

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - VETERINARSKI FAKULTET



Korenalni ulkusi pasa

Završni rad

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Corneal ulcers in dogs

Diploma Thesis

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SAŽETAK

Ulkusi rožnjače predstavljaju jedno od najčešćih i najznačajnijih oftalmoloških oboljenja kod pasa, koja mogu dovesti do ozbiljnih komplikacija poput gubitka vida ili oka. Rad daje pregled anatomije i fiziologije rožnjače, s posebnim naglaskom na ulogu epitela, strome, suznog filma, Descementove membrane i endotela u održavanju njene prozirnosti i integriteta. Ovaj rad obrađuje etiologija ulkusa; uključujući traume, infektivne agense (bakterije, viruse, gljivice), te predispoziciju određenih pasmina, naročito brahicefaličnih.

Klinička slika uključuje epiforu, blefarospazam, fotofobiju, hiperemiju konjunktive i edem rožnjače, dok dublje ulceracije mogu dovesti do perforacija i prolapsa intraokularnih struktura. Dijagnoza se najčešće postavlja na osnovu fluoresceinskog testa, citološkog pregleda i mikrobiološke kulture, što omogućava precizno razlikovanje površinskih, stromalnih i perforirajućih ulkusa, kao i planiranje ciljane terapije.

Terapijski pristupi obuhvataju konzervativne i hirurško-mehaničke metode. Površinski ulkusi u pravilu dobro reaguju na topikalne antibiotike, otopine umjetnih suza i midrijatike. Međutim, kod komplikovanijih oblika, poput bakterijskih i topivih ulceracija, terapija zahtijeva agresivniji pristup. Spontani hronični epitelni defekti (SCCEDs) predstavljaju poseban klinički izazov, jer se ne povlače spontano i također zahtijevaju kombinaciju farmakoloških i hirurških metoda.

Zaključuje se da ne postoji univerzalni terapijski protokol, već da pristup liječenju mora biti individualizovan na osnovu uzroka, dubine ulceracije i općeg stanja pacijenta. Pravovremena dijagnostika, rana intervencija i adekvatan izbor terapijskih metoda ključni su za očuvanje vida i kvaliteta života pasa. Ulkusi rožnjače stoga ostaju važna tema veterinarske oftalmologije i značajno područje daljih istraživanja.

Ključne riječi: ulkusi rožnjače, pas, spontani hronični epitelni defekti (SCCED)

SUMMARY

Corneal ulcers represent one of the most common and significant ophthalmic diseases in dogs, which can lead to serious complications such as vision loss or loss of the eye.

This paper provides an overview of the anatomy and physiology of the cornea, with special emphasis on the role of the epithelium, stroma, tear film, Descemet's membrane, and endothelium in maintaining its transparency and integrity. The paper discusses the etiology of ulcers, including trauma, infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, fungi), as well as the predisposition of certain breeds, particularly brachycephalic dogs.

The clinical presentation includes epiphora, blepharospasm, photophobia, conjunctival hyperemia, and corneal edema, while deeper ulcerations may result in perforations and prolapse of intraocular structures. Diagnosis is most commonly established based on the fluorescein test, cytological examination, and microbiological culture, which allow accurate differentiation between superficial, stromal, and perforating ulcers, as well as planning of targeted therapy.

Therapeutic approaches include conservative and surgical–mechanical methods. Superficial ulcers usually respond well to topical antibiotics, artificial tears, and mydriatics. However, in more complicated forms, such as bacterial and melting ulcers, treatment requires a more aggressive approach. Spontaneous chronic corneal epithelial defects (SCCEDs) represent a particular clinical challenge, as they do not resolve spontaneously and also require a combination of pharmacological and surgical methods.

It is concluded that there is no universal therapeutic protocol, but rather that treatment must be individualized based on the cause, depth of ulceration, and the general condition of the patient. Timely diagnosis, early intervention, and appropriate choice of therapeutic methods are essential for preserving vision and quality of life in dogs. Corneal ulcers therefore remain an important topic in veterinary ophthalmology and a significant area for further research.

Keywords: corneal ulcers, dog, spontaneous chronic corneal epithelial defects (SCCED)