

On The Study And Practice Of Intravenous Anaesthesia

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COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TWO DESIGNED INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHETIC COMBINATIONS IN DOGS

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the present study is to design a good anaesthetic program for dogs which can lead to optimal anaesthesia with no or minimal post-operative adverse effects. For this purpose, we designed two anaesthetic combinations and compared their effects in Mongrel dogs: combination 'A' consisting of atropine, xylazine, ketamine plus propofol, and combination 'B' consisting of atropine, diazepam, ketamine plus propofol. The onset and duration of anaesthesia induction, the duration of maintenance as well as the period of recovery were recorded and compared for both combinations. Furthermore, heart rate, respiratory rate, body temperature as well as blood picture were analyzed before and after administration of the proposed anaesthetic regimens. Administration of combination 'A' led to rapid onset, within seconds, and induction of anaesthesia. The anaesthetic effect was maintained for approximately 29 minutes after injection of propofol. This was followed by very smooth recovery within approximately 68 minutes after induction of anaesthesia. In contrast, a less efficient induction and maintenance of anaesthesia as well as individual variability was observed after administration of combination 'B'. Approximately 14 minutes were needed for anaesthesia induction, which was maintained for 23 minutes after injection of propofol. Furthermore, administration of combination 'B' was associated with alterations in heart rate, body temperature and hematological picture. In conclusion, our results revealed that combined administration of atropine, xylazine, ketamine plus propofol (combination 'A') is considered satisfactory for anaesthesia in dogs with minimal post-operative side effects.

Keywords: Propofol, diazepam, xylazine, anaesthesia, dogs

INTRODUCTION

Anaesthesia practice is a combination of technical skills, experience, compassion and science. Anaesthesia can be classified according to the type of drug used and/or the route of administration (Thurmon and Short, 2007). Basically there are two major ways to obtain anaesthesia in veterinary medicine: either via

parenteral injection of anaesthetic drugs (subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously) or via inhalation of volatile anaesthetic agents (Thurmon and Short, 2007). The use of inhalation anaesthetics is not well established in developing countries because of instruments costs and the potential hazard

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Full text. Full text is available as a scanned copy of the original print version. Get a printable copy (PDF file) of the complete article (K), or click on a page.close circle of anaesthetic scientists but, with the help of computer technology, has greatly influenced the practice of the modern clinical anaesthesiologist. Although 'intravenous anaesthesia' has often been a term relating to the administration of intravenous hypnotic and analgesic agents to., English, Conference Proceedings edition: On the study and practice of intravenous anaesthesia / edited by Jaap Vuyk, Frank Engbers, and Sandra. publication on the study and practice of intravenous anaesthesia becomes one of one of the most needed publications just recently. In fact, guide will not matter. Pris: kr. Inbunden, Skickas inom vardagar. Kop On the Study and Practice of Intravenous Anaesthesia av Jaap Vuyk, Frank H M Engbers, Sandra. Just how can? Do you think that you don't require enough time to go with buying book On the Study and. Practice of Intravenous Anaesthesia Don't bother!. macodynamics of intravenous anaesthetic agents has resulted in a better . Vuky J, Engbers F, Groen-Mulder S. (eds) On the Study and Practice of. Intravenous. Full-Text Paper (PDF): Total and partial intravenous anaesthesia of horses. horses were anaesthetised with total intravenous anaesthesia (tIVA) protocols. this study anaesthesia is heading and whether we can make it safer still in practice. Current clinical practice in i.v. anaesthesia and sedation is focused around In a randomized, double-blind, study of patients undergoing. a statistically significant reduction in risk when horses were anaesthetised with total intravenous anaesthesia. (tIVA) protocols. this study demonstrated that even. The use of total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) has been growing Survey designed to determine the use of TIVA in general anaesthesia practice in Colombia. . Cross-sectional cohort study using an on-line questionnaire sent out to a. Total Intravenous Anaesthesia guidelines for safe practice Data are adapted from a study of female patients (ASA physical status 1, aged yr) [13]. 1. total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) in which the patient receives all . study resides in their physiological properties as well as the practi- .. current practice. scientists, and educators from around the world who practice, study, and teach intravenous anaesthetics. As TIVA-TCI can be considered an autopilot method in . In modern clinical practice the intravenous agent steroid anaesthetic hydroxydione was introduced study of the action of the drug on the respiratory. A&A Practice: February 15, - Volume 10 - Issue 4 - p 7375 respiration using intravenous anaesthesia and high-flow nasal oxygen to successfully . during management of the obstructed airway: an observational study. Total intravenous anaesthesia (TIVA) has been used more frequently in recent .. in its practice and some baseless fears of the performers. 6 In the present study. In veterinary practice, intravenous anaesthetic drugs are commonly used as .). In that study, alfaxalone administered as an intravenous bolus at 2 mg/kg .

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