

THE COMPARISON OF FLUID THERAPY BETWEEN LACTATE RINGER AND SALINE 3% TOWARD TEMPERATURE, PULSE RATE, RESPIRATORY RATE, AND CAPILLARY REFILL TIME (CRT) IN DOMESTIC CAT (*Feline catus*) WITH HIPOVOLEMIC SHOCK.

Nurulia Mutoharo

ABSTRACT

Hypovolemic shock is the state of decreased intravascular plasma volume. The shock is caused by severe dehydration, trauma, acute illness and chronic disease. The physical examination is performed to establish the diagnosis of hypovolemia including temperature shock, pulse rate, respiration rate, capillary refill time (CRT), the color of the mucous membranes, and skin turgor hypovolemic shock management is done by fluid therapy. This research used a crystalloid solution ringer lactate and saline 3% as the fluid therapy. The researcher used 16 male domestic cats and will be divided into two groups. The first treatment (P1) used fluid therapy ringer's lactate for 1 hour and the second treatment (P2) used saline 3% fluid therapy for 20 minutes. Retrieval of the data includes temperature, pulse rate, respiration rate and capillary refill time (CRT) in pre-hypovolemic shock, post-shock, hypovolemia, and post-treatment fluid therapy. T test is used to analyze the data in this research. The result of assessment indicated that temperature post-treatment ($p > 0.05$) with P1 (37.0 ± 0.40) and P2 (37.9 ± 0.46), respiration rate ($p > 0.05$) with P1 (43.5 ± 6.21) and P2 (27.7 ± 5.49), capillary refill time (CRT) ($p > 0.05$) with P1 (1.0 ± 0.0) and P2 ($1.0 \pm 0, 0$) were not significantly different, but in pulse rate ($p < 0.05$) in P1 (126.0 ± 6.41) and P2 (132.7 ± 4.65) was significantly different. To sum up, saline 3% usage reaches the point of resuscitation quicker than ringer lactate.

Keyword: hipovolemic shock, temperature, pulse rate, respiratory rate, capillary refill time (CRT)