



ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATION UNSYIAH

TITLE

PENGAMATAN INVOLUSI UTERUS PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN ETAWA (CAPRA HIRCUS) DENGAN ULTRASONOGRAFI TRANSKUTANEUS

ABSTRACT

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengamati involusi uterus kambing peranakan Etawa (PE) dengan ultrasonografi (USG) transkutaneus. Hewan yang digunakan adalah empat ekor kambing PE betina pascapartus yang mengeluarkan plasenta secara normal. Kambing diperiksa setelah dibaringkan dalam posisi lateral recumbency. Pengamatan involusi uterus dilakukan setiap hari, sejak hari pertama pascapartus sampai tidak ada lagi pengurangan diameter lumen kornua uterus. Pada hari ke-1 sampai hari ke-7 pascapartus, gambaran USG menunjukkan karunkula pada dinding uterus adalah hypoechoic, lumen uterus dipenuhi lokia (hypoechoic sampai anechoic) dengan diameter lumen kornua uterus menurun dari $105,9 \hat{\pm} 0,9$ mm menjadi $87,2 \hat{\pm} 4,6$ mm. Pada hari ke-8 diameter lumen kornua uterus $80,4 \hat{\pm} 3,8$ mm dan menurun menjadi $63,6 \hat{\pm} 3,2$ mm pada hari ke-14. Gambaran karunkula sudah berkurang dan lokia mulai menipis jumlahnya (anechoic). Pada hari ke-15 diameter lumen kornua uterus $61,4 \hat{\pm} 2,1$ mm dan turun menjadi $52,1 \hat{\pm} 2,7$ mm pada hari ke-21, sisa-sisa karunkula dan lokia yang kurang jelas terlihat. Pada hari ke-22 diameter lumen kornua uterus $49,7 \hat{\pm} 0,6$ mm dan turun menjadi $41,5 \hat{\pm} 6,7$ mm pada hari ke 26 sedangkan lokia dan karunkula sudah tidak terlihat lagi. Hari ke-26 sampai ke-30 masih terjadi penurunan diameter lumen kornua uterus dari $41,5 \hat{\pm} 6,7$ mm menjadi $31,7 \hat{\pm} 0,9$ mm pada hari ke-30. Ukuran diameter lumen kornua uterus mengalami penurunan setiap hari dan mulai stabil sejak hari ke 30, selanjutnya berhenti menurun diameternya hari ke-31, dimana ukuran diameternya sama seperti hari ke -30 pasca partus ($31,7 \hat{\pm} 0,9$ mm). Dari hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa involusi uterus kambing PE yang melahirkan normal berlangsung selama 30-31 hari.

Kata kunci: involusi uterus, kambing PE, ultrasonografi

ABSTRACTK

The Aim of this study was to observe the uterine involution of Etawa crossbreed (PE) by using transcutaneous ultrasonography (USG). This study was using four postpartum female goats that released placenta normally. The goat was examined on lateral recumbence position. Uterine involution was observed daily. The study was begin from the first day pascapartus until no more reduction of lumen diameter of uterine cornua. On the 1st to 7th day postpartus, caruncle ultrasound imaging of the uterine wall was hypoechoic, lumen of uterine filled with lochia (the imaging hypoechoic to anechoic) clearly visible, the uterine lumen diameter cornua decreased from $105.9 \hat{\pm} 0.9$ to $87.2 \hat{\pm} 4.6$ mm. On the day 8th lumen diameter was decreased $80.4 \hat{\pm} 3.8$ to $63.6 \hat{\pm} 3.2$ mm on the day 14th. The imaging of caruncle was reduced and the amount of lochia was anechoic. On the day 15th, lumen diameter was decreased from $61.4 \hat{\pm} 2.1$ to $52.1 \hat{\pm} 2.7$ mm on day 21st and the remnants of caruncle and lochia still visible. On day 22th, the diameter of the uterine wall was decreased from $49.7 \hat{\pm} 0.6$ to $41.5 \hat{\pm} 6.7$ mm on day 26st and is no longer visible lochia and caruncle. On day 26th to 30th, cornua uterine lumen diameter still decrease from $41.5 \hat{\pm} 6.7$ to $31.7 \hat{\pm} 0.9$ mm. Cornua uterine lumen diameter size has been decreased every day and and stabilized since the day 30th, the next stop decreasing diameter from day 31st, where the size of the same diameter as the day 30th after parturition ($31.7 \hat{\pm} 0.9$ mm).. Uterine involution was complete after no reduction in lumen diameter cornua uterus on day 30th-31st.

Key Word:uterine involution, PE goat, ultrasonography