

## NARCOTISATION(ANAESTHESIA) IN SMALL ANIMALS

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The word anaesthesia is coined from two Greek words: "an" meaning "without" and "aesthesia" meaning "sensation". Anaesthesia is a crucial aspect of modern medical practice. Providing a state of temporary unconsciousness and analgesia for various medical procedures. The term encompasses the induction of reversible loss of sensation including pain, and often includes muscle relaxation and amnesia. This Process enables surgeon and veterinary Professionals to perform invasive procedures Safely and comfortably for Patients (Pet).

There are many types of Anaesthesia

General Anaesthesia: Dog inhale volatile anaesthetic agent such as isoflurane, levoflurane through the specialised anaesthesia machine.

Intervenous Anaesthesia- Intervenous administration of injectable anaesthetic. agents .

Local anaesthesia- injection of local. anaesthetic drugs at the site of a nerve or tissue blocks pain Sensation in a Specific use of the patient body .

Epidural Anaesthesia- injection of local anaesthesia drugs into the epidural space of the spinal cord provide pain relief all muscle relaxation in the hindquarter and pelvic region.

The purpose of narcotisation to perform a wide range of procedures safely and effectively including Surgeries (e.g- spraying, neutering, tumour removal), dental cleaning and diagnostic Imaging (ultra sound), Endoscopy an biopsy immobilising the animal providing muscle relaxation anaesthesia, techniques and accurate diagnostic testing.

Some Anaesthetic drugs which we can use in Small animals(dog and cat)

Isoflurane (inhalation anaesthesia) administered at 1.0% to 3.0%,

Propofol-Receptor Blocker

Naloxonedose 4 to 6 mg/kg I/V in dogs and 2 to 4mg/kg I/V in cats

Ketamine No specific receptor blocker

Dose 5 to 10 mg / kg i/v in dog 5- to 15mg / kg I/v in cats

Isoflurane dose - maintenance concentration. 1.0%to 3.0%. in oxygen.

Midazolam – Receptor blocker

Dose 0.1 to 0.5 mg/kg i/v or i/m

Post operative period of Anaesthesia

Monitoring the animal heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature ,mucus membrane colour Administer intervenous fluid as needed to maintain hydration rate and support Circulation

Respiratory Activity – Provide a quiet, comfortable and safe environment (minimize noise.)

Follow-up Case – Schedule Follow-up appointment with veterinarian as recommended for postoperative evaluation.

### References:

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