Gorontalo City Health Center from July to September 2024. The examination method was to examine the patient's ambulator. The patient's ambulator is the first record when the patient is handled. Cat patients who come have an anemsa by asking the animal owner several questions, which are then recorded in the ambulator. After the patient's analysis is carried out, a physical examination is carried out by measuring body temperature, listening to the respiratory tract using a microscope, which aims to find out whether only the digestive system is affected or whether the respiratory system has been attacked. The mouth is then opened to determine the condition of the inside of the mouth. The parts observed include the upper lower lip, upper and lower tongue, right and left gums, the roof of the mouth and the patient's teeth. The prevalence of stomatitis in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Health Center was calculated by dividing the number of patients treated during July to September 2024 by one hundred percent. The data was then analyzed descriptively. The prevalence of Stomatitis in cats receiving treatment from July to September at the Gorontalo City Health Center was 35,35%.

Keyword: Prevalence, Stomatitis, Cats, Gorontalo

INTRODUCTION

Cats are one of the favorite animals that are bred for various purposes, but the main goal is to bring happiness to humans. As pets, cats have their own attraction because of their various

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body shapes, eyes, and hair colors (Andarini et al., 2021). Pet cats (Felis catus) are pets that have been domesticated more than 9,000 years ago (Driscoll et al., 2007). In cats, the most commonly diagnosed disease problems or disorders are disorders in the condition of the area around the mouth both on the tongue, gums and lips (Johnston, 2012). The causative factors can be very diverse, ranging from the attachment of fish bones, chicken bones or other bony animals, bacteria, and viruses. The impact is usually that cats do not want to eat. If it lasts for a long time, hypersalivation will appear and emit a bad odor in the mouth. The cat will then become dehydrated and in the final stages the cat will die.

Handling cases of stomatitis can be done by providing causative drugs, symptomatic drugs and supportive drugs. In mild cases of stomatitis, you can give all three drugs either through injections, oral medications and oral ointments. However, in severe cases, usually cats will be given intravenous fluids and usually cat patients will be hospitalized within a few days to get direct observation from the doctor. Severe stomatitis is usually caused by a deadly feline virus often referred to as calicivirus (Lommer. 2013). The cost of treating cats affected by this disease is usually not small. Anticipating the presence of cases of stomatitis is necessary to take the first step of prevention, especially in cases of stomatitis by viruses. In an effort to prevent the disease, data (epidemiology of the disease) is needed so that the control of the disease can be carried out effectively. Based on the need for epidemiological data on stomatitis, it is necessary to know the incidence rate of stomatitis in a certain period of time continuously

METHOD

Sample The samples examined were cats that experienced stomatitis and were treated at the Gorontalo City health center from July to September 2024. The materials used in the examination are the patient's ambulatory data and the patient's medical records in the form of coronation history during treatment. The examination method is by conducting an ambulatory examination of the patient. The patient's ambulator is the first record when the patient is treated. Working procedure Cat patients who come are carried out by anaemsa by asking several questions to the animal owner, which are then recorded in the ambulator. After anaemsa, the patient is then carried out a physical examination by measuring body temperature, listening to the respiratory tract using a microscope, which aims to find out whether only the digestive system is attacked or has attacked the respiratory system. The mouth is then opened to find out the condition of the inner mouth. The parts observed include the upper lower lip, upper and lower tongue, right and left gums, the palate of the mouth and the patient's teeth. The prevalence of stomatitis in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Health Center is calculated by the way of patients

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showing stomatitis divided by the number of patients treated during July to September 2024 multiplied by one hundred percent. The data was then analyzed descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results From the results of the ambulatory examination of patients who received treatment at the Gorontalo City Health Center from July to September 2024, it is known that the total number of patients treated from July to September amounted to 99 cats, and those who experienced Stomatitis amounted to 35 cats. So that the prevalence of stomatitis in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Health Center is 35.35%. The complete data related to the prevalence of Stomatitis in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Health Center are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Patients who are treated at the Gorontalo City Health Center

No	Cases of the disease	Moon			Quantity/tail
		July	August	September	
1	Stomatitis	13	11	11	35
2	Other disease	18	26	20	64
	Quantity	31	37	31	99
	Prevalensi	*41,93%*	*29,72%*	*35,48%*	*35,35%*

DISCUSSION



Figure 1. Various types of stomatitis in cats treated at the Gorontalo City Animal Health Center. Gorontalo.

***source: Personal documentation, patients at the Animal Health Center, Gorontalo City.**

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From the results of physical examination, cats with stomatitis show a wide variety of symptoms, including inflammation of the oral cavity, gums, and tongue, accompanied by ulcers and necrosis, also known as complex stomatitis. According to Dolieslager et al. (2011), complex stomatitis in cats shows clinical symptoms such as ptyalism, difficulty eating, halitosis, submandibular lymphadenopathy, and inflammation of various tissues in the oral cavity. Another term often used to describe this condition is stomagogy (stomatitis glossitis gingivitis). On average, cats with complex stomatitis are found to have inflammation in the oral cavity in the form of multifocal necrosis accompanied by diffuse ulcers on the tongue and gums and the presence of caseous exudate spreading throughout the oral cavity, as shown in Figure 1.

According to Addie et al. (2003), the etiology of this condition is not specifically known, but it is highly likely to be a complex condition that arises as a reaction to many factors. It initially starts in the oral cavity environment that supports bacterial growth, then is responded to by the host and is sometimes accompanied by a viral infection that develops during the course of the disease. One type of complex stomatitis caused by a virus is feline calicivirus infection. One type of Feline Calicivirus infection is virulent systemic feline calicivirus (VS-FCV) infection, which is quite rare. VS-FCV can occur in individual cats or as localized epizootics. This disease is highly contagious, often fatal, and causes high mortality rates. It can affect both young and adult cats, even if they have been vaccinated. Infected cats will show edema and ulcers, especially on the head, extremities, paws, and inguinal region. In addition, VS-FCV infection can cause subcutaneous edema with focal fat necrosis, pancreatitis accompanied by peripancreatic fat necrosis, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), intestinal crypt necrosis, and interstitial pneumonia. The pathogenesis of feline calicivirus (FCV) is often difficult to understand. FCV infection is generally known to occur due to other causes in the upper respiratory tract of cats, such as Feline Herpes Virus 1 (FeHV-1) and Chlamydophila. Clinical findings of ulcerative lesions in the oral cavity are also found in cases of FCV and FeHV-1. The difference between FCV and FeHV-1 lesions is that bronchointerstitial pneumonia lesions are only found in FeHV-1 cases. Diagnosis of FCV and FeHV-1 cases can be confirmed by PCR, virus isolation, and immunohistochemistry (Caswell and Williams 2016). According to Lee et al. (2020), cases of complex stomatitis can also be caused by excessive growth of opportunistic yeasts such as Candida albicans. Symptoms that appear include stomatitis, halitosis, ptyalism, anorexia, ulcers in the mouth, and bleeding in the tissues of the mouth. This condition is often associated with other oral diseases, long-term antibiotic therapy, or immunosuppression.The success of treatment depends on the severity of the disease, the cat's immunity, the duration of the disease, other accompanying diseases, the pathogenicity of the agent, and the age of the cat. In cases of

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stomatitis treated at the Gorontalo City Animal Health Center, the therapy includes antibiotics, antihistamines, analgesics, vitamins, ointments for mouth inflammation, and intravenous fluid therapy.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of stomatitis in cats treated from July to September at the Gorontalo City Animal Health Center was 35.35%. One of the causes of stomatitis in cats is infection with the feline calicivirus. Vaccination against this disease should be carried out starting at 2 months of age.

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