

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU - VETERINARSKI FAKULTET



**SEPTIČNI PUERPERIJ KUJA: NAJČEŠĆI UZROČNICI,
DIJAGNOZA I TERAPIJA**

Završni rad

Ajna Avdić

Mentor: Prof. dr. Amel Ćutuk

Sarajevo, juli 2026.

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO - VETERINARY FACULTY



**Septic Puerperium in Female Dogs: Etiological Factors,
Diagnostics and Treatments**

Diploma Thesis

Ajna Avdić

Mentor: Prof. dr. Amel Ćutuk

Sarajevo, July 2026.

SAŽETAK

Septični puerperij kuja predstavlja ozbiljno postpartalno stanje, koje zahtijeva pravovremenu dijagnostiku i terapiju zbog brzog razvoja i mogućih sistemskih komplikacija. Klinička slika ovog oboljenja može varirati od blagih početnih kliničkih znakova do razvoja sepse i uginuća jedinke. Dijagnostika, kao vrlo važna metoda, temelji se na anamnezi, kliničkim znakovima, laboratorijskim pretragama i ultrazvučnoj dijagnostici. Adekvatan odabir terapije temelji se na analizama vaginalnog i uterinog iscjetka, kao i rezultata antibiograma.

Terapija se zasniva na primjeni antimikrobnih lijekova, potpornoj terapiji i njezi, u težim slučajevima kada konzervativna terapija ne daje rezultate, izvodi se hitna hirurška intervencija (ovariorhizektomija). Pravovremeno prepoznavanje simptoma kao i pravovremena dijagnostika i odabir terapije imaju ključnu ulogu u ishodu ovog oboljenja. Poseban akcenat se stavlja na preventivne mjere, pravilnu higijenu okoliša i postpartalnu njegu, redovan monitoring i adekvatnu primjenu antimikrobne terapije.

Cilj ovog rada bio je prikazati najvažnije uzročnike septičnog puerperija, kliničke znakove, dijagnostičke metode i odabir adekvatne terapije za liječenje. Rad se temelji na analizi dostupne literature koja se odnosi na etiologiju, patogenezu, kliničku sliku, dijagnostiku, terapiju i prevenciju ovog oboljenja. Od najznačajnijih uzročnika izdvojene su bakterije *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus spp.*, *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Proteus spp.*, *Clostridium spp.*, *Bacteroides spp.*

Ključne riječi: septični puerperij, kuja, antimikrobna terapija, dijagnostika, sepsa, prevencija

SUMMARY

Septic puerperium in bitches represents a serious postpartum condition, which has a rapid and unfavorable course if it is not recognized and treated in time. The aim of this paper was to present the most important causative agents of septic puerperium, clinical signs, diagnostic methods, and the selection of adequate therapy for treatment.

The clinical picture of this disease may vary from mild initial clinical signs to the occurrence of severe systemic signs that can lead to the development of sepsis and death of the individual. Diagnostics, as a very important method, is based on anamnesis, clinical signs, laboratory tests, and ultrasonographic diagnostics. The appropriate selection of therapy is based on the analysis of vaginal and uterine discharge, as well as the results of the antibiogram. Therapy is based on antimicrobial drugs, supportive care and therapy, and in more severe cases when therapy has no effect, emergency surgical intervention (ovariohysterectomy) is performed.

Timely recognition of symptoms, as well as timely diagnostics and selection of therapy, have a key role in the outcome of this disease. Special emphasis is placed on preventive measures, proper hygiene during parturition and postpartum care, regular monitoring, and appropriate use of antimicrobial therapy.

This study is based on the analysis of available literature related to etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, therapy, and prevention of this disease. Among the most significant causative agents, the following bacteria were identified: *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus spp.*, *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Proteus spp.*, *Clostridium spp.*, *Bacteroides spp.*

Keywords: septic puerperium, bitch, antimicrobial therapy, diagnostics, sepsis, prevention.